



২৪৩১, আচার্য প্রফুল্লচন্দ্র রোড,
কলিকাতা-৬

Class No.

052

বর্গ সংখ্যা

Book No.

Asi.

স্থানাঙ্ক





THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

AND
MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR
BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND
AUSTRALASIA



VOL. XXIII.—NEW SERIES.

MAY—AUGUST, 1837.

LONDON:
WM. H. ALLEN AND CO.,
LEADENHALL STREET.

1837.

PRINTED BY J. L. COX AND SONS, 75, GREAT QUEEN STREET,
LINCOLN'S-INN FIELDS.

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

MAY—AUGUST,
1837.

THE LATE JOHN TYTLER, ESQ., OF THE BENGAL
MEDICAL SERVICE.

WHATEVER may be the result of the measures recently adopted in India, for rendering English the language of the native population of that extensive region, it cannot be doubted that it must, for a very considerable period, continue to be, as it has hitherto been, sound policy in the British Government, to encourage its European servants to acquire the means of communicating with the people, and to obtain a conversancy with those Asiatic tongues by which alone a free intercourse with them can be kept up.

For this purpose, however, it is not sufficient that the use of a colloquial medium for the ordinary affairs of official life should be the limit of attainment. The character of the communication between native and European, in India, is too frequently that of superior and inferior, master and dependant; in which there is no interchange of thought, no community of feeling, and which, so far from improving the connexion between the parties, is too apt to inspire them reciprocally with sentiments of aversion and contempt. A friendly and familiar correspondence with natives of intelligence and respectability, is exceedingly rare, and Europeans of station and acquirement shrink from their conversation, because in truth they are conscious of being unable to converse with them on topics of general interest. But to appreciate the feelings, to command the respect, to win the affection, of the natives, it is indispensably necessary to treat them as equals, to understand what they understand, to feel what they feel, to be able to comprehend their ideas, and to render European ideas intelligible to them; it is necessary, in short, to be conversant with their literature as well as with our own, and to have not merely the use but the choice of expressions.

However desirable it may be that the European functionaries who are charged with important duties, and are the observed of all observers, should be thus accomplished, it is obvious that such acquirements cannot be generally possessed. A taste for the studies by which the requisite proficiency is to be attained, is far from universal, and of those who might be disposed to pursue them, some want the perseverance, some the opportunity, and some the leisure, to cultivate them with success. The object, therefore, must be left in a great degree to the voluntary efforts of individuals, originating either in the love of knowledge or desire of distinction. To what extent those efforts should be encouraged by the supreme authorities, may be mat-

ter of question; but no one can, for a moment, imagine it expedient that they should be disregarded or discountenanced. Yet such appears to be the tendency of the course latterly pursued in India, and the Government seems as if it sought to deter its servants from Oriental studies, not only by withholding from them all marks of favour, but even by inflicting upon them unequivocal proofs of its displeasure. Such, at least, was the case in regard to the late Mr. John Tytler, of the medical service of Bengal, whose recent death the literature of the East and the natives of India have reason to regret. The former has rarely had a more zealous or more successful cultivator; the latter have never had a more sincere or more valuable friend.

Of those who have engaged in the study of Oriental literature, the objects have varied with the tastes, the purposes, and circumstances of the students. Some have sought amusement, some information; some have attempted to supply entertaining or instructive accessions to the literature of Europe; some have hoped to penetrate the darkness of remote antiquity, and trace the origin and descent of language, of science, and of mankind. In the East, such attainments have been most commonly applied to the wants of the public service, and have provided facilities for the acquirement of language or for the administration of law. The labours of Mr. Tytler were, in a great degree, peculiar to himself. In the first instance, they so far partook of the general description, that they were designed to investigate and make known to European science, the history and details of the medical and mathematical learning of the Mohammedans and Hindus. Subsequently, however, the direction of his labours was reversed, and the latter years of his residence in Bengal were devoted to the communication of European science and knowledge to the natives of India, through the medium of translations from English into the principal Eastern languages, a task which he has well described* as being one of much difficulty and labour; as having little to render it inviting; as leading neither to emolument nor fame, and as recommended only by a sense of its usefulness, and of its indispensable employment as a main instrument in the improvement of native education. The importance of Mr. Tytler's services in this and in other departments of Anglo-Asiatic education—his merits as a scholar and an Orientalist—the circumstances under which his acquirements were made and his talents exercised, and the manner in which they were requited, will possibly render a sketch of his active and useful life, a not unacceptable or unserviceable contribution to the scanty biographical records we possess of those who have from time to time reflected honour upon the British character in the East.

Mr. Tytler may be regarded as enjoying by inheritance that ardent love of knowledge, by which he was distinguished from the earliest to the latest period of his life, being connected by both his parents with families eminent in literary history. His father, Dr. Wm. H. Tytler, was a cousin of the late Lord Woodhouselee; his mother was the sister of Dr. Gillies, the historian of Greece. Dr. Tytler was himself a man of letters, and a scholar of more than ordinary attainments, having translated into English

* English preface to the Arabic translation of Hooper's Anatomy.

verse the Hymns of Callimachus; the Punic of Silius Italicus, and other classical writings. Mr. John Tytler, his youngest son, was born at Brechin, N.B. in 1790, and resided there until he was seven years of age. His father, having entered the army as a surgeon, then removed his family to Guernsey, but shortly afterwards repaired with them to the Cape of Good Hope, where he held the appointment of Apothecary to the Forces. This residence at the Cape was not of long continuance, as, in 1802, the colony was restored to the Dutch, and Dr. Tytler returned in consequence to Europe. These changes had an unfavourable influence upon the education of young Tytler, and he was left very much to his own inclination for the nature and extent of his acquirements. His desire to learn was, however, not to be repressed; his importunities compelled his father to assist him in the learned languages, and from his elder sister he obtained instruction in French and Italian. A private soldier introduced him to the elements of mathematics. Of his advancement in literature, under every disadvantage, interesting testimony is recorded in Barrow's *Travels in South Africa* (vol. ii. p. 8). Having quoted the lines of Virgil, *Vidi ego, &c.*, in reference to the presence of an old anchor on the summit of the Table Mountain, Mr. Barrow notices the inaccuracy of Dryden's translation, and adds that, having made the remark "to the son of his learned and ingenious friend, Dr. Tytler, a boy of twelve years of age," he furnished him immediately with a different metrical version. This he has also printed, and both in versification and fidelity to the original, the performance is highly creditable to the juvenile translator. The days passed at the Cape were not, however, wholly engrossed by books, and nature was an instructress far from disregarded. Some melancholy lines, upon revisiting the Cape* on Mr. Tytler's homeward voyage, sufficiently prove that the boy had gathered from the sublimity of the scene around him energies and hopes, which sadly contrasted with the sense of depression and disappointment with which the man contemplated the same mighty and unaltered mountains,—the same vast and restless ocean.

Upon the return of Dr. Tytler from the Cape, in 1803, he resided for a few months in London, during which his son attended the academy in Soho-square, then kept by Mr. Whitelock. From hence the family removed to Edinburgh, where for one term only young Tytler attended the university classes. The lectures which excited in him the greatest interest, were those of Professor Playfair, and he frequently reverted to them in after-life with a vivid impression of the delight they had afforded him. The decided predilection he evinced for mathematical studies induced General Melville to offer to procure for him an engineer cadetship at Woolwich, an appointment which would no doubt have been congenial to his talents as far as the theory of the art extended, but which would have involved duties repugnant to his humane nature and religious principles. It is not, therefore, perhaps, to be regretted, that Mrs. Tytler withheld her consent to his acceptance of the nomination, and it was declined. It was her wish that her son should be brought up to mercantile occupations, and although this was little suited either to his talents or to his tastes, yet, in ready compliance with her will, he

* Lines on revisiting the Cape after an absence of thirty-three years. *Asiatic Journal*, N.S. vol. xxi. p. 260.

entered at the early age of fourteen and a half the counting-house of his uncle, Mr. Gillies, an eminent merchant of London. His days were now spent at the desk; but the avocations of duty were unable to repress the desire of knowledge, and the evenings were devoted to literary improvements. His classical and mathematical studies were prosecuted with undiminished ardour, and to his acquaintance with other modern tongues he added that of German. His progress in this language was so rapid, that his knowledge of it seemed to come almost by intuition. A remarkable proof of this occurred; for, after he had been engaged in the study but a few months, the clerk to whom the foreign correspondence of the firm was entrusted, unexpectedly died, and young Tytler was found competent to supply his place.

In 1809, Dr. Tytler died, leaving a wife and daughter in circumstances far from affluent. An elder son, Robert Tytler, had previously gone to Bengal, as an assistant surgeon, and the remaining son was the only stay of his widowed parent. His assistance was promptly and affectionately rendered; and his mother and sister joined him in London. The latter went to India, to her other brother, in 1812. About the latter period, Mr. J. Tytler's studies received a new direction. The political state of Europe offering but an indifferent prospect to mercantile enterprise, he was induced to abandon the intention of engaging in business, and commenced the study of anatomy and surgery, in order to qualify himself for an appointment to the Bengal medical service. He accordingly attended the lectures and practice of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under Sir James Earle and Mr. Abernethy, and soon acquired the esteem of his instructors: with Mr. Abernethy he was an especial favourite. During part of the time he followed his medical studies he continued to discharge his duties in the counting-house, his means not permitting him to forego the salary of the situation. Having proceeded through the usual course, and passed his examination at the college, he received his nomination as an assistant surgeon in 1813, and, accompanied by his mother, sailed for Calcutta in the same year. The short period in which he acquired the qualifications requisite for his new profession, and the unfavourable circumstances under which they were obtained, are remarkable proofs both of his capacity and application.

Mr. Tytler went out to India a passenger in the *Carnatic*, and was fortunate in finding on board Colonel Sir Henry Worsley, who was returning to Bengal. That gentleman, observing Mr. Tytler's aptitude for study, recommended him to direct his attention to the Oriental languages, and his advice and encouragement stimulated Mr. Tytler to apply to them with invigorated zeal and diligence. During the voyage, Mrs. Tytler met with an accident which rendered her lame for life.

Upon Mr. Tytler's landing in Calcutta, his sister was again domesticated with him, and continued to reside with him until her death. He was, as is customary, appointed for a short time to the General Hospital, but in the beginning of 1814 was attached to the civil station of Patna. The situation was in many respects desirable. There was a tolerably extensive and intellectual European society; and at the house of Mr. Douglas, the senior

judge, where Mr. Tytler was a frequent guest, an opportunity was afforded him of meeting with a number of natives, respectable both from rank and intelligence. Amongst them, in particular, a native gentleman, Dewan Khan Ji, became united on terms of the most cordial intimacy with Mr. Tytler, and the intercourse was mutually profitable. Dewan Khan Ji was well versed in mathematical science, and with the assistance of some of his countrymen and some Europeans, had compiled a work in the Persian language, which Mr. Tytler describes as a complete system of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, as far as known to the Mohammedans and Hindus. It also comprised copious extracts from European writers on these subjects translated into Persian. Of this compilation, entitled the *Khazanat al Ilm*, or Treasury of Science, Mr. Tytler, at a subsequent period, brought a copy to Calcutta, and presented it to the first Committee of Public Instruction. It was ordered by them, with the sanction of Government, to be printed, and a considerable portion of it had passed through the press, under Mr. Tytler's superintendence, when, upon a change of the members of the committee, and the predominating influence of persons incapable of appreciating the value of the exact sciences in a course of national education, the printing was discontinued. The publication would, therefore, have been stopped, had not the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with most commendable public spirit, completed it at their own expense. The possession of this work, and the friendship and assistance of its author, gave an irrepressible impulse to Mr. Tytler's application; and during his residence at Patna, he made himself master of the Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani languages, and familiar with much that was of most interest in the medical and mathematical learning of the Asiatics. He commenced also the translation of his friend Khan Ji's book, or at least of as much of it as was Oriental. Pending the completion of his task, he selected two of the subjects treated of in the *Khazanat al Ilm* for especial investigation, and communicated the result to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by whom they were published in the *Researches*. The first of these is an Essay on the Binomial Theorem, as known to the Arabs, in which it is made manifest that the rule for generating the co-efficients of the terms successively one from another of any powers of the Binomial root, independent of those of any other power, ascribed by Dr. Hutton to Briggs, in the year 1600, was fully known to the Mohammedans before that date, a rule of the same nature being given in the *Miftah al Hisab*, composed in the reign of Ulugh Beg, or about A.D. 1445. This paper appeared in the 13th volume of the *Researches*. Another paper of the same class, but still more elaborate, appears in the 17th volume, on the Extraction of the Roots of Integers, as practised by the Arabs, in which their process, as far as to the sixth root of the number, is fully detailed. It is also exhibited in the tabular form, termed by Arabic writers the *shakal mimberi*, or pulpit diagram. The interest first imbibed by Mr. Tytler at Patna from the example and aid of his friend Khan Ji, in these arduous and abstruse enquiries, continued unimpaired to the last: and, after his return to England, he communicated to the Royal Asiatic Society an analysis of a work analogous to the *Khazanat al Ilm*, named

the *Jamia Bahadar Khani*, by Maulavi Gholam Hosein, a scientific native in the service of Buhadar Khan, the son of the Raja of Tikari, another of Mr. Tytler's Patna friends, and a patron of mathematical learning. Mr. Tytler also prepared for the Ashmolean Society of Oxford, an account of an Arabic version of the Conic Sections of Apollonius, and of other mathematical works originally written in Europe, of which he had brought home a manuscript copy.

Amidst his philological and mathematical pursuits, whilst thus circumstanced, Mr. Tytler's professional studies and duties were by no means neglected. Patna, although still one of the most extensive and populous cities of Bengal, has much declined in wealth and consequence, and is crowded with an indigent and labouring population; numbers and privation produce their usual consequences, and the distress prevalent amongst the poorer classes is aggravated by widely spread and frequently fatal disease. At the time that Mr. Tytler was stationed at Patna, no means existed of alleviating the sufferings of the sick by proper treatment and care, and the people were reluctant to accept medical aid from Europeans, even when it was tendered to them. Principally through Mr. Tytler's exertions, an hospital was established, and his knowledge of the natives, his considerateness for their prejudices, his gentleness, humanity and skill, gradually divested them of their dislike, and secured their confidence; and the hospital was soon and constantly tenanted by patients.

Another important service was, during the same period, afforded by Mr. Tytler to medical science in Bengal. Observing the very defective education of the native professors of the healing art, and their ignorance of the principles of their profession, he turned his thoughts to the means by which they might be more efficiently qualified, and devised a plan for a native medical school. This plan was submitted by him to the Marquess of Hastings, then Governor-general, whilst at Patna, on his way to the Upper Provinces, at the beginning of the Pindarie war. The project received the Governor-general's approbation, and after his return to Calcutta, was carried partially into execution: an institution was established for educating in the principles of anatomy, surgery, and medicine, as taught in Europe, a number of young natives, who were to be afterwards employed as dressers and hospital assistants to the Company's regimental surgeons. It would seem but equitable that the person with whom the plan originated should have been selected to carry it into effect; but other interests outweighed Mr. Tytler's claims, and the superintendence of the new medical school was given to the Secretary of the Medical Board. Upon his death, in 1822, each superintending surgeon was directed to nominate the person, in his district, most competent in his opinion to succeed, and Mr. Tytler would have been named as one of the candidates, and would probably have been appointed, had he not declined a contest in which he anticipated his brother would be his competitor. The appointment was given to Mr. Breton, and it was not until that gentleman's death, at the end of 1830, that Mr. Tytler was placed at the head of an institution of which he might be considered as in some measure the founder.

Whilst at Patna, Mr. Tytler married his cousin, the daughter of that Mr. Gillies, under whose auspices he had commenced his career in life. It was an early attachment, formed in Europe, whilst the parties were yet young, and one which had stood the test of time and separation. As soon as he found himself in circumstances which justified the offer, Mr. Tytler proposed and was accepted. Miss Gillies arrived in India in May 1818, and was met by her future husband in Calcutta, where they were married. They returned together to Patna. Of the happiness which attended his union, Mr. Tytler has himself borne evidence, and in some pleasing stanzas,* has delineated the truth, the constancy, the sympathy, the tenderness, which characterise man's best friend, the partner of his fortunes, the soother of his ills, and which those who knew them knew that he experienced in the choice he had made.

In the beginning of 1819, Mr. Tytler was appointed to the medical charge of the Champaran Light Infantry Battalion, and consequently quitted Patna for Mallye, the head-quarters of the corps. The change was recommended by prudential considerations, but was in other respects disadvantageous. Being a small and remote military station, the European society was limited to the very few individuals, by whom a local corps is at any time officered, and there were no native residents of any respectability or learning: a munshi of the most ordinary pretensions was not to be procured. Mr. Tytler had, therefore, to prosecute his studies without sympathy and without assistance, and it needed all his steadiness of purpose and love of learning to persevere; unfortunately, too, his constitution, never very robust, and enfeebled by his previous residence in India, proved unable to contend with the noxious effects of a most unhealthy situation. During the whole period of three years and a half, that he remained at Mallye, he scarcely enjoyed a day's exemption from indisposition, and was on more than one occasion seriously ill. His ardour was, nevertheless, undiminished, and every moment that his duties, his health, and the cares of a rising family, permitted, was devoted to the literature both of the East and of the West. Of the insalubrity of Mallye he has left a most graphic and appalling delineation, in a paper on its medical topography, which was communicated to the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta.†

At length, unable to bear up longer against the evil influence of the atmosphere of Mallye, Mr. Tytler obtained, in 1822, the civil surgeoncy of Monghir. However acceptable and necessary the removal, his new residence commenced under unpropitious auspices in the death of his sister, Miss Margaret Tytler, to whom he was strongly attached. Miss Tytler was in truth a young woman of more than ordinary merit. Not less fervently animated by the love of knowledge than her brother, she had acquired a competent acquaintance with the learned languages, as well as those of modern Europe, and had also made herself mistress of some of those of the East, particularly Persian and Hindustani. Interesting herself in the country which was her home, and in the improvement of its inhabitants, she especially directed her attention to the state of the arts and manufactures

* Stanzas by J. Tytler; *Bengal Annual*, 1831.

† *Trans. Med. and Phys. Society*, vol. iv.

of India. In illustration of her enquiries, she caused to be constructed, under her own superintendence, a set of models of the implements employed in the domestic, manufacturing, and agricultural industry of Hindustan, and accompanied them by a detailed account of their construction and application. Duplicates of the models were, at their request, furnished by her to various societies and individuals, and are to be seen in the collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Museum at the India-House. Copies of the description were also supplied, but it has never been published. She contributed also, it is believed, some communications, original or translated, to the periodical press of Calcutta; but it would not be possible to identify them: diffidence was as much an integral part of her nature as talent, and however conscious she must have been of ability and acquirement, it was never in the slightest degree obtrusively manifested in private society, and she shrunk with truly feminine delicacy from the notice of the public.

Monghir is principally a station for invalid officers, and the society is therefore neither select nor permanent. Mr. Tytler was consequently not much more favourably circumstanced than at Mallye, as far as regarded literary association and assistance. His leisure hours were, however, not unimproved, and amongst other occupations, he compiled an elaborate set of tables, intended to facilitate trigonometrical operations, a labour which was suggested to him by a public survey which was in progress in the vicinity of Monghir. He was also a frequent contributor to the Calcutta Quarterly Magazine and Review, and other periodical works, and becoming a member of the Calcutta Medical Society from the date of its first institution, prepared some of the results of his professional experience for its Transactions. In 1825, Mr. Tytler lost his mother, and this second domestic calamity, at the same place, made him quit Monghir without regret, when, in consequence of his promotion as surgeon, he was under the necessity of leaving it, and doing duty with the army. He was appointed to the 20th Reg. N. I., and in May 1826 joined it at Barrackpore.

At the end of the same year, Mr. Tytler was nominated Garrison Surgeon at Chunar; but in the interval he had spent a short time in Calcutta, in order to send his two eldest sons to England. This afforded him an opportunity of mixing with society on a larger and more liberal scale than was elsewhere in India to be met with, and of forming an acquaintance and a friendship with individuals of pursuits and tastes congenial to his own. He was elected a member of the Asiatic Society, and was introduced to the members of the Committee of Public Instruction, whose measures, then in their very commencement, he was enabled to witness. That such a scene should have been most interesting to a mind like Mr. Tytler's may be easily conceived, and it was not without much reluctance that he returned to the comparative torpor of a mofussil appointment. There being no opening for his services in Calcutta, he was under the necessity of leaving it, and with spirits doubly depressed from the departure of his children, and separation from the only mode of life in which he could have found a solace for their loss, he repaired to Chunar. The duty there was ill-calculated to restore the elasticity of his mind. It was not only laborious and harassing, but to

a sensitive temperament painfully distressing. It was little else than attendance upon the death-beds of the victims of intemperance. The European garrison of Chunar is formed of invalids—men, whose constitutions have very commonly been injured more by their own vicious propensities than the effects of climate or casualties of war, and who have grown too old in evil habits to be easily reformed. Having little military duty, they lead a life of indolence, and have no resources wherewith to beguile the tediousness of a monotonous existence, save the pipe and the bottle; no wonder, therefore, they were found to be, at the time that Mr. Tytler joined, infinitely more demoralized, and more ignorant of moral or religious obligations, than the natives around them. Mr. and Mrs. Tytler assisted, with the most benevolent activity, in the measures which were intended for their reform, by providing at their own expense books for all who were able and willing to read, distributing Bibles to those who had them not, and assembling the children at their house for instruction in the rudiments of English and the principles of religious faith. One of Mr. Tytler's efforts for the amelioration of these people, was the composition and circulation of a sermon on the evil consequences and wickedness of intemperance. This was afterwards printed at the Baptist Mission Press in Calcutta, and distributed through the Archdeacon to the European troops.

To have borne up against the fatigue consequent upon the discharge of professional duty, amidst a mass of unmanageable disease, and the grief or disgust inspired by the constant spectacle of vice and irreligion, required more robust health and more blunt sensibilities than characterised Mr. Tytler. The hot winds also blow at Chunar with great violence, and with an influence most injurious to debilitated constitutions; and these combined causes produced such alarming effects upon Mr. Tytler's health, that his friends began to anticipate the most serious results, when he was fortunately withdrawn from so uncongenial a scene, and called to duties more compatible with his qualifications, more pleasing to his inclinations, and more propitious to his health. The extended and extending objects of the Committee of Public Instruction rendered it necessary to secure the co-operation of additional talent, and to obtain the services of one who was so eminently fitted to promote the cause of native education. A presidency surgeoncy, being vacant, was assigned to him by the Bengal Government, by which he was removed from provincial military duty, and fixed permanently in Calcutta. He arrived at the Presidency at the end of 1827, and remained there until his final departure from India, employed most unweariedly and effectively in advancing the intellectual improvement of the people of India.

In order to provide printed books at the least possible cost for the native colleges and schools under their authority, the Education Committee had established a press of their own, and the superintendence of this was the first office assigned to Mr. Tytler, in connexion with the committee. The charge thus entrusted to him was not confined to details of management alone, but comprehended the editing of works in the oriental languages, published under the Committee's sanction. These works were written in Arabic, Persian, Hindustani, Bengali, and Sanscrit, and it was requisite,

therefore, that the superintendant of the press should be conversant with them all. The three first Mr. Tytler possessed, and he very soon became sufficiently familiar with the two last to perform the duties of his office. The press soon fulfilled one especial object of its institution, and reduced by one-half the cost of oriental printing in Calcutta. Its maintenance was then of less importance, and an arrangement was made for its transfer to the Baptist Missionaries, by whom the work of the Committee has since been executed. Mr. Tytler still continued to revise the proof-sheets, with the aid of learned natives. Some assistance in the department of Hindoo literature was afforded by the Secretary to the General Committee and the Secretary for the Sanscrit College, but various important and extensive Mohammedan works were completed under his revision. Of these, the chief were the *Fatawa Alemgiri*, a voluminous compilation of decisions in Mohammedan law, in six quarto volumes; the *Mujiz al Kanun*, a medical work of high repute, and the *Sadidi*, a copious commentary on the preceding; he also edited the *Fasuli Bokrat*, an Arabic version of the aphorisms of Hippocrates.

The college founded in Calcutta, for the instruction of natives of the learned castes in Sanscrit, included a class of medical literature. Consistently with the origin and scope of the institution, avowedly established in place of native seminaries, which, under the British rule, had fallen to decay, the teacher of the class was a Hindu physician, and Hindu medicine was the subject of his instruction. Without violating the principles of the establishment, or offending the prejudices of the people, the Committee conceived it practicable to engraft upon the native system, and finally thereby supersede its objectionable parts, instruction in European anatomy and medicine; and with this view, the class was placed under the general superintendence of Mr. Tytler. The judicious conduct which he observed, the gradual manner in which he introduced innovation, and the obvious superiority of the system which he taught, speedily disarmed all opposition, and effected the first and most important of all the revolutions which the connexion of learned natives with Europeans had accomplished. The Hindu students of the Brahmanical and Vaidya castes, who at a shortly anterior date would have shrunk from all practical anatomy, and regarded the presence of a dry bone as contamination, soon learned to contemplate and handle every part of the skeleton without hesitation, to engage themselves in the only kind of dissection practised in such circumstances, that of animals, and to attend at the *post-mortem* examinations at the European hospitals. The pupils of the military medical institution had, it is true, preceded those of the Sanscrit college in similar advancement; but they were either Mohammedans or Hindus of low caste, and natives of the Upper Provinces, amongst whom Indian prejudices are in general less tenacious. In the present day, possibly, the students of the New Medical School have no reluctance to acquire the indispensable elements of medical knowledge; but that it should be so, is mainly attributable to the success with which the first introduction of these studies amongst the medical caste of Bengal was attended, at a period when European medical knowledge was

held by the natives in very low estimation, surgery was considered as brutality, and anatomy as uncleanness. Mr. Tytler's lessons have also contributed in other ways to the prosperity of the new institution, and the principal and professors have found some of his former scholars invaluable assistants to them, in the communication of their instructions to their native pupils.

At the same time that the Committee of Public Instruction gave that countenance to the native colleges which those institutions had a right to expect, they took under their especial superintendence a seminary of a more recent origin and more modern purpose—the Anglo-Indian College, established for education in the English language and literature and in European science. Mr. Tytler's attainments were here also most beneficially employed, and a class for the cultivation of mathematical knowledge was formed under his tuition. At first, it was sufficient to impart the mere rudiments of the science to his scholars; but as the scheme of the institution was developed, assistance in this department was procured for him, and the higher branches were the subjects of his lessons. Some of his pupils made very distinguished progress in Algebra and Geometry, and the *Principia* became an ordinary class-book. One of Mr. Tytler's scholars is at this moment, it is believed, efficiently employed under the Surveyor-general of India in the great Trigonometrical survey of Bengal and measurement of the meridional arc.

A measure of obvious necessity, in any attempt to disseminate new and accurate notions amongst the people of India, is the provision of suitable books. Some difference of opinion has prevailed as to what these books should be. The present Education Committee of Bengal thought proper to determine that the only books offered to the natives under their sanction should be English books, and, consistently with the immature condition of English study, these could be but elementary books, grammars, vocabularies, readers, and the like. The wants of those who were unacquainted with English,—that is, of the great body of the people,—were consequently disregarded. Other associations for promoting education have inclined to a different course, and regarding the universal use of English as chimerical, have advocated the translation of English books into the oriental languages as the most effective method of disseminating European learning. Looking, however, solely to the people at large, they would restrict translation to the vernacular dialects and to rudimental and popular works. The first Committee of Instruction, under whom Mr. Tytler acted, entertained views somewhat different; without undervaluing translations of a popular character, and equally proposing in the end the improvement of the spoken dialects and the formation of a literature in the language of the people, they considered it, in the first instance, more advisable to raise the standard of acquirement amongst the literary classes, and extend the knowledge of those whose business and profession it was to learn and to teach; accordingly, whilst they liberally encouraged the labours of European and native scholars, in preparing and translating and publishing books of general literature in the Bengali and Hindustani languages;—whilst they contributed to the compilation and printing of grammars and dictionaries;—whilst they united with

the School-book Society in the preparation and publication of a very extensive series of English class-books, they undertook what else was unattempted,—leaving in fact the literary classes the only orders of natives unprovided for,—the preparation and publication of works intended especially for the instruction of native scholars, for learned and scientific individuals, Mohammedan and Hindu. For such a purpose, Mr. Tytler was the only European whose assistance was available, and although the tasks upon which he was employed fell completely within the objects of the Committee, yet they were necessarily influenced by the nature of his acquirements. The medical and mathematical sciences were the departments he was most competent to undertake, and the Arabic language, the classical dialect of the learned Mohammedans, was that in which he was most skilled. He was in consequence directed to prepare Arabic translations of the medical and mathematical writings of Europe, for the use of the Mohammedan colleges and students, and, in the course of the few years of his residence in Calcutta, he effected accordingly translations of several valuable works. His first publication in this line was a small treatise on the Anatomy of the Heart, in Arabic, which was published in 1828. He next proceeded to a version of Hooper's Anatomist's Vade-Mecum, under the denomination of *Anis al Musarrahin*. He had finished the translation, and 380 pages were printed, when the work was stopped by the present Education Committee. Another laborious work in which he engaged was an Arabic translation of Hutton's Mathematics; but this also fell under the Committee's proscription: The first part, entitled the *Jawami al ilm al riazat*, extending from Arithmetical Notation to Tables of Powers and Roots, was fortunately nearly printed, and has since been completed at the cost of the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Whilst thus actively and usefully occupied in the service of native education, the situation which had been so long the object of his ambition, that of superintendant of the Medical Institution, again became vacant. He applied for the appointment to Lord W. Bentinck, then at Simla, and in reply was not only nominated, but informed that "his Lordship's attention had been directed to Mr. Tytler's qualifications for the situation previous to the receipt of his application." In consequence of this addition to his labours, he relinquished the charge of the medical class of the Sanscrit College, but retained the mathematical class of the Anglo-Indian College, as, indeed, a competent successor was not to be found. His revision of the works printed for the Committee was also continued, and his translations were also carried on, the medical works being connected with his new duties.

Although a very important advance from the former want of care, which left the provision of native dressers and hospital assistants to the precarious tuition of army surgeons, the institution which had been formed for their education was necessarily immature and imperfect. Mr. Tytler was not slow to perceive its defects, or to suggest to the superior authorities the changes which it required, and which could be made only with their sanction. Little attention was paid to his repeated representations on this subject, until the close of 1833, when a Committee was appointed to investigate it.

In the mean time, Mr. Tytler, notwithstanding the indifference of the Government, and notwithstanding much injudicious and vexatious interference on the part of the Medical Board, laboured assiduously for the instruction of his pupils. Besides his oral lectures, he compiled and translated for them into Hindustani many valuable tracts on anatomy and medicine, and assisted many of them in the acquirement of English sufficient for the perusal of elementary medical books. He consequently placed the institution on the most efficient footing of which it was capable, and sent annually to the medical officers of the army a supply of respectably qualified native assistants,—of some of whom it may be safely asserted, that they were as well-grounded in the elements of the profession as the junior medical officers of our army were accustomed to be, in times when professional education was less scrupulously attended to than it should have been.

In addition to the many and laborious demands upon his time and his talents, and to which his physical powers were scarcely equal, Mr. Tytler was ever ready to enlist in the promotion of intellectual and benevolent objects. The medical and mathematical examinations of the classes of the public colleges were assigned to him by the Education Committee, and he not unfrequently assisted at the general examinations of other seminaries in Calcutta. He was a member of the Committee of Papers of the Asiatic Society, of the Committee of the School-book Society, and Vice-President of the Medical and Physical Society. In 1828, he was requested by the Bishop of Calcutta to become one of the Syndicate of Bishop's College, and besides giving his scrupulous attention to all works which came before him in that capacity, he contributed to the completion of some which were imperfect, and which it was desirable to print: in this way, he furnished a translation of all the Collects and of the Church Catechism for a version of the Book of Common Prayer. He was also a contributor to the literary undertakings of the Calcutta Press, and especially to the *Literary Gazette* and *Bengal Annual*, and he took an active part in the controversy which arose in 1834 respecting the abolition of oriental seminaries, the exclusive cultivation of English, and the substitution of Roman letters for the alphabets of the East, even in the printing of books in the Asiatic languages. In these discussions, the extravagances of his opponents may have sometimes provoked his ridicule, but he never retorted upon them the intemperance and abuse with which, on several occasions, they encountered his unanswerable arguments.

At length, Mr. Tytler's energies began to be exhausted, and his services to draw towards a close: an uninterrupted residence in Bengal of twenty-one years; the shocks his constitution had suffered from situations of peculiar insalubrity, and the incessant activity with which his mind had toiled, brought on, at the close of 1834, a condition of such debility, that recovery in India was hopeless, and a change of climate afforded the only prospect of the prolongation of his useful life.

According to rules hitherto in force in Bengal, a servant of the Company relinquished, if he went to England, any appointment he might have held upon his quitting India; if his voyage extended only to the Cape of Good

Hope, he retained it, and returned after the expiration of his leave to the same situation. Some exceptions to the former clause have from time to time been permitted, where the appointments were not exactly those of routine, and required qualifications of a specific kind. Mr. Tytler had hoped, not very unreasonably, that a similar indulgence might be granted in his case; but in this he was disappointed, and he obtained only permission to go to the Cape for two years, after which he expected, conformably to usage, to resume his duties. On the eve of his embarkation, however, he received official intimation that his appointment was taken from him, and the Medical Institution abolished.

Broken in health, depressed in spirits, and impaired in fortune, by the failure of the mercantile house in which the scanty savings of his Indian life had been deposited, with a large family depending upon him for support, Mr. Tytler was by no means in a state fit to bear up against an infliction, which deprived him of his only prospect of retiring, whilst any vigour remained, from public duty, and which again exposed him to the privations and perils of regimental service. He would, in all probability, have sunk under a visitation so unexpected, had he not been sustained by a sense of the obligation he owed to his children, and by a reliance upon the impartial and equitable consideration of the Court of Directors. He immediately addressed to the Court a statement of his case, and changed his purposed visit to the Cape for a voyage to England.

With every respect for the distinguished persons then at the head of the Government of Bengal, it cannot but seem extraordinary that they should have adopted such a measure at such a season. It is true that the state of the Medical Institution was reported unfavourably of by the Committee of Inquiry: but the Committee had done no more than Mr. Tytler had previously done repeatedly, and the necessity of reform occurred solely because his representations had been disregarded. No part of the defects of the Institution could be ascribed to him: This is publicly acknowledged by the Government. The letter announcing the alteration, conveys to Mr. Tytler "the thanks of Government for the zeal and ability with which he superintended the former establishment;" it expressly states, that "the cause of the native Medical Institution having disappointed the expectations of Government was *in no way attributable to any deficiency of acquirements, or talents, or general qualifications on his part*;" and it adds, that "it is with extreme reluctance the Governor-general considers himself precluded, with particular reference to the impaired state of Mr. Tytler's health, from *transferring his services to the new college*." Mr. Tytler was, therefore, avowedly deprived of his appointment, because he had sacrificed his health to the performance of its duties. Had, indeed, his unfitness for active exertion been irremediable, the plea must have been valid; but as there was reason to hope for recovery from a temporary suspension of labour, there were no good grounds assigned for setting him altogether aside, in violation of a long-established privilege granted heretofore to the servants of the Company. The case was not one of emergency; a delay of two years would have had no sensible effect upon the ultimate dissemina-

tion of medical education, and although the Governor-general was himself about to leave India, yet there was no reason to fear that his project, if judicious, would have been left unfulfilled by his successor. Such precipitate haste, and total disregard of the recognised claims of a meritorious officer, can be ascribed, it is to be feared, only to a wish to provide for individuals in whom the head of the Government took a personal interest—individuals of undoubted merit, but not of superior desert to their predecessor, and who at least, at the time they were placed in charge of the new college for the medical instruction of the natives, were comparatively unfamiliar with the languages of the country, and were wholly inexperienced in native tuition. That the institution prospers, as it is represented to do, under their direction, is no more than might have been expected from their talents and zeal, and the enlightened patronage of Lord Auckland; and it is to be hoped that the public good, which the superstructure will realize, will atone for the private wrong on which its foundations were laid.

Mr. Tytler and his family arrived in England in May 1835. With his application to be allowed to return to his appointment, or to be permitted to retire on the pension of superintending surgeon, the Court of Directors deemed it inexpedient to comply; but they promised, if he returned to India, to recommend his services and claims to the notice of the local authorities, and upon his finally determining to resign the service, they granted an addition to his pension. This instance of their liberality was communicated to Mr. Tytler only a few days before his decease.

Notwithstanding the infirm state of his health, and the anxious thoughts which preyed upon his mind, Mr. Tytler found energy and opportunity, during his short residence in this country, to indulge his literary propensities. Besides medical and mathematical science, philology was a favourite study, and few individuals were better qualified for its cultivation. Well grounded in the classical and Teutonic languages, and equally conversant with the vernacular and learned dialects of the East, with Hindustani, Bengali, Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, and Sanscrit, he commanded, to an extent which few can hope to attain, the means of comparing the most opposite modes of speech, and investigating on a comprehensive scale the principles of language. It was his purpose, had his life been spared, to have undertaken a work upon general grammar. How this would have been executed, may be conjectured, however imperfectly, from various minor specimens of his views upon subjects connected with the main question: such as his observations on the defects of Arabic, Persian, and English dictionaries, published in the *Calcutta Quarterly* of June 1827, and his papers on the exclusively English education of the natives, which appeared in the *Calcutta papers* of 1834. Subsequently to his return home, his literary productions were chiefly of this class,—as his review of Professor Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary in the *Foreign Quarterly*, three essays on the principles of translation, lately published in the *Asiatic Journal*,* and two other articles more recently, in the same Journal for February and March last,† in which he has corrected the mistakes of an ingenious but speculative writer in the

* Vol. xxi. pp. 89, 196, and 245.

† Vol. xxii. pp. 105 and 221.

Quarterly Review, upon the principles of grammatical inflexion. His contributions to the history of mathematical science, drawn up after his return to England, have been already mentioned, and besides these he published in the *Asiatic Journal* for January last, the first of an intended series of papers of a lighter cast, "Reflections of a Returned Exile." We have already also alluded to a poetical contribution to the same publication, "Lines on Revisiting the Cape," and may conclude our review of Mr. Tytler's literary character, with noticing the extraordinary combination of a strong poetical taste, with a passionate love of mathematics and philology. His poetical compositions, as far as they have been published, partake more, perhaps, of the inspiration of feeling than of fancy; but in the sanguine confidence of his youth, he had projected a task of high emprise—a Poem on the rescue of Christendom from the impending peril of Mohammedan supremacy in Europe, on the defeat of the Arabs at the battle of Tours, by Charles Martel: a considerable extract from this poem, an episode entitled "The Fall of Persia," appears in a volume of the *Bengal Annual*. Whatever success might have attended the accomplishment of such a design, the poem would no doubt have presented a picture of oriental manners, characters, and incidents, delineated with spirit and truth, and would have expressed sentiments of natural feeling and religious fervour.

For, amidst Mr. Tytler's varied acquirements and occupations, his religious duties were never regarded with indifference or consigned to neglect. Amongst the books that spread his study-table, the Bible was always present, and not unfrequently in his hand. It accompanied him always to his lectures, and although his piety partook in no degree of inconsiderate or intemperate zeal, he omitted no favourable opportunity of bringing to the knowledge of his Mohammedan and Hindu scholars the truths of the Gospel. The doctrines which they would have turned away from in displeasure or resentment, had they been presented to them with indiscretion or pressed upon them with vehemence, they were accustomed to receive from him with attention and reverence, and no murmur was ever heard against the mild but firm tone, in which he rebuked their errors and asserted his own belief. His abhorrence of idolatry was characteristically strong, and at all times strongly pronounced; yet he commanded the respect and enjoyed the attachment of the Hindus. His knowledge of Arabic and Hebrew rendered him a formidable opponent to the professors of Mohammedanism, and he was accustomed to point out to them the plagiarisms and immoralities of the *Koran*; yet such was his candour and his judgment, that he never lost their good opinion, and many of the most learned amongst them, both at Patna and in Calcutta, were to the last days of his Indian existence, his associates and friends. It was his own impression that he had, in some instances, prepared them for the reception of those truths which formed his own support in life and his solace in death.

Mr. Tytler died in the island of Jersey, on the 5th of last March, after a severe illness of two months.

FIELD-SPORTS IN INDIA.

ORIENTAL field-sports (in comparison with which a fox-chase in Europe is child's play) are so exciting, not only to the individuals actually engaged in them, but to fire-side travellers also,—who, seated in luxurious ease at home, delight in the perusal of narrations relating the spirited encounters which their more adventurous brethren have held with the monarchs of the forest,—that little apology is needed for the number of pages devoted to the subject in the present article. An officer, writing in one of the Indian periodicals of the day, expressing an opinion, certainly with more force than elegance, declares that India without tigers would not be worth—a certain expletive, which means “less than nothing ;” and this notion seems to be pretty general, to judge by the intense eagerness shewn in the pursuit of this noble sport: for noble it must be called, notwithstanding the alleged cowardice of the animal who is the object of it. Though it is true that a tiger will, in most cases, in the first instance, endeavour to get away from its pursuers, yet it very frequently makes a gallant defence, and it will sometimes charge at once upon its opponents, and, with balls rattling around like hail, will meet its death, defying the assailants to the last. The character which the early naturalists have ascribed to the lion and the tiger,—the former being represented by them as a noble animal, capable of the most generous conduct, while the latter is described to be without one redeeming trait, cruel from the mere delight in cruelty,—has been disputed by modern writers. The lion, in common with all animals of the feline race, is accustomed to steal upon its prey, and occasional instances may be adduced of its indicating the opinion that the better part of valour is discretion, acting up to this view of the case by an ignominious retreat. But though the lion does not always manifest the splendid qualities with which Buffon and some others have endowed him, the magnanimity and clemency which he has repeatedly shewn, fully entitle him to the rank in which he has been placed by his admirers, while they serve also to prove that, notwithstanding the great advances made in some of the branches of zoological science, we may recur with safety to old and almost obsolete works upon natural history, for very faithful delineations of the tempers and dispositions of the different individuals composing the four-footed race. The following details of close encounters with the two superior species of feline monsters, may be relied upon as authentic.

Captain J., a Bombay officer, while out shooting one day with two other friends, in the neighbourhood of Baroda, came unexpectedly upon a tiger. The animal was lying on the opposite side of a small but deep stream, a few yards only from its bushy margin. The sportsmen were on foot, and to their additional horror, they saw the remains of a human corpse frightfully mutilated on the ground beside its destroyer, the unfortunate man having only been killed the day before. Finding himself disturbed, the tiger arose and gazed upon the intruders, probably for the purpose of determining the selection of the victim for his next day's repast, and each officer, being provided with a rifle, lodged its contents, without loss of time, in the body of the enemy: the wounded animal fell instantaneously, rolling over on its side as if killed. Not doubting that the shots had proved mortal, Capt. J., after taking the precaution to reload his gun, but with slugs instead of ball, the stock of the latter missile having been expended, ran as quickly as he could to a ford, about forty yards below the spot from which the rifles were fired. He had waded across

the stream, and was in the act of seizing the boughs of a tree to assist his ascent on the opposite bank, when the tiger made his appearance, and there was barely time to cock the gun and to lodge the charge in the breast of the assailant, before he was fairly upon the too venturesome sportsman, whose only resource was to fall flat on the ground, whence he never moved, but as the tiger chose to pull him about in his paws. Although three balls and a charge of slugs were lodged in the body of the brute, he continued this sportive recreation for several minutes. At length, while thus amusing himself, he placed one of his huge fore-feet upon the mouth of his victim, and retained it there. Capt. J. bore this infliction for some time with the utmost fortitude; losing hope at last that the tiger would voluntarily remove the foot, he caught one toe between his teeth, and bit it with all his force. This bold manœuvre partly produced the desired effect, but in withdrawing the foot, the tiger pared away part of the flesh of the cheek, and broke the bridge of the nose. Perchance somewhat exhausted, the beast lay down beside his wounded companion, keeping his eyes, however, steadily fixed upon the body, and hostilities ceased for the present. After a considerable interval had elapsed, in which Capt. J., though bleeding and enduring the severest pain, commanded his sufferings, neither moving nor appearing to breathe, he espied his companions at a short distance on a small piece of rising ground. His wounded sentinel was still close beside him, and as watchful as ever; but now too anxious to procure aid to continue longer in a quiescent state, summoning all his remaining strength, he called to them loudly for assistance. The tiger was up in an instant, and with open mouth almost in the act of seizing him by the throat, but even at this fearful moment, the soldier's courage and presence of mind did not forsake him, for, almost instinctively, he averted the mortal wound by interposing his left arm, which he doubled, and thrust into the assailant's mouth. In a moment the bones of the elbow were crushed. Notwithstanding the intense agony produced by this additional injury, not a cry escaped the lips of the sufferer, and the tiger soon disengaged himself from his hold, making a complete circuit round him, and sniffing at the mouth to discover whether he still breathed. During all this time, Capt. J. assumed the semblance of death, holding his breath with the greatest determination. As if satisfied with the experiment, the too sagacious brute moved off to the distance of ten or twelve yards, turning once or twice while in the act of retreating, to see whether he had fully effected his purpose: no movement being perceptible, he paused. Upwards of an hour had now elapsed since the animal had been wounded, and the effects of the shot were now beginning to be very apparent. Capt. J. perceived that the vigilance, which had hitherto proved so active, had now slackened; the ferocity of the beast was quelled, and, seeming to be in great agony, it fell down, writhing and convulsive, never to rise again. Capt. J. retained his motionless attitude for about a quarter of an hour longer; and then, assured that the tiger was dead, he arose, and endeavoured to crawl away. The dreadful nature of his wounds rendered this a matter of considerable difficulty; fortunately, he met some of the peasants of the country, who conveyed him to his tents. His life was despaired of, and during a confinement of nearly five months, consequent upon this dreadful conflict, he suffered very severely. In fact, the escape with life, after wounds of so dangerous a nature, may be deemed miraculous, while the fact itself might be doubted were it not so fully confirmed, Capt. J. being at this time alive to tell the tale, and to impress, by the result of his own experience, the expediency of preserving presence of mind, while in the fangs of a tiger.

Another case upon record was attended by less frightful circumstances. An officer of the Bengal army was seized by a tiger and carried off. Fortunately, his gun was carried off with him, and the barrels getting jammed between the animal's teeth, prevented the jaws from closing, and caused so much inconvenience that he was eventually compelled to drop his prey. The gun, as it may well be imagined, is kept as a trophy; it displays on the inner side of one of the barrels a visible indentation, caused by the tooth of the savage: the officer escaped with a severe flesh-wound.

An almost incredible instance of presence of mind, accompanying great personal strength, the writer heard related by the party himself, who bore on his countenance a testimony of its truth. About thirty years ago, Colonel D., of the Bengal service, a man of great bodily power, and nearly seven feet high, being out on a hunting expedition, happened to be on foot, separated from his party, carrying a gun which he had omitted to have reloaded, when, casting his eye towards a rising ground on one side, he perceived a tiger in the act of springing upon him. Almost mechanically (for there was hardly time for thought), he dropped his useless gun, opened his arms, received his foe with a bear-like hug, and literally squeezed him to death. One paw of the beast alone was at liberty, and with this, in his dying agonies, he scraped the flesh off the colonel's cheek. The tiger was a young one, but old enough to have contended with ordinary human game.

The great dissimilarity said to exist between the disposition of the tiger and that of the lion, receives a strong exemplification in the following narrative, which will shew that Buffon did not without sufficient grounds maintain, that the lion, to pride, courage, and strength, added greatness, and sometimes clemency; while the tiger, on the contrary, is fierce without provocation, and cruel without necessity. The opinion of this great naturalist has been so frequently derided, that it is gratifying to be able to afford the following interesting illustration of the truth of his characteristic definition. The adventure befel three officers a few years ago in Guzerat. Capt. D., Mr. W. and a friend, who shall be without name or initial, went out one afternoon, mounted on an elephant, to beat for lions. They had not proceeded far into the jungle before they encountered one of these animals, and shot it dead. Scarcely had the guns been re-loaded, when a scout gave intimation of a second lion being close at hand. Anxious to obtain the most accurate intelligence respecting the exact place in which the noble game was to be found, one of the party descended from the howdah, mounted a horse, which his servant was leading in the rear, and dashed off. Scarcely had he proceeded a hundred yards, in the direction pointed out by the scout, before he found himself pursued by the very animal of which he was in search. Repenting the indiscretion which had placed him in this predicament, prudence dictated the propriety of enlarging the distance between them; and, putting spurs to his horse, he galloped at its utmost speed, and making a *détour* over the ground, soon got through the heavy jungle and rejoined the elephant, on whose back the rash adventurer was but too happy to regain a safe footing. Having, at considerable risk to himself, obtained information of a very interesting nature, the head of the elephant was turned in the direction which the lion had taken, and the party moved forward. The fates were propitious, affording sport which might be triumphantly adduced, in some future argument, touching the great superiority of the lion hunt over that of the tiger. Almost before they could venture to hope to come upon his footsteps, their courageous foe was perceived advancing boldly towards them. When the noble animal had approached within twenty

yards of the elephant, which stood the charge remarkably well, each man fired, every ball, according to subsequent examination, taking effect. Had the contents of the barrels been perfectly innoxious, they could not have been received with more indifference; not a single moment did the lion pause in his career, and advancing, if possible, with greater determination than before, he gave a spring, and fastened on the trunk and face of the elephant. The mahout was fortunately a courageous fellow, accustomed to similar encounters. Giving utterance to a few of the choicest anathemata, in which the Indian vernacular is so rich, he began to hammer away at his assailant's head with the *ankoose*, the iron crook employed by him to guide the colossal animal under his charge. The lion, not altogether relishing this kind of discipline, let go his hold, dropped on the ground, and sprung on the hind-quarters of the elephant, and in so doing nearly dragged one of the sportsmen over. While engaged in this close conflict, the occupants of the howdah were not idle; a gun was hastily reloaded, and discharged, muzzle up, into the body of the lion, who immediately fell from the elephant, which, feeling itself free, made off at a round pace. As soon as the terrified creature could be brought to a halt, Mr. W. determined to dismount, and go in search of the valiant foe on foot. Finding all attempts at dissuasion fruitless, his two companions generously resolved to accompany him, and accordingly all three alighted, and on reaching the field of battle, found the lion on his legs again, facing them with a bold front, but, evidently, as they thought, the worse for the balls which had been lodged in his body. Each man advanced steadily till within a few paces of the animal, when Capt. D. fired off both his barrels. At this renewal of hostilities, the lion, instead of attacking his first assailant, dashed at once on Mr. W., who discharged his right-hand barrel, but had not time to pull the trigger of the left. Raising himself on his hind legs, in a rampant attitude, the enraged beast sprang right upon the adversary whom he had singled out. At this, the third individual of the party lost all presence of mind; he had borne up manfully until now, but his nerves could bear no more; so turning round, he flung himself on his face in the thickest bush he could find, and lay there as still as a mouse. Nothing daunted, Mr. W. entered at once into a personal contest with his powerful antagonist, employing the gun in his defence, which proved of essential service, although at length the lion's strength prevailed, and he got the luckless sportsman fairly under him. At this critical moment, Capt. D. found that his gun was disabled; after several ineffectual efforts to discharge it, he was obliged to make his way out of the jungle to procure assistance. The lion, during the whole of this time, as if content with having obtained the victory, did not offer to molest his vanquished foe: in other words, to his greatness he added clemency. Night was now approaching, the sun had disappeared, and the transitory twilight of an Indian evening had flung its veil over the scene. Capt. D., stimulated by the imminent danger of his friend, exerted himself very strenuously in the restoration of his gun to a serviceable condition, and having succeeded, he returned as quickly as possible, stealing cautiously through the brushwood as he drew near the eventful spot. Tremblingly alive to the apprehensions suggested by the fearful situation of his companions, the cheering words uttered in an audible whisper, "A little more to the right, Dal," restored all his self-possession. In another instant, Captain D. perceived the lion standing close beside the prostrate body, which he had watched so sedulously. Creeping a foot or two nearer, he once more took a deliberate aim, and firing at the gallant beast, it fell instantly dead on the ground. Mr. W., being uninjured, was able to ride home to the tents, to receive the warm congratulations

of his brother officers upon his providential escape. On opening the body of the lion, no fewer than nine balls were found lodged in different directions, the last shot alone piercing a vital part, though in all probability a more lingering death would have ensued from the preceding wounds.

The tenacity of life, displayed in the foregoing instances by the tiger and the lion, is also shared by the wild boar, whose strength and ferocity renders it an enemy nearly as deadly. The danger attending an encounter with one of these savage animals, and the necessity of being quite assured that the vital spark is extinct, before a too close approach, may be gathered from the following detail of a single combat between a sportsman and a wild hog. A party left Calcutta in a boat, on a December morning, for the purpose of shooting wild ducks. They proceeded down the Hooghly, and the tide being against them during the early part of the day, their progress was slow. On the second morning, instead of striving against the current, two of the party determined to land on the low marshy bank of the river, to beat the cover for snipes; one of the gentlemen, however, soon got tired and returned back to the boat, and the other, while pursuing the sport, espied a green pigeon in a bush, which overhanging the long thick grass surrounding him on every side. He fired, and the bird dropped. His single attendant ran forward to bag the game, but was arrested in his progress, when within a few yards of the tree, by perceiving that he had been anticipated by a wild boar, who, having taken up a station beneath its shade, was now making a slight repast upon the dead bird. The boy turned back, in the greatest alarm, to acquaint his master with the circumstance, who by this time had reloaded his gun. The report which he brought was verified by an audible grunt from the grizzly brute himself, and the former charge being replaced by a ball, the operation was scarcely completed before the hog came out from among the grass and rattans, in which he had been concealed, and took up a position in the narrow path, a few yards only from the place in which the gentleman and his servant were standing. To see and be off was the work of a moment with the latter. The boar grunted and foamed, but did not choose to become the aggressor; so, after eyeing his new acquaintance for some minutes, he turned about to resume his old quarters. An opportunity like this was deemed to be too good to be lost, so at the moment in which the side was fully exposed, the leaden contents of the gun were lodged in it, and the wounded animal tumbled over on his side, the blood flowing in a copious stream from an orifice near the shoulder. Running up to the game, as it lay motionless upon the ground, the sportsman began to consider how he might best convey it to the boat, in order that the cook should, without loss of time, employ his skill upon the different joints. The current of his thoughts was, however, destined to undergo a serious change. When within five yards of each other, the supposed lifeless boar jumped on his legs, and charged furiously at his assailant. Flight, if such an alternative were contemplated, was out of the question, for the path being narrow, and the grass and rattans on either side extremely high, an escape could not be effected in that direction. It became necessary, therefore, to engage in a personal conflict, and seizing the gun by the barrel, the sportsman wielded it aloft in the air, and as the bleeding monster came on, dealt a blow upon the head, by which the stock was shattered, and the barrel forced out of the hand. The shock proved sufficient to stun the boar; and now, being without any means of defence, the assailant jumped over the body of his foe, and ran for his life. He had not proceeded more than fifty paces before he espied the boar a second time up, and in search of him. In another instant he was giving chase, and notwithstanding the quantity

of blood which had oozed away, was coming along at a fearfully rapid rate. To facilitate his flight by lightening himself of every incumbrance, our friend threw off his coat and strained every nerve to keep a-head. The exertion proved unavailing; the hog gained upon him rapidly, and a few yards alone divided the pursuer from the pursued. Human strength had yielded to the efforts made in self-preservation; the tongue, dry and fevered, clove to the roof of the mouth, and all hope of a successful issue to the adventure seemed at an end. At that moment, a small mango tree, a few paces off the path, inspired the fainting man with new hope. The hog was not more than three yards in the rear, and, making a desperate effort to reach this place of refuge, he seized a branch, and was in the act of swinging himself into the tree, when the enemy came and caught him by the trowser. The cloth fortunately gave way, and though pulled down, the sportsman was enabled to baffle his inveterate assailant by jumping round and round the tree. After practising this manœuvre for some time, a favourable moment having presented itself, he took a leap, and gained, what he considered to be a safe position, among the boughs. This, however, proved only a temporary asylum; no sooner did the boar comprehend the circumstances of the case, than with truly piggish perseverance, he resolved to have his enemy down. The tree unluckily happened to be a very young one, and the hog rushing at it, employing his head as the battering-engine, it went over into the gully or ditch beside it: the hog and the man, at the same time, rolling pell-mell amongst its branches. By great good fortune, the former got uppermost, and seized his grizzly antagonist by the throat. The animal struggled to free himself, but the efforts were ineffectual, the weight of his enemy's body, pressing heavily on the carcase, caused the blood to flow from the gun-shot wound, rendering the dying struggles weaker and weaker. In the course of a few minutes, a slight jerking of the limbs alone indicated the determination of the conquered boar to resist to the last, and death speedily closed the scene. The exertions made by the victor had been so desperate, that upwards of an hour elapsed, after the destruction of the animal, before he could move from the bank on which he lay panting from fatigue. It is probable that he would have remained much longer in a recumbent attitude, had not his friends, alarmed by his absence, and the report of his attendant, gone out in search of him. By their assistance, he was enabled to rise and return to the boat, and while walking to the river, in order to revive his exhausted spirits, they paraded his late formidable antagonist before him, lashed to a bamboo, and carried by eight coolies.

The manner in which tiger-hunting is pursued in Bengal, with battalions of elephants and multitudes of men, is somewhat enviously characterised by the Anglo-Indians of the other Presidencies as tame and inglorious, compared with their more daring exploits on foot. The Bengallees, however, though preferring to take the field with all the advantages which a splendid *suwarree* can afford, do not object to an occasional expedition made under less favourable circumstances. Should an European officer, either civil or military, be within call, on the invasion by a tiger of a village, &c., his services are immediately put into requisition, or, rather, he is implored to render his assistance, and the appeal is pretty certain to be successful. A young military man, halting for the day on a march through a wild part of the country, was disturbed at his breakfast by a deputation from the neighbouring village, who informed him that a tiger had made his appearance in the open day, and had already severely injured two individuals; moreover, that, although several shots had been fired at the intruder by one of their best marksmen, the balls must certainly have

been bewitched, since not one of them told. In India, as in Germany, bullets, it is said, are apt to go "askew," in consequence of the success of some powerful incantation. The young man, to whom nothing of the kind ever came amiss, armed himself with a couple of double-barrelled guns, and hastened to the scene of action. Upon his arrival in the village, he found the whole community, as it may well be imagined, in a state of the greatest excitement, and completely uproarious; every body saw the tiger, or fancied they saw it, and were continually raising false alarms; numbers, perched in the trees, or mounted on the roofs of houses, pointed out this ubiquitous animal from half-a-dozen points at once, while streams of people rushed screaming through the different avenues, declaring that the tiger was at their heels. At length, the young man succeeded in his endeavour to discover the position which the monster had taken up, espying him under a small clump of trees, which adorned the yard or garden belonging to a hut. The cottages of the natives being in general tolerably pervious to light and air, the adventurer found no difficulty in thrusting his gun through the matting which composed the walls, and succeeded in lodging a bullet in the neck of the tiger. Roaring with pain and anger, he sprang towards the hut, but not seeing his assailant, turned and made for a patch of jungle; the villagers flying like a routed army on every side. It now became necessary to gain some elevated place, as he was completely concealed by the long grass and brushwood covering the aforesaid patch of jungle, and for that purpose the sportsman cautiously approached a jack tree, which grew upon a convenient spot. While in the act of climbing the tree, the tiger, who had caught a glimpse of his enemy, came out, and reduced the sportsman to the necessity of confronting him face to face. He had fortunately time to level his gun, and fire; the bullet brought him down, but, in the course of a few seconds, he rose again, wheeling round and round, in the passion and agony of the moment. The second barrel was now fired, and with effect, wounding him, but still not mortally. The fury of the animal increased, but it was fortunately a blind fury, which, after wasting itself upon the trees, was directed to some spectators, who, being at a considerable distance made such good use of their legs as soon to be beyond reach. Most fortunately, he did not make towards the principal aggressor, who, with both barrels discharged, would have been in an awkward predicament. With two balls in the neck and one in the head, he still seemed to possess undiminished strength; but, perhaps desiring a cessation of hostilities, he now retreated to a cow-stall, whither he was followed by the officer, who, having reloaded, hoped to give him his *quietus*. While endeavouring to cut a hole through the bamboo-wall (if it may so be called) of this shed, the tiger rushed furiously against it, obliging the operator to make a rapid flight, and at length pushing his head and fore-paws through the fence, presented a good mark, and at the distance of about eight paces received another bullet through the ear. He now broke down the hut, sprang out, roaring furiously, and plunging into a neighbouring garden, crouched down among some bushes. A plantain tree offering the best cover that could be procured, the young officer placed himself behind it; the tiger caught sight of his adversary, and getting up, looked at him growling, but fell upon receiving the last bullet, which lodged in the jaws, smashing the teeth. He never rose again, and, perceiving his disabled condition, the villagers crowded round with clubs, hammering away, to make assurance doubly sure. He was the largest tiger which the people at that place had ever seen, and must certainly be said to have died game; having received five wounds, every one of which might be supposed to be mortal.

Leopards are not usually much sought after; they, however, sometimes afford good sport, and may be considered, in every sense of the word, true game. There is a record of one which required elephants to subdue. Riding out one morning, an officer was informed that a *baug* (the native name) had taken up his quarters near the houses of some ryots, and had badly wounded three persons. The horse's head was of course immediately turned in the direction, and the proper weapons being obtained, the officer climbed the thatch of a large barn, whence he could command a view of the surrounding jungle, and obtaining a glimpse of the animal's head, fired, and out came the leopard, with a roar. The second barrel unluckily would not go off, and it became necessary to make a speedy descent. Loading again, the officer followed his game to a bamboo thicket, in which it had crouched. After some ineffectual attempts to procure a glimpse of him, he started up, and received another bullet, the marksman retreating as he came out. Though flying at his utmost speed, the leopard gained upon him, a roar sounded in his ear, and in another moment he was knocked down. No inconvenience ensued from the tumble, except a few inconsiderable scratches, and the damage of the wearer's habiliments, from dirt and blood; for the leopard passed on. The scratches he gave in his charge being, as before stated, inconsiderable, the quantity of blood left upon the garments proved that the animal had been severely wounded. The gun was knocked out of the sportsman's hand in the fall, and became in consequence unserviceable, a circumstance which was not discovered until an awkward moment. The sportsman having mounted his horse, rode up to a piece of jungle, to which the leopard had retreated; he came out in good style, but as the gun would not go off at the time of need, a few springs having brought him within five yards of his assailant, the latter was compelled to put his spurs into the steed, and ride for his life. The speed of the horse soon distanced the pursuer, who again sought the jungle, and it was now discovered that the ball he had received had shattered his jaw, a wound which, in all probability, saved his opponent's life, who would not otherwise have escaped with a few scratches. Having now retreated from the open country, and gained the depths of the jungle, it became useless to make any farther attempt without elephants. The whole population of the neighbourhood, interested in the destruction of the savage, were up in arms, and readily undertook to watch the jungle, and prevent his escape, while the officer returned home to make preparations for the engagement. Having breakfasted, and ascertained the efficiency of his weapons, he repaired again to the jungle, where he found only one elephant, and that by no means staunch, since the mahout declared it would not face any wild beast of the kind. The representations of the natives do not usually receive much attention from Europeans, and the officer, too impatient to be ruled, mounted the pad, there being no howdah, and obliged the mahout to force an entrance into the jungle. After trumpetting, spurning the ground, and various other indications of ill-temper, the animal having caught sight of its whiskered enemy, rushed at it, and in the scuffle that ensued, it was with some difficulty that the rider maintained his seat: while it was quite impossible to fire. The leopard sprang upon the elephant's trunk, and wounded it with his claws; but speedily dropped, and, rid of this incumbrance, the latter animal made off, and could not be brought to the charge again. It became now necessary to await the arrival of better disciplined assistants, and at length two other elephants made their appearance, to the great joy of the whole assembly, who received them with acclamations. Again mounting, the sportsman entered the jungle, but the elephant employed

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in the first instance, having been imprudently admitted to assist in beating, communicated its terrors to the others, and retreated *en masse*, and with so little precaution, that one, on whose back the leader of the party was mounted; got into a hole, fell, and pitched his rider within a few yards of the leopards, luckily, at the time, in full retreat to the other end of the jungle. Again the elephants were brought up, and the persevering adventurer got a fair shot at the enemy, who was crouching at the root of a tree; he roared and made an attempt to charge, but was evidently in no condition to follow it up. The elephants, however, were of a different opinion, for they scampered off, and could with difficulty be brought to the rencontre again. The day wearing away very fast, the officer, finding the elephants so inefficient, and being certain that the leopard could now be easily kept at bay, persuaded the people to beat the cover themselves, and, dismounting, led them on. The rattling of the canes, and the growling of the harassed animal, struck a panic into all; but, having succeeded in affording their leader a view of his prize, he fired, and rolled the leopard over, who, biting the earth for the last time, graced a triumph rendered glorious from the spirited nature of the resistance.

Tigers, which have escaped from some former hunt, become exceedingly cunning; equalling in their stratagems the craftiness of the fox, they frequently double back to the place whence they were first started, and taking advantage of every convenient cover to hide, keeping close, and in silence, as if aware of the danger of betraying their proximity by a sound. When provided with some impenetrable haunt, they only quit it occasionally in search of prey, probably when game runs short, and the cattle of the cultivated plains offer too strong a temptation to be resisted. Some, particularly wary, scarcely stay for more than one meal; while others, not having had the advantage of experience, pleased with the readiness with which bullocks are procured, remain until they rouse the whole country against them. When human life has been sacrificed to gratify the appetite of one of these monsters, the anxiety to destroy the brute is generally heightened, partly from a justifiable spirit of revenge, and partly from a notion, not without some foundation, that, having once tasted human flesh, it is afterwards preferred to any other. A tigress having pulled a European gentleman out of his howdah, killing him on the spot, and escaping herself unharmed, her death became the object of very strong desire upon the part of every body acquainted with the circumstance. Several attempts were made, which proved unsuccessful, and no tigers having been seen in the neighbourhood for a long time, it was concluded that the place was deserted. The natives, however, persisted in declaring that they were visited by an old tiger occasionally, which they described to be in a diseased condition, and also by a tigress, which, from the account they gave, was supposed to be the one that had killed Mr. E. Both these creatures were very wary, appearing seldom, and then only to kill and devour their prey, which, if affording a second meal, was despatched in haste. The faint hopes thus held out induced a party to beat the covers in search of the tigress, who had taken up her quarters in a forest situated in a district to the westward of Dacca. After two days of disappointment, a report was brought to the hunters' boats, that a bullock had been newly slain, and that the slayer was not far off. The mangled carcase being discovered, a view was also obtained of the tigress; she evaded her pursuers in a manner which proved that she knew what she was about, and which rendered them very doubtful of ultimate success. Crossing the river at some distance a-head, two shots, which were fired after her, fell short, and bounding up the opposite bank at two splendid leaps,

she disappeared. No alternative remained but to dismantle the bowdah-elephants, who could not cross the river with their cumbrous paraphernalia, swim them over, and re-equip them on the other side, a necessity which occasioned considerable loss of time. These obstacles, however, only served to stimulate the party, who were determined, if it were possible, to follow up to the death the savage which had dipped its fangs in human blood. After some beating, the hunters fell upon the track of their prey, and no veteran fox could shew more adroitness in eluding the pursuit. For a considerable time, she contrived to keep out of the range of the guns, and, at length, an almost hopeless attempt succeeded. She had been evidently hit by a ball, and a second, a long shot from a rifle, also took effect. She bounded away over a piece of rising ground, but, feeling herself wounded, paused, and as if mustering all her remaining strength for a final effort, charged down upon the line. Singling out the party from whom she had received the first ball, she sprang upon the elephant, clawing him so severely that the contortions which he made burst open the door of the howdah, one of the guns went overboard, and the rider would have followed, had he not held on, like an old sailor in a rolling ship. He could do nothing to extricate his elephant, but his friends soon gave the assailant the *coup de grace*, and life seemed to be literally knocked out of her, as she fought, never yielding till, the vital spirit failing suddenly, she dropped down dead. The natives present declared the tigress to be the same animal which had killed Mr. E.; she was rather small, but remarkably compact, completely answering the description given of her; while those of the party who had gained considerable experience in the sport, were quite certain, by the style of her manœuvres, that she had been hunted before.

Some idea of the quantity of tigers still to be found in particular parts of Bengal may be gathered from the account of a grand *battue*, in which twenty-one were killed in the course of fifteen days. The party assembled, with a goodly line of elephants, and no lack of guns and ammunition, and had the pleasure of hearing, the very day of their arrival at the hunting ground, that a tigress and two large cubs were to be found in a nullah close to the tents. The whelps were soon disposed of, though they proved nearly half-grown; but the tigress gave more trouble. She was at length found in a small patch of jungle, which, being situated in the midst of an open plain, afforded many advantages to the sportsmen. Easily roused from her lair, the tigress got up, and shewed herself, and instantly, receiving a shot, came down the whole line, and then being desperately wounded, and in no condition to shew fight, bounded away to the distance of fifty yards, when her farther career being arrested by a mortal wound, she rolled over. It is not often that the whole of the scene, from the starting to the death, is thus exhibited to the lookers-on; for when the grass is high and the jungle thick, few of the individuals belonging to a large party get more than a glimpse of even the larger game. Shifting their quarters, the following day, the party came upon another tigress, which had killed a cow for her evening meal; the newly slain carcass of the quadruped lying beside two bleached human skeletons, which were probably the relics of some former massacre. The tigress got up before one of the elephants, causing so great an alarm, that the animal swerved, and its rider missed his mark. She then went off, and after a run of a couple of miles, doubled back, and being again put up, dived down into the bed of a nullah, whence, on farther disturbance, she emerged with a sharp roar, attempted to charge, but falling short, was shot in an endeavour to retreat to the nullah. After padding the tigress, the party returned to the place which they had beaten in the morning, and put

up a large tiger, who shewed fight, seizing one of the elephants by the hind leg. The hunters had got into what in America would be styled "a pretty considerable awkward fix;" the ravine or nullah, being at least twelve feet deep; and much overgrown by trees, it was, therefore, very difficult for the party to act in concert, and though they were aware, by the growling of the tiger, and the flight of the pad elephants, observed to be in full retreat, that sharp work was going on, no shots being fired, they knew not whether the tiger had not the best of it. At length, they heard a shot, and saw the brute making off; two of the party who were within reach sent balls after him, which produced no visible effect; they followed up, however, but only one of the caparisoned elephants, and that the wounded one, being on the same side of the nullah, could act. After being hardly pressed, the tiger charged again, and drove the whole squad before him. The other elephants were now directed to cross, those which had stood the first brunt of the battle having had enough of it, and swerving whenever their riders endeavoured to induce them to make an attempt to dislodge the enemy, now occupying a position, selected with great judgment, in a deep hole under the spreading roots of a rotten tree. Unacquainted with the nature of the tiger's retreat, the crossing the nullah became a very nervous business. On such occasions, the howdahs are inevitably brought upon a level with the steep banks of the ravine, thus affording a neighbouring tiger an opportunity of helping himself to one of the inmates. The difficulty, in the present instance, was so great, that it was necessary to send the pad elephants a-head, to act as pioneers, and break down some of the trees which impeded the passage.

No farther assurance of the exciting nature of the scene of warfare can be needed, since, even without the addition of the tiger being at bay, or prowling near to take his opportunity of a seizure, the crashing and tearing down of the trees by the huge animals instructed to clear the path, the shouts of the people, and the cheers of the sportsmen, formed altogether a *coup d'œil* of the most animating description. The passage being accomplished by a staunch elephant, who never quailed nor flinched before the tawny monsters of the field, the tiger, now discovered to have been wounded by the previous shots, remained in its lair until its quarters were closely invaded. When the assailants had got within ten paces, he started out, lashing his tail and roaring furiously; while in the act of charging, the elephant standing firm as they looked at each other in the face, a ball sent him back to his old retreat without the power of issuing forth again. The terrific roars of the wounded animal, as he lay powerless on the earth, gave token, however, that life was not extinct; a few more balls despatched him, and he proved to be a tiger of the largest size, and so weighty, that there was some difficulty in securing him on the pad.

On the following day, after a long march of four hours, in which nothing parded or whiskered was visible, the sportsmen were beginning to feel the tedium of *ennui*, when the exhilarating cry of "*Sheer! sheer!*" one of the native appellations for a tiger, aroused them to animation, and looking in the direction pointed out, two fine animals, male and female, were seen crossing the plain at a gallop. They appeared to be making for the forest, but had probably secured some provender for their next repast, and were unwilling to leave it too far behind, for they turned and made an attempt to resume their old haunt in a nullah, whence they had sprung. Being speedily obliged to take the field, both got up, receiving the fire from the whole line; the tigress, wounded, fell back, and after another shot, was perceived to crawl

along, as if dreadfully disabled. One of the party pushed his elephant up and gave her the final stroke, following up immediately afterwards the chase of the tiger. He ran for about a mile, generally keeping to the bed of the nullah, but affording now and then a glimpse of his body, which never failed to be saluted by a long shot. One of these wounded him in the flank, and he lay down in a covert formed of long thick grass. His retreat being discovered by the driver of the staunch elephant before-mentioned, they soon came to close quarters. A shot fired in amongst the grass brought him forth, and springing out, he made a blow at the elephant with his paw, which would have been very keenly felt, had not a bullet struck him on the instant, and he fell mortally injured under the very tusks of the gigantic animal which he had so courageously defied.

In hunting through the thick covers of an Indian jungle, it is frequently very difficult to get upon the traces of a tiger, which may be prowling very near. One party, having gained intelligence that there were no fewer than three tigers in the favourite haunt of those animals, a nullah, searched for five hours in vain; when about to retire, impatient and disappointed, they came upon the carcass of a cow more than half-devoured, and the evidence thus given was confirmed soon afterwards by the signs of terror manifested by a herd of deer, which, quietly feeding at some distance, now scampered off in all directions. By the assistance of these tokens, and the trumpetting of the elephants, they soon got upon the traces, and followed fast and far, leaving a pad elephant behind to give notice in the event of doubling back; while engaged in hot pursuit, two other tigers got up, almost under the feet of the party; both were killed, and the third having been turned out of the cover by the mahout left on the pad elephant, who, excited by the sport, ventured on this dangerous exploit, gave another free run, and when brought to bay, sprang upon one of the elephants with paws extended, hanging on for a few seconds, but most fortunately too much exhausted by the effort (the last permitted by expiring nature) to attack the mahout. The elephant was badly wounded, but the tigress dropped off, and staggering a few paces, fell over into the nullah, and expired.

News of a *battue* of this kind always congregates the neighbouring cultivators together, who are not only useful in pointing out the haunts of the animals, but in shewing their actual locality, for by their sudden flight, and scattering, they direct the hunters to the very spot. On these emergencies, the trees afford the best places both for refuge and for look-out; the green boughs are sometimes literally peopled with human forms, and on one of these occasions, while in full chase of a tiger, the hunters put up three others: the whole number rushing about—the well-manned trees—the elephants and their riders—and the tigers now charging, now retreating, and, finally, rolling over dead upon the ground, afforded a scene worthy of Snyders, or of our own Landseer.

MR. PASHLEY'S TRAVELS IN CRETE.*

Upon a former occasion, we noticed in terms of warm approbation the narrative of a residence in Athens and Attica, by Mr. Wordsworth of Trinity College. Mr. Pashley's Travels in Crete, both from the learning displayed in the composition of the work, and the costly, and almost luxurious, elegance of its appearance, would seem to claim a more extended examination. It must, however, be admitted, that the very depth and minuteness of erudition, by which the present volumes are recommended to the perusal of the scholar, unfit them for a popular analysis. The curious investigations into local antiquities; the acute and diligent determinations of the sites of ancient cities; even the occasional remarks upon the state and prospects of the country, require the support of the "cloud of witnesses," with which the author is generally prepared to support and confirm his observations. The subject itself is, moreover, deficient in the poetic interest attaching to every spot of Attic ground:—

Where'er we tread 'tis haunted, holy ground;
No earth of thine is lost in vulgar mould,
But one vast realm of wonder spreads around,
And all the Muses' tales seem truly told,
Till the sense aches with gazing to behold
The scenes our earliest dreams have dwelt upon;
Each hill and dale, each deepening glen and wold,
Defies the power which crush'd thy temples gone:
Age shakes Athena's power, but spares gray Marathon.

Where Æschylus and Demosthenes once awed and kindled the souls of the Athenian citizens, the visitor cannot find a single volume, save in the libraries of the modern *μειστοί*. Yet still the illumination of its intellectual sunset throws a shadow of glory over the city. Nature survives the wreck of genius,—olives flourish as in days of yore; Mount Hymettus retains its reputation for honey:—

Art, glory, freedom fail, but Nature still is fair.

With this necessary apology for the discursiveness of our observations, we proceed to select a few passages of separate and individual interest; and there is, perhaps, no place more calculated to awaken our curiosity than the famous Cretan labyrinth, connected as it is with the romantic poetry to which we are indebted for so many happy hours in our youth, and which imparts a charm to the graver reflections of manhood and of age. Like many other fables of greater beauty, it dissolves before the eye of the student. After noting the common practice of selling bishopricks at Constantinople, and the consequent union of the diocese of Cnossos with the metropolitan see of Gortyna, Mr. Pashley thus continues:—

The natural caverns and excavated sepulchres, seen in the immediate neighbourhood of Cnossos, recall to mind the well-known ancient legend respecting the Cretan Labyrinth, the locality of which is uniformly assigned to this city. It was described as a building erected by the celebrated artist, Dædalus, and

* Travels in Crete, by ROBERT PASHLEY, Esq., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge: 2 vols., London, 1837. Murray,

designed as a dwelling for the Minotaur. There is, however, no sufficient reason for believing that the Cretan Labyrinth ever had a more real existence than its fabled occupant. Much as is said in the Homeric poems of *Dædalus*, *Minos*, *Ariadne*, and other Cretan worthies, it is in vain that we search to find in them any evidence of the material existence of this monument. *Hesiod* and *Herodotus* are equally silent on the subject of this imaginary edifice, and the latter author, who compares the Egyptian Labyrinth with the temples of *Ephesus* and *Samos*, could hardly have avoided mentioning the labyrinth of *Crete*, if there had been such a building in existence. It is scarcely necessary to add, that I found no traces of any such monument in the neighbourhood of *Mákro-Túkho*. The forms of the mythical labyrinth, as exhibited on the coins of *Cnossos*, are naturally varied, since they present not a material edifice, but a work of the imagination. It may be added, that authors who understood the ancient myths as records of strictly historical facts, admit that the edifice of the labyrinth had dissolved into thin air before their time, "and like the fabric of a vision, had left not a wreck behind." Vol. I., p. 209.

Mr. Pashley was more fortunate in his search after one of the most curious relics of antiquity—the sepulchre of *Zeus*. The brother of his host, at the village of *Arkhánes*, recognized the name at once. On the following morning, guided by a shepherd, who had become acquainted with the tomb while attending his flock, the traveller began to ascend *Mount Júktas*. In an hour he reached the summit, towards the northern extremities of which he noticed "foundations of the massive walls of a building," in length about eighty feet. The aperture within the inclosure, in early ages the probable passage into a cave, is now filled up, not affording sufficient space for a man to stand in :—

These, then (exclaims *Mr. Pashley*), are the only remains of that object of deep religious veneration, the supposed tomb of the Father of gods and men, with its celebrated inscription. I now stand on the spot, in which *Zeus* was supposed to be at rest from all celestial and terrestrial cares, and which was so celebrated during many ages. The testimony of a long series of ancient and ecclesiastical authors, proves fully and distinctly that the tomb remained an object of curiosity to strangers, and of veneration to the *Cretans*, from an early period, till after the age of *Constantine*. A well known couplet of *Callimachus* accuses the *Cretans* of being liars, because they asserted that the immortal *Zeus* had been buried in a tomb, which, as the poets say, was the work of their own hands. I know not why the religious zeal of this learned writer should have taken offence at the *Cretan* tradition that *Zeus* was buried in the land of his birth. According to other ancient legends, similar fates befel many of the gods. *Hermes* was interred at *Hermopolis*; *Ares*, in *Thrace*; *Aphrodite*, in *Cyprus*; and the tomb of the *Theban* *Dionysos* was long shown at *Delphi*. It is evident that if *Zeus* was not exempted from the common lot of humanity, he could have no fitter resting-place than in his native island. And his fate was not unusual, even if we view him as the supreme ruler of *Heaven* and *Earth*. His father, *Kronos*, paid the debt of nature and was buried at *Mount Caucasos*; *Uranos* had perished long before; and according to the *Orphic* traditions, those ancient and mighty rulers of the world who preceded him, *Phanes* and *Night*, had also endured the common fate of gods and men. Still less reason shall we find for indignation at the *Cretan* legend, when we remember that *Æschylus* ventured to make *Prometheus* declare before an

Athenian audience, that Zeus would very soon be hurled with disgrace from his throne, as his predecessors had been.—Vol. I., p. 219.

One of the most interesting employments and amusements of the classical traveller, in these lands consecrated to antiquity, consists in the collation (if the word may be applied) of modern habits and customs with those of ancient date. Mr. Pashley's book shows how fully he availed himself of the scholar's privilege. Slight modifications of costume had been recently introduced, but the Cretan peasant of the sixteenth century realised the picture of Galen. The *χιτών*, or shirt, and the *υποδήματα*, or boots, were in common use. The *kreticon*, (the *κρητικόν* of Eupolis and Aristophanes), a very short cloak, falling only a little below the girdle, may still be seen. The very peculiar form of oaths which obtained among the early Cretans also prevails among their descendants: Mr. Pashley was struck by their variety and singularity; a few of them he copied: one was "by the bread which I am eating!" another, "by my father's bones!" In every instance, they abstain from mentioning the name of the Deity. The phrase *μὰ τὸν εἰ*, in general acceptation through Crete, is equivalent to *μὰ τὸν θεόν*; and this form of ellipsis would appear, from the scholiast on the *Ranæ* of Aristophanes, to have been traditionally handed down from remote ages. From the difference subsisting between the oaths of the Cretans and those of the other Greeks, arose the legend, noticed by Mr. Pashley out of Eustathius upon the *Odyssey*, that Rhadamanthus had enjoined the Cretans to refrain from naming the Deity upon all occasions, and to swear by the goose, the dog, and the ram. In the domestic economy of their houses, the Cretans reflect the lively portrait of Aristophanes. When, after a long ride, Mr. Pashley reached a village called Rhamné, the *proestós*, having small accommodation of his own to offer, carried him to the house of a friend, where a few eggs, procured after a diligent search, olives, black barley bread, and water, furnished the repast. The reply of the host, in answer to the traveller's inquiry after cheese, was characteristic: "*τι, θα κακοῦμεν φτωχοὶ περισθαῖ; δὲν ἔχομεν τίποτε.*" The bed, consisting of a mat of rushes, saddles serving for pillows, together with the disagreeable companions of the night, never absent from a Greek cottage, recalled the vividly painted interior in the *Plutus* of the Athenian comic poet (v. 537). We give the passage in the translation of Henry Fielding and Mr. Young, although the admirer of *Tom Jones* will look in vain for the wit or genius of the novelist. Chremylus is enumerating the miseries of a small income, in reply to the assertion of Poverty, that all the necessaries of life would be amply supplied by her means, and that an universal diffusion of wealth would be productive of deplorable results. "With what good," retorts Chremylus, "canst thou supply mankind, except blisters on the legs from the public bagnio-fires, and the cries of half-starved children and old women; together with an army of gnats, lice, and fleas, (too numerous to be mustered), which, humming round our heads, torment us, awaking us, saying—*rise or starve!* Moreover, instead of clothes, we shall have rags; instead of a bed of down, we shall have one of rushes, full of bugs, which will awaken us out of the soundest

sleep; instead of a carpet, we shall have a rotten mat; and instead of a pillow, we shall prop our heads with a stone."

Among the traces of ancient superstition, still prevalent in Greece, the feelings displayed towards the Holy Virgins of the Fountain, differ very little, Mr. Pashley thinks, if at all, from those entertained for the Naiads of old, who impart so beautiful a charm to the picturesque mythology of the elder poets. The general diffusion of this belief affords an interesting theme for investigation, whether we linger with

Egeria! sweet creation of the heart,—

Or come to our own fountain of Saint Winefrede.

Crete is rich in fountains, and Mr. Pashley informs us that a Panaghía Spelaeôtessa, or Virgin of the Grotto, may now be found in every part of Greece, receiving honours from the Christian peasant, resembling in many respects those formerly paid to Pan and the Nymphs. Fountains and wells, when not possessed by any Virgin Saint, are sometimes, he tells us, the abode of a spirit called *Στοιχίαι* (Element), belonging to a class of supernatural beings, whose existence is universally believed among the peasantry. This water-spirit, he adds, is of the male sex, and delights to entice young maidens to visit the watery palace wherein he resides. Mr. Pashley deduces these notions from the opinions once inculcated by the Fathers of the Church, respecting pagan water-spirits; and in a learned note he explains, with much precision, the strange dreams of Tertullian. The accomplished writer, however, seems to have forgotten that very beautiful passage in Theocritus, where Hylas is represented gliding like a star through the fountain, allured by a beautiful apparition upon the water. The pastoral poet has made an exquisite use of a circumstance very much in the taste of Spenser and his Italian masters. Mr. Pashley has also given a very curious and entertaining account of the *katakhanúdhēs* (vampires), whose existence and propensity to mischief are generally credited throughout the island. He has quoted one of the stories related of their exploits in the original Sfakian Greek, accompanied by an almost literal translation. The *katakhanas* of Crete is the *vurvulakas* or *vrukulakas* of the Islands of the Archipelago, even the rough Hydhriotes assured Mr. Pashley of the cruelty of the *vurvulaki*, who existed, they affirmed, in great numbers at Hydhra, until by the exertions of their bishop they were all confined in Santorene, "where they wander about, rolling stones down the slopes towards the sea, as may be heard by any one who passes near, in a *kaik*, during the night." Mr. Pashley's remarks upon the vampires are expanded into a very ingenious dissertation, hardly appropriate in a book of travels, but enlivened with considerable learning. The supposed influence of the Greek Priesthood upon the *vurvulaki* is compared with Chaucer's allusion to the decline of Fairies in England from a similar interference:

In olden dayes of the King Artour,
All was this land fulfilled of faërie;
But now can no man see nor elvís mo,
For now the greté charitee and prayeres
Of limitoures, and other holy freres

That serchen every land. and every streme,
As thicke as motes in the sonnè-beme,
This maketh that there ben no faëries.

Having traced the popular belief in vampires through Crete, Greece, Dalmatia, Hungary, Moravia, and our own island, during the middle ages, Mr. Pashley quotes in a note a very interesting communication from Professor Von Bohlen of Koenigsberg, pointing out indications of a similar superstition in Sanscrit literature. Among the demoniacal beings of India, which the professor compares with vampires, he particularly mentions *vetâlas*, evil spirits inhabiting dead bodies, and also called night-wanderers, flesh-eaters, blood-drinkers, and by an euphamism, the pure people, (*punya janas*), in a sense resembling the propitiation of the Eumenides. He notices, likewise, the *Rakshasas*, and the *Pisâchâs*, literally flesh-eaters, dwelling in the deserts, and interpreted by Sir William Jones (*Laws of Menu*. 1. 37.) by "blood-thirsty savages," and by Delongchamps, actually "vampires." Among the Hebrews, continues Mr. Bohlen, is first to be observed the *Lilith* (*Isaiah*, xxxiv. 14), a female night-spectre, which prostitutes herself to men, and destroys children, resembling the Lannia and Strix, which pursue little boys :

*Carpere dicuntur lactantia viscera rostris,
Et plenum poto sanguine guttur habent.* (Ovid. *Fast.*, vi. 56.)

But the *Aluka* (of *Proverbs*, xxx, 15.) comes, he thinks, still nearer as a blood-sucking insatiable monster. The Arabic *Algûl*, under its popular form of *Goul*, is familiar to every reader of the *Arabian Nights*. The gratification of the dead body by the blood of human sacrifices, is enforced frequently in the Greek poets; a very affecting instance occurs in the *Hecuba* of Euripides; Sophocles refers to it in the *Œdipus*, and every one acquainted with the *Iliad* remembers the offerings at the pyre of Patroclus. Mr. Pashley has noticed the singular mistake of Bishop Blomfield, which has been copied by a very learned successor (Monk in the *Alcestis*), in supposing the only libations to the dead, mentioned by Greek authors, to have consisted of wine, milk, honey, and water. The cruelty of the ancient Cretan rites is clearly established, and the traditionary legends of Talos, the guardian of the island, describe him making continual circuits of the country, consuming with fire all who approached him, and regarding their sufferings with an indifferent satisfaction, which is said to have occasioned the phrase of a *sardonic smile*.* We are unable to investigate this subject further; but may briefly mention, in addition to the supernatural beings of Crete, the *Neréidhes*, frequenting the mountains and solitary caves along the sea-shore; they are of the female sex, very beautiful, and pass their nights in dancing.† Mr. Pashley remarks the resemblance of the modern Nereids to those

* — Fairy elves,

Whose midnight revels by a forest side,
Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,
Or dreams he sees, while over head the moon
Sits arbitress—they, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music charm his ear.

Par. Lost, I, 781.

* See Pashley, vol. I. p. 133.

† *Ibid.* II., p. 215.

The same love of music and dancing are pointed out as characterising the Servian *Vila*, and the mountain and water-spirits of northern mythology. Of the less imaginative superstitions of the Cretans, a singular example may be offered. Mr. Pashley once desired his companion, Captain Maniás, to reach him a piece of soap, which was lying near him; he placed it at some distance from him, declaring that no motive could ever induce him to put it into his hand.* Sir John Hobhouse records a similar feeling in Albania, and its general prevalence in Turkey:—"They think it will wash away love."

The fifteenth chapter of Mr. Pashley's first volume is devoted principally to ancient and modern Cretan tumblers, dancing, and songs. Happening to be at Rhodhia during the carnival season, he visited a cottage with his attendant, Captain Maniás, and found an assembly of about thirty men and women, with a few children. A rude dramatic exhibition, called the *Spleen*, η σπληνα, elicited great applause. Several athletic games succeeded, one of which recalled to the traveller's memory the ancient Cretan tumblers, whose exploits are recorded in the *Iliad*. Two men placed themselves side by side, and on their hands and knees; their backs thus formed a sort of table. Two others took their station near them, one of whom stood on his feet, supporting the other with his heels upwards. Preserving their relative position, they next rolled over their artificial table; the heels that had been suspended in the air now descended to the earth, and the man who had been supported by his companion had to support him in turn. Several peasants balanced a stick, five feet long, with great skill upon the ridge of the nose, preserving its equilibrium in the most difficult posture. But the most interesting performance consisted of the cyclic chorus, composed of six men and an equal number of women, each holding the hand of his neighbour; the Coryphæus accompanying the dance with songs. In this pleasing display, Mr. Pashley traced many features of the ancient Cnossian chorus, which is mentioned in the great storehouse of poetry and learning:

Ενθα μιν ηῖθιοι καὶ παρθενοὶ ἀλφειοὶ βοῖαι

Ὡρχευντ' ἀλλήλων ἐπὶ καρπῶ χεῖρας ἔχοντες.

Il. xviii. v. 593.

The modern Cretans call these national songs *Madhinádhas*, several of which were collected by Mr. Pashley during his sojourn in the island. The reader may be gratified with two specimens of a popular poetry so little known, and corresponding, in a certain sense, to the *hyporchem*, or ballad, of the ancient inhabitants. We quote the original, in justice to Mr. Pashley's accurate translation:—

ὦ πολὺ ἀγαπημένη μου
Ψηλοῦ δένδρου κλωναί,
ποῖος ἔχει τὸν νὰ σου μιλῇ
καὶ νὰ σου ἐρίζηται;

O thou, my much-beloved maid,
Branch of a lofty tree,
With thee what mind can converse hold?
Who can dispute with thee?

Φιγαρι μου λαμπροτατο
κ' αghio Κωσταντινατε,
τα καλλη σου διν υδ' ιγω
στον ουρανον αποκατε.

Εγρον κουνα τα καλλη σου
κ' ηλθα να τα 'ξαναζω,
και διν μοι διδου ονους μου πλιον
να φιυγω να τα 'φρω.

Ο ηλιος, αυτα πρωτα βγη,
στα στηθη σου κοινουι,
και στα ξανθα σου τα μαλια
παγνι και βασιλιουι.

Τα καλλη σου διν υδ' ιγω
μουθε υς τα Καλιστα,
μουθε στο Μυλοποταμο
μουθε στο Καστρο μισα

Εισαι ως μια βασιλισσα
κ' ολον τον κοσμον οριζεις,
κ' αν θιλις περιεις τζη ψυχαις
κ' αν θιλις τζη χαριζεις.

Bear witness, brightly shining Moon,
And Haghio Costandi !
Beauties like thine 'neath the expanse
Of Heaven I ne'er did see.

I heard thy beauty's far-spread fame,
And came its truth to prove ;
And now my soul no more can bear
To flee from thee, my love.

The sun, when rising in the East,
Sinks in thy bosom fair,
And all his setting glories hide,
Beneath thy yellow hair.

Beauties like thine I never saw
Here at Kalésia's halls,
Nor throughout Milopotamo,
Nor within Kastro's walls.

Thou likest art unto a queen ;
The world is ruled by thee ;
Each heart thou will'st, thou dost enslave,
And each thou will'st dost free.

The turn of the concluding stanza has something of the ingenious tenderness of Cowley and Herrick.

The attachment to yellow hair, among the nations of the South, is well known. Menander alludes to the artificial dye ; Ovid gives the colour to Lucretia ; and Virgil to Lavinia. In Italy, at the present day, a similar taste prevails. The following song is referred to the period of the Venetian empire :—

Thou jessamin with lofty top,
Thou sweet Sítan rose,
The beauty of thy fairest form
E'en distant Venice knows.

Would that to Heaven I could rise,
That sitting down, I might,
With both my pen and book in hand,
Thy beauties all indite !

Thy beauties bright enchant Pashás,
Thy eye-brows a Vezír,
Thy body with its angel-charms,
Enchants Karavukyr.

By Heaven ! I should be content
To die, if on thy breast,
Of beauteous marble-like expanse,
My hand I once had pressed.

Some of the little *Madhinádhās*, as the following, for example, might seem adapted for maiden lips ; but Mr. Pashley informs us that no woman of the island ever sings, and that the Sfakian women never dance, except on religious festivals, and then only with very near relations :

Nor will I take thee as my love,
Which thou wast not before :
A hanger-on, as from my ear
The flower of golden ore.

With another brief notice of Cretan habits we bring our Review to a conclusion. Mr. Pashley observed a resemblance between the ceremonious politeness of the Cretans and the Afghans.—

When a visitor goes into a house, his first exclamation is commonly the general and peculiarly Cretan greeting, *πολλα τα ετη σας*, or rather, *πολλα τα ετη εις την Αυθεντιαν* (pronounced *ΑΦιντια*) *σας*, (in which phrase alone I have found the old word *ετη* preserved in the modern language). The host immediately replies, *καλως ωρισατε η Ευγενεια σας*, the title, of course, varying with the visitors; or pronounces some other form of welcome. Mutual inquiries after health are then made, and, at length, the visitor is asked to sit down. While pronouncing the first greeting, the hand is usually placed on the breast, and the head and upper part of the body are inclined forward. The hand is sometimes put in the Turkish way, first to the lips, and then to the forehead, especially by Mohammedans, on all occasions, and by Christians when addressing a person of rank. Manias never asked a question of any person we met on the road, without bestowing on him the preliminary compliment of good wishes, and an inquiry after his health. It seems that the peculiarity of these very ceremonious salutations, in the manners of the Cretans, is also found among the Afghans, even the poorest among whom, whenever a visitor goes in, hear and pronounce several complimentary phrases, in addition to the ordinary *salâm-aleïkum*, and *aleïkum-salâm*, of a Mussulman meeting.*

They also resembled that people in the devoted earnestness with which each family avenged the death of any of its members; a practice of the heroic ages recorded in the *Iliad*. Foscarini (quoted in a note by Mr. Pashley), referring to the Sfakians two hundred and sixty years ago, asserts that they never changed the black shirt put on at the loss of a relation, until they had avenged his death; and that they also kept his bloody shirt to remind them of their duty.

Our readers, especially those who have not forsaken the paths of classical literature, will find stores of varied entertainment and information in these curious Travels.

* See Elphinstone's Account of the kingdom of Caubul.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—The authoritative language, in which your correspondent OMICRON has clothed his opinions, is calculated to impress the general reader with the idea, that his statements are incontrovertible, and the result of mature consideration ; but a slight investigation will evince, they are at least as crude and ill-digested as the rules which he censures in such unqualified terms. Without pretending to defend the whole of the regulations of the Madras Military Fund, their effects having testified their defectibility on some points, I must dissent from most of the arguments and conclusions contained in his letter of the 13th March ; and more particularly from his declaration, that the subscribers are not competent to abrogate, or retrospectively or prospectively alter, the general rules of the society. I am willing to concede that the fundamental *principles* cannot be changed at pleasure ; and that money collected for a specific purpose cannot be legally diverted from its proper object. But I contend, the subscribers are vested with legislative functions ; and although this does not authorize their alienating the property of the fund, it empowers them to extend or abridge, as circumstances may render expedient, the operation of the principles upon which it was originally instituted. The objects of the society are two-fold—personal benefits, derivable to the subscriber himself ; and ultimate benefits, available to his widow and children. Now to say that the “primordial” rules must be retained, in all their pristine integrity, whether they prove in their working beneficial or injurious, is to affirm that which is at variance with common sense. If we once adopt this as an immutable doctrine, we must adhere to every original regulation, though ruin should be the inevitable result. It is equivalent to asserting, the society may, and yet it may not, exercise the control of its own affairs.

OMICRON has, apparently, confounded the *abstract principles* of the fund with the *general regulations* for carrying those principles into effect. The former cannot, probably, be changed ; but the latter may always be modified, and adapted to those laws which experience suggests will best conduce to the ulterior advantage of the great body of the claimants. Had he delivered a qualified opinion, and argued, that the widows of those members who had died when certain regulations were in force, cannot be fairly deprived of any portion of their pensions, because the husband had fulfilled his part of the contract up to the period of his decease, there would have been at least some plausibility in his allegation ; but broadly to endeavour to persuade us that we cannot make rules for our own future guidance, is taxing our credulity rather too heavily. The original intention was, to admit the widows and children of subscribers ; excluding those of mixed blood, married after a certain date. But when the Company, who contribute so largely to the support of the fund (and who would have so loud a voice in the concern, if we agreed to your correspondent’s proposition, for graduating the number of votes by the amount paid by each individual), expressed themselves so strongly on the subject ; when the example of similar societies in India attested, that no very pernicious consequences are likely to arise from the adoption of a more liberal course of proceeding ; and, above all, when we reflect, that according to existing regulations, subscribing to the fund is no longer optional, but a distinct condition of service, and that, consequently, by retaining this restrictive clause, an

arbitrary controul is exercised over the feelings and inclinations of a large body of subscribers; when, I say, all these facts are considered, I do not apprehend the mere annulment of an exception to a general rule can be truly deemed a contravention of the "primordial" principles of the fund, but merely a just and salutary extension of their sphere of operation.

Again; OMICRON, together with a severe, ill-judged, and, I will presently shew, undeserved attack upon the subaltern members, remarks, that a disposition has always prevailed to reduce the pensions of widows and children, and not to interfere with the personal benefits. Now, Sir, here I join issue. I deny the prevalence of any such selfish feeling; and, in proof of my averment, it is only necessary to recollect, that every proposition for the rescission or enactment of a regulation must emanate from the Directors, amongst whom subalterns are seldom found. And a reference to the several items of personal benefit will testify, that, within the last few years, a reduction has taken place in every particular, whilst the annuities remain untouched. The outfit-money has been reduced one-half; the house-allowance is not paid during the period consumed in the voyage; the passage-money has been decreased, and the marriage-donation doubled. But even had it been otherwise,—had the curtailment of pensions actually occurred, it would only have been acting in strict accordance with clause 24, sect. 7, of the Regulations; wherein it is distinctly provided, that, in the event of the annual expenditure exceeding the receipts, "a proportionate deduction shall take place from the annuities of the widows of the four first classes, from the annuities of all children, and from payments to all claimants above the rank of subaltern." This was the safety-valve of the fund, and the Directors were guilty of a culpable inattention to the trust reposed in them, in failing to exert that power with which they were armed for general security, when they discovered the inadequacy of the receipts to meet the disbursements. Their line of proceeding was simple and prescribed. Had they availed themselves of the means within their reach, by causing the regulated deduction from annuities; and then informed the army of the steps they had been compelled to resort to, and appealed to their feelings to preclude the necessity of so acting for the future, I am convinced the appeal would not have been made in vain. But, as it was, their conduct was a singular compound of daring and timidity. They applied that part of the fund which they had no right to dispose of, whilst they hesitated to employ a power legitimately open to their assistance. They placed implicit reliance upon the opinion of a professional man, formed upon insufficient data, that the fund was insolvent—and then, having created a panic, by promulgating to the army the startling fact, that the society was in a state of bankruptcy—the insolvency amounting, I believe, to £250,000—they request them to throw good money after bad, by attempting to support the already tottering fabric. I can readily believe, they were actuated by feelings of humanity; but it was sad short-sighted policy, whereby they risked the happiness and almost the very existence of many, rather than trench upon the temporary comforts of a comparatively few.

Upon another point, the observations of OMICRON are calculated to mislead. Personal benefits are not contingent upon the mere *will* of the Directors, as his remark implies; they are simply vested with authority to ascertain that specified conditions are complied with, and in the event of the statements of applicants proving unsatisfactory, they can withhold the desired aid, until the sanction of the members generally has been obtained.

I might advert to other portions of your correspondent's dissertation, but I am fearful of obtruding too far-upon your indulgence.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.

April 8th, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—The observations in my last letter, on the Madras Military Fund, went to prove, I think satisfactorily, that the present annuitants, under the old regulations, have a perfectly valid claim in law for the amount of their annuities ; that any diminution in the ability of the fund to meet these claims, in consequence of the diversion of its income from the legitimate channels, by the abrogation of the "exclusion clause," cannot affect these annuitants, because such diversion is an illegal act, and renders the managers of the institution personally liable to make good any deficiency which may arise. The attempt to bind the annuitants not to take law-proceedings to enforce their just claims, I have shewn to be as abortive as it is unjustifiable ; the obligation which they are compelled to sign, and which is intended to be most stringent in its operation, being, in fact, perfectly a dead letter, and entirely at variance with the laws and regulations of the institution. Nothing can be more unjust than to induce a man to subscribe for the purchase of an annuity (for, be it remembered, it is comparatively only of a recent date that the East-India Company made it imperative on all officers who should thereafter enter into their army, to subscribe to the Military Fund), and then refuse the recognition of the claim, unless the assignee to whom it is payable consents to forego the right of appeal to the laws of her country, however unjust the conduct subsequently adopted towards her may be, or how flagitious soever the mal-administration of that fund in which she possesses the strongest possible vested interest. What would be thought of such a proceeding in any of the ordinary transactions of life ?—certainly, it would not induce the most favorable opinion of the intentions of the party who made such a proposition ; and the motive assigned for this course by the managers of the Military Fund, that it is to obviate the inconveniences that might arise from public litigation," does not at all alter the character of the transaction, as it is evidently one of those reasons which are intended to "coerce the will but not convince the judgment." As some of the directors of the fund are connected with mercantile affairs, what would they think if any of their debtors asked them to sign a bond, engaging to trust to their honour for payment of their debts, and binding themselves not to take law-proceedings to enforce payment, under any circumstances whatever ? Would they think very highly of the party making such a proposition ? I think not. Where all is straightforward and fair, there is no need for fear ; and, if an ill-advised person should proceed to litigation with the managers of this fund without just cause of complaint, the loss and inconvenience would fall entirely upon the complainant. The object aimed at by this rule, I have however already shewn, has completely failed, as the declaration signed is perfectly invalid in law ; but for the honour and respectability of the fund, the sooner this rule is dispensed with the better.

It is not probable that any diminution in the income of the annuitants will be attempted at present, because, on account of the abrogation of the "exclusion clause," a considerable number of officers will pay up their additional

subscriptions and donations, for the purpose of entitling their widows and children to the benefits of the fund. It is, however, certain, that the additional sums thus paid cannot be equal to the increased charge which will ultimately be entailed on the institution, because, the more money that is paid now for donations, &c., will bring a proportionate number of annuitants ultimately on the fund, and impoverish it far beyond what it is benefited by the present payments, as must be apparent to all who are acquainted with the rates of subscription. As long as the present sums continue to be paid to the annuitants, it is doubtful whether they have the power of bringing the affairs of the fund before a judicial tribunal: but directly they are offered a less sum than their just claim, their plan of proceeding must be, either to reject the receiving such reduced sum, or to receive it under a legal protest, and then apply to the Court of Chancery for an injunction against the directors in India, and their agents in England, to restrain them from paying money to any annuitants, except conformably to sect. 3, arts. 1, 2, 3, and 4, of the Regulations, *as they stood prior to 1836*. This will bring the whole affairs of the institution under judicial settlement, and will, if I mistake not, shew what erroneous notions have been operating in the management of it. Although either the English or the Indian Court of Chancery could take cognizance of this matter, it would be best to have the case tried in England; as the Court here, being previously wholly unacquainted with the subject, would be more likely to decide the case on its real merits, than could be done where local associations must necessarily interfere in forming a dispassionate judgment, notwithstanding every desire to do justice in the matter. It is, however, important that the annuitants should not receive a reduced sum when offered to them; without a formal protest, as otherwise, the fact of receiving it would be a tacit acknowledgment of the legality of the payment, and probably bar their claim in law, though it would not affect it in a court of equity. This mode of proceeding, though unquestionably a measure which would produce much misery to those who would be debarred from the receipt of their annuities, would, I think, be fully justified by the circumstances; for, though the sufferers belong to a class universally treated with compassion, those for whose protection the measure is intended likewise belong to the same class, and equally claim protection.

Although the rules of this institution at present amount to eighty-eight, which is a number sufficiently large, it might be imagined, to embrace every possible variety of circumstances that could occur among the subscribers and annuitants; yet, notwithstanding, we find that one of the most crying objections against the fund is, that the rights of individuals are not sufficiently recognized and defined. The truth of this observation has also been affirmed by Mr. Farren, whose opinion was long since taken professionally on the affairs of the fund, and the same sentiment has been responded to by most of the subscribers who have thought much upon the subject. It cannot, in fact, be otherwise; for so loosely are the regulations framed, that, if, instead of eighty-eight rules, the number were increased to infinity, they would still be as far off as ever from being an efficient code of laws, unless they were framed in a very different manner to those at present existing.

Many instances, not only of loose but of most inaccurate language, might be pointed out in the present regulations; giving, in some instances, if interpreted agreeably to the strict grammatical construction of the passages, a meaning quite different from that intended. But if exception can be justly taken at the phraseology of the rules, there is much more to complain of in

the matter contained in them. I can scarcely suppose they have been framed purposely to encourage improvident and extravagant habits in the subaltern officers, or to destroy in them all feelings of independence; but, without doubt, these are the effects of the present regulations. I attribute this result rather to that unfortunate perversion of judgment and mistaken view of the true interests of the subscribers and of the institution, which have, ever since the foundation of the fund, opposed its progressive improvement, and which, but for this, ought now, after a period of thirty years, to be established on a foundation of indestructible security.

In order to prove, *first*, that the rules encourage improvident habits; it is merely necessary to observe, that they authorize the payment out of the fund, to subscribers below the rank of field-officers, who may obtain leave of absence on sick certificate, of a sum of money to defray their passage home, together with their equipment, and an allowance during the time they remain in England, as well as paying their passage back again to India, provided they declare themselves not worth Rs. 1,000, if a subaltern, or Rs. 1,500, if a captain. Now, if the fact of being in possession of about £100, debars the possessor from all these benefits, amounting to many times that sum; who would be so absurd as to attempt an economy, which, though it might leave him in possession of such a sum as would exclude him from any benefit from the fund, would be too small to enable him to return to Europe? For mark what would be the consequences of economy; while the possession of Rs. 1,000 excludes a subaltern from receiving either passage-money or outfit; the fact of his possessing *any property whatever* beyond his pay, prevents him receiving the "income allowance" while absent in England. No one, therefore, would attempt to save money, when the possession of the most paltry sum brings with it such accumulated misfortunes!

Now, this regulation must be either a good or a bad rule; if it be good, why are the thoughtless and improvident to be alone benefited, to the exclusion of all others? and if, on the other hand, the rule be bad, then the sooner it is abrogated the better; for, at present, it stands as an irreconcilable contradiction, and does not do much credit to the acumen of the "collective wisdom" of the subscribers.

As to the *second* point, namely, that this regulation tends to destroy that feeling of independence which a British officer ought to possess—it is, I think, impossible for any one to retain this feeling, while he considers himself indebted for all his comforts, under the exigency of ill-health, to a fund which *assists him simply because he is penniless*. Whenever an officer claims assistance from the fund, under the circumstances already stated, the amount he receives very far exceeds the sum he has paid to it, because, taking the *very* longest time which it is possible for him, if alive, to remain below the rank of a field-officer, his payments cannot amount to any thing like the sum awarded to him by the fund: and this assistance is frequently given when the party benefited has paid only a very inconsiderable sum towards the fund. Now the claim for assistance by a subscriber to the fund, does not appear to be similar to the demand on an assurance office, when the contingency assured against has arisen, which then becomes legally due, whether one year or twenty years premium has been paid. Were it thus, there could be no possible objection urged against it; but, on the contrary, the assistance afforded to a subscriber to the fund rests entirely on the evidence of his necessitous circumstances, and the directors do not award him, be it remembered, a benefit which he has purchased at a fair price, but they simply grant him assistance because he is

sick and necessitous; in the hope that he will ultimately be able to repay, by his future subscriptions, the present amount advanced to him. I think I do not err, then, in saying that this is destructive of those feelings of independence which a British officer ought to hold, and that it is only long-continued habit, and the effect of examples, which have led to its being considered in any other light.

The benefits which are derived from the fund by widows and children, are of a totally opposite character to those we have considered above. Here the benefit is fairly purchased as an annuity on a survivorship, and the most scrupulous may receive it without hesitation, not as a matter of favour or kindness, but as their just and legal right. But even here, the same erroneous principles are discoverable, which are so visible in other parts of the regulations; for the annuity and the sum paid for it do not bear anything like a fair proportion through all the different grades. In fact, so numerous and glaring are the errors in every part of the regulations, that nothing but a thorough and radical reformation can ever ensure permanence and stability to the institution. The prosperous state of the assurance offices, in this country, shews what such institutions are capable of becoming when properly managed; and none, I unhesitatingly assert, would possess greater advantages than the Military Fund, were not those advantages entirely neutralized by injudicious rules and worse management.

I am, Sir,

Your's obediently,
OMICRON.

London, 13th April, 1837.

THE BENGALEE LANGUAGE.

The Bengalee is a very ancient language; if it be derived from the Sungskrit,—of which there are many doubts—it is the eldest daughter of this venerable philological parent. It has fixed rules of syntax and construction; it has poems which for harmony of versification, for strength and beauty of expression, and for all those qualities, in short, which make the poetry of words respond to the poetry of the heart and feelings, will not suffer much by comparison. Its prose is often concise, clear and nervous; and there are specimens of writing in it, which strongly remind the reader of the condensed energy of Tacitus. It is one and indivisible; it has no younger sister to divide public attention, as the Oordoo does with the Hindee; it is the same language, written by all who can write,—from Sylhet to Midnapore, and from the borders of Behar to the Teek-naf. It is moreover a very accommodating language; while it rigidly retains the forms and the spirit of the Sungskrit, the first foreign language which, in our humble opinion, was engrafted on the original stock, it receives and domesticates words of foreign origin, from the Arabic, the Persian, the Malay, the Portuguese, and the English. Such are its virtues, such its claims. It is the most advanced of all the languages of this Presidency for the incorporation of European science, and for the diffusion of it through the great mass of the population. Ordinary diligence and moderate encouragement would be sufficient in a dozen years, and even in less time, to enrich it with as much of the knowledge of the civilized world, as the people have leisure, or opportunity, or inclination to acquire.*

* From the *Friend of India*, Dec. 1st.

SHADOWS.*

— Lost in infinitude, my atom-life
 Seems but a sparkle of the smallest star
 Amidst the scintillations of ten thousand
 Twinkling incessantly; no ray returning
 To shine a second moment, where it shone
 Once, and no more for ever; so I pass.
 The world grows darker, lonelier, and more silent,
 As I go down into the vale of years;
 For the grave's shadows lengthen in advance,
 And the grave's loneliness appals my spirit,
 And the grave's silence sinks into my heart,
 Till I forget existence in the thought
 Of non-existence, buried for a while
 In the still sepulchre of my own mind,
 Itself imperishable.

The Pelican Island.

How beautiful our youthful hours,
 When Pleasure with the dew of flowers
 Bathes the enamoured dreamer's eyes,
 And bright Romance around her throws
 The light and odour of the rose,
 And bids her wat'ry palace rise
 With domes that flash a thousand dyes,
 Hanging amid the perfumed air;
 And through the glittering Portals, fair
 The verdant forest aisles unwind
 The luxury of sweet repose,
 And Beauty's face makes sunshine there!
 Then Memory's wand of magic flings
 The shadows of all lovely things
 Upon the Fountains of the Mind.
 Wrapt in the mist of sleep, we see
 A shadow 'neath a moonlit tree;
 Our Eden-Mother bending o'er
 The slumbering Father of Mankind.
 Or wafted upon Zephyr's plume,
 (Where rested Psyche's cheek of bloom)
 Deep in a Grecian valley laid,
 We mark, amid the myrtle shade,
 With floral pomp, and jocund lay,
 The Sylvan Huntress wind her way
 The glimmering paths along;
 While, lengthening out before the eye,
 Upon the grass their shadows lie.
 Or down by Alpheus' banks we spy,
 Scattering the moonshine with his little feet,
 The daring Wanderer of the sky,
 Whom fierce Apollo would have joyed to meet.†
 Oh! beautiful in youthful hours,
 To drink Hope's precious wine of flowers!

* In the following lines, I have endeavoured to embody a few of the vague and shadowy impressions which float over the poetical mind in the delicious dreaminess of youth; when all we read and all we see takes its hue from the sunshine of the bosom.

† I allude to Homer's Hymn to Mercury, which Mr. H. N. Coleridge justly pronounces one of the most diverting poems in Greek literature. It has been admirably translated

Shadows of all lovely things
 Upon our fancy glance, like wings
 Of Orient butterfly, or bird,
 Or sunny blossoms softly stirred.
 The Naiad at her fountain sitting,
 Wild flowers in a chaplet knitting
 For the white brow of earthly lover;
 The dark leaves of the plane above her,
 By the ambrosial Zephyr fanned;
 Her lustrous cheek, her busy hand—
 All on the liquid mirror play.
 Shadows of each lovely thing;
 Sister, sister garlanding;
 Gallies on the ocean riding;
 Swans in their white beauty gliding;
 Castles, wont, in days of yore,
 Through their echoing gates to pour
 Neighing steed, and blazing car,
 And glittering knights with sword and spear,
 And shield of Horror, voice of Fear—
 The thunderbolts of war.
 Pleasant to watch the shadows creep
 Over the flowry beds, like sleep,
 Weighing their golden eyelids down;
 Pleasant to see the shadows fall
 From ivied fence, or mossy wall,
 Or gray church-tower, or aged tree
 Spreading its cooling branches o'er
 The rustic's home; beside his door
 Joyful he sits, and on his knee,
 And round his neck—sweet rivalry !—
 With eager foot, and noisy glee,
 Cluster his little family.
 Come like shadows; so depart !
 The history of the human heart

translated by Shelley, whose flexible and plastic language assumed, with inimitable ease, every form of ancient fancy. The lines particularly referred to describe Mercury's conduct when, after stealing the fifty cows belonging to Apollo, he turns them into a meadow near the Alpheus to feed. The passage in the original begins :

Ἰαννυχίος καλὸν δὲ φῶς ἐπιλαμπὶ Σέληνης.

All night he worked in the serene moonshine;
 But when the light of day was spread abroad,
 He sought his natal mountain-peaks divine.
 On his long wandering, neither man nor god
 Had met him since he killed Apollo's kine,
 Nor had a house-dog barked upon his road;
 Now he obliquely through the keyhole passed,
 Like a thin mist, or an autumnal blast.
 Right through the temple of the spacious cave
 He went with soft light feet—as if his tread
 Fell not on earth—no sound their falling gave;
 Then to his cradle he crept quick, and spread
 The swaddling clothes about him, and the knave
 Lay playing with the covering of his bed,
 With his right hand about his knees—the left
 Held his beloved lyre.

Homer's Hymns are not sufficiently read to render an apology for this quotation necessary.

Proclaims the mournful legend true ;
 How soon in Pleasure's Bower the dew
 Before the withering blast is dried,
 And like to music's dying close,
 Or fainting blush of early rose,
 Her watery palace melts away
 Beneath the burning heat of day.
 What shadows then remain behind
 Upon the Fountains of the Mind !

Thrice the summer flower has died,
 And thrice the nightingale has sigh'd,
 Dear poet of the leafy trees !
 And thrice the autumn wind has shaken
 The yellow leaf and sere ;
 And thrice hath winter ploughed the seas,
 Since time, the subtle thief, has taken
 My three-and-twentieth year !*

Now seldom o'er my pillow shine
 Voluptuous rays of eyes divine,
 From Attic haunt, or balmy clime,
 Where Latin Muses drank the chime
 Of Petrarch's lute, or Tasso's lyre,
 Or saw the Mantuan's wing of fire
 To the Olympian homes aspire !

Shadows of earth's loveliest things !
 Swiftly, upon the silver wings
 Of Youth's May-Morning, ye have flown ;
 With many a fond, entrancing tone,
 And many an eye more black than night,
 And many a face of orient light ;
 And many a voice which seemed to be
 The living soul of melody.

But beams from tenderer eyes are shed
 Upon my pillow ; round my bed
 A holier Band their watches keep,
 When folded in the arms of sleep,
 Beneath the Wings of Heaven I lie,
 And muse upon a dearer Book,†
 And listen to a softer Brook,‡
 Than ever kindled minstrel's eye,
 Or flowed from sacred Castaly.

Shadows of earth's loveliest things !
 I care not for your purple wings ;
 Vanish ! only leave behind,
 Upon the Fountains of the Mind,
 Peace with her celestial smile
 The aching bosom to beguile ;
 And meek Religion's features fair,
 To gild the darkness of despair !

* See Milton's Sonnet.

† The Bible.

‡ " Sion's Brook."

CONJECTURES ON THE MARCH OF ALEXANDER.

BY M. COURT, IN THE SERVICE OF RUNJEET SINGH.

According to Plutarch, the first country through which Alexander passed on leaving Hyrcania, was Parthia. I shall therefore set out from this province, which is supposed to be the modern Khorasán; and what confirms us in this supposition is, that to the south of Parthia was situated Tabiana, now Thubas, which town is to be found in this direction between two deserts. Another incontestable proof is, that the province of Margiana, which was contiguous to Parthia, is to be found situated in the country of Meimané, watered by the modern Murg-áb, called Margus by the ancients.

Barbié du Bocage fixes the capital of the Parthian empire at Nicephorium, or Nishapúr. But I must here notice that the town of Tún may very probably be Parthonisa, of which he makes mention; and if this be the case, the tombs which are here to be found are those of the kings of Parthia.

It was in this province that the traitor Bessus seized the person of Darius, whom he subsequently assassinated. History does not record the spot where the assassination took place. From the statement of Plutarch, it appears Alexander sojourned for some time in Parthia. After he left this province, his march became exceedingly irregular and confused, and we find no historical elucidation of it. Some historians say that he returned to Hyrcania; Plutarch is amongst those who give us this statement; others, however, relate that he marched into Bactriana. Rennel, the geographer, is of opinion, that on leaving the western provinces of the Caspian Sea, he passed through Aria and Zarangæi, to make the conquest of Arachosia, and that from thence he proceeded to direct his attack upon the Bactrians. I am led to be of this opinion; and what most strongly induces me to adopt it, is the death of Philotas, which was very much anterior to the murder of Clitus; and it is well known that the former perished in Zarangæi, and the latter in Sogdiana. Alexander on leaving Parthia passed through Aria, which is watered by the modern Arius, anciently called the Heriroud, and which passed by Herat. He here built a town, which I imagine must be that called Obeh, situated ten farsangs to the east of Herat: however, this latter town was built by Alexander, according to the reports of its inhabitants; but some geographers refute their statement by giving as their opinion, that Herat is not the Aria of the ancients. Barbié du Bocage says, that Artacvana, otherwise called Aria, was the capital of the province of this name. In regard to this, I must notice that, in my travels from Ispahán to Yezd, I found the town of Ardecon, in its vicinity, in the same route, the equally ancient town of Akda, and quite close to this again was another called Beni-bít. Now these three towns bear in their names the strongest resemblance to those called Aria, Artacvana, and Bitaxia, that Barbié du Bocage fixes in Aria Proper. This country, of which I have just spoken, is situated between Ardistán and the province of Yezd, and is no other than the *Isatæchæ* (*Isatæxæ*) of the Greeks, where the worship of fire and the institutions of the Magi were established. I must, moreover, notice that at the distance of two days' journey southward of the town of Tún, we enter the territory of Bucharia, and here meet with ruins, which may be attributed to the ancient Persians; but I must observe, that neither in this canton or in those of the three above-mentioned towns, is any river bearing the name of Arius to be found.

From Aria, Alexander marched into Zarangæi, now called Sigistan, but a

vestige of its ancient name remains in that of the actual capital called Zarang, which is no other than the town of Proptasia, where Alexander put Philotas to death.

This town was situated at a short distance from the Etymander, now called the Hind-mind, which river empties itself into the lake Zéré, otherwise called Néibendam, known by the ancients under the name of the lake Arian. This river receives in its course that which flows from the territory of Farrah, and which is no other than the Pharmacotis of the Greeks, for there is not a doubt that Farrah was the ancient Phra, the country of the famous Rustam of Persia.

From thence he went into Arachosia, a province watered by the river Arac-hotus, which emptied itself into the lake Areiana, and which is the same as the Aracand-ab, which has its source in the canton of Navor, and which subsequently flows through the territory of Candahár, and from thence falls into the Hind-mind four farsangs below Gerishk. The town which was situated on this river, said to be built by Semiramis, ought to be found amongst the ruins of Candahár, or more probably it is the ruins of that town which are visible upon the river Arcassan, four farsangs below Candahár, upon the road to Shikárpur. Two equally ancient towns are those of Eskarganj, and of Shersafa, the ruins of which may be seen upon the road which leads to Ghazni. As to the Alexandropolis of Arrokhaje, it undoubtedly is old Candahár. Nicæa appears to me to be Ghazni.

The Macedonian conqueror must necessarily have passed through Candahár, as the several roads branch off from this town which lead to India, through Cábúl, Ghazni, and Shikárpur; and moreover all the extent of country to the south of Arachosia, is nothing but one desert of moving sands, which occupy a distance of forty farsangs, stretching over as far as the country of Neskhi and Karan, which form a part of Balúchistan.

To the north of Arachosia we find the country of the Paropamisæi, separated from Bactriana by a high chain of mountains, to which the name of Caucasus was given by the companions of Alexander, out of compliment to this prince, who wished to traverse them. Here they found a cavern, that they transformed into the cave of Prometheus. I have been assured that a similar cavern does exist in the environs of Candahár, at the spot called Khar-Jemshid-jan. The mountainous part of the country of Paropamisæi is now inhabited by Hazarés, amongst whom exist a tribe of the Bactiaris, who doubtless are a descent from the intrepid Bactrians who offered such a valorous resistance to Alexander, and who repulsed him several times before they were made to surrender. I presume that the conqueror penetrated into this country, either by re-ascending the valley watered by the Aracand-ab, or by passing through the defiles of the chain of Gulkau, near Ghazni, where we may remark some dykes built here by Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi. In this passage he had to penetrate through heavy falls of snow, before he could reach Bactria, the capital of Bactriana, which they say must have been the same as Balkh. This country, according to Barbié du Bocage, extended to the south of the Oxus, a large river, which stretched as far as the Paropamisus. It comprises Bactriana, properly so called, and the country of Margiana, of which I have already spoken.

Oxyartes, the father of Roxana, was king of the whole of this country.

It was at Bactria that Alexander condemned Bessus to have his nose and ears mutilated. Callisthenes was arrested at the place called Catiaata. Plutarch relates, that Alexander was on the banks or confines of the Oxus when he first meditated the conquest of India. The route which he pursued is, I

imagine, the one now adopted by the caravans which pass from Balkh to Cábul, and which appears to be the only passable road through which this mountainous country can be traversed. This road passes through the territory of Bamiana, a very ancient town, not far from which are to be found the prodigious ruins named Gulgula. Six kos further, we meet with others that are attributed to Zohak Shah; and at the place called Siggan, there are the remains of a fortress, the building of which the inhabitants attribute to Alexander. If this tradition be well founded, there is not a doubt that it must have been in this spot that Alexander built the town in the country of the Paropamisæi, and from whence he proceeded to Cophenes.

This starting point is a stumbling-stone for geographers, inasmuch as none of them have been able to determine its exact position. For, proceeding in their narration from thence, some state that he marched to Cow, which they mistake for Cophenes; and had he done so, he must have quitted the Paropamisæi, gone through the defiles of Ghazní, and have precipitated himself from thence to the cantons of Gerdiz and Lougird; then crossing the country of the Bangishs he would have proceeded to Peucelaotis by the route of Kohát. In this case, Borikrajan must be Arigæum, of which we find mention made in history. But I would observe, that along this route no such important river as the Cophenes is to be found; and then again how improbable it appears that Alexander, who had such an immense tract of land to explore, would have ordered his generals Hephæstion and Perdikkas to conduct a division through a tract so distant as that through Peucelaotis! It is then more probable that he must have taken the road to Cábul, and from thence dismissed his generals, with orders to proceed in their route to Jelálábad, and he himself pursued that which led to Lagman, and which answers the historical description, being very rugged and mountainous, but still such as to allow the cavalry to penetrate through it. From thence he could give assistance to that division of his army which were detached towards Peucelaotis.

Whilst pursuing this train of supposition, I cannot help observing that the Macedonian conqueror must of necessity have passed through Cábul; for its geographical position is so brilliant, so advantageous, that it is a military position which we cannot but suppose that he noticed, and therefore traversed it.

It is then only the more unaccountable, that to this day no geographer has been able to ascertain the ancient name of this town, the foundation of which the inhabitants attribute to Keikobad. From the fertility and luxuriance of this territory, I am led to think that it must be the same as Cabura or Ortospanum, of which Barbié du Bocage speaks, describing it as "a town situated upon the route which led from the Alexandria of the Areians to India, and which was not very far from the Paropamisan Alexandria."

Rennel's opinion appears to be erroneous when he says, that the Cow-mul of Baber Shah is the same as the Cophenes, the principal branches of which, he adds, are rivers flowing from the Ghazni and Guerdiz; for the river Ghazni, according to the account given by its neighbouring inhabitants, empties itself into a lake which is situated at the south of Moukkor, in the canton of Zermele. As to the branch called the Guerdiz, it is no other than a narrow stream, and can scarcely be denominated a river. On the other hand, he adds, that the river of Cophenes was defined as the eastern boundary of the province of Paropamisus, of which Alexandria was the capital. I must observe, that from the direction the Cow takes in its course, it goes too far southward of the Paropamisus to form its eastern boundary; what he says there seems to have a more just reference to the province of Arachosia.

I am very tenacious, then, of my opinion, that the Cophenes must be the same as the river of Cábul. This river has its source in the country of the Hazarés, betwixt Bamian and Cábul; it has its fall in the mountains of Meidan, through which runs the road which leads from Cábul to Balkh; from thence it traverses Cábul, and receives below this town the river of Shéikabad, which also takes its source from the Hazarés; a little lower still it is enlarged by its junction with the Panje-shir; this takes place at the spot called Teng-carum. From thence it proceeds in its course through a mountainous part of the country, and empties itself in the western extremity of the valley of Lagman, where it receives the waters of the Alumkhar, which flow downwards from that territory. We follow it from thence into the valley of Jelálábad, where it is enlarged by its junction with the Surkh-áb, which rises in Peivar; and then again it receives the Khonár, which flows through Kaféristán. In leaving this deep valley, it passes anew through the mountains of Dekha, and empties itself at Micheni, in the province of Pesháwar; and when passing a short distance from Ashnagar, it receives below that town the Jind, which flows from the country of Baajor, then passes by Nouchareh, Akhora, and Jengir, and from thence finally empties itself into the Indus; and here we lose it, about half a league below the fortress of Attok. From Cábul to Jelálábad it is known by the name of the river Cábul, in the Moumends by that of Khameh, at Pesháwar they give it the name of Nagouman, and below that it is called Landeh, by the Kattuks and Yusufzies. From its source to Ashnagar it abounds in rapids, which make it quite unnavigable in the rainy season, and more particularly so during the heavy falls of snow, which swell it out to a prodigious breadth. I have above concluded that Alexander took the route to Lagman, after having ordered his generals to go to Peucelaotis.

The Aspii and the Thyraei that he attacked, appear to me to be the Buzbins and the Touris, who inhabit the mountainous part of the country which separates the valleys of Lagman and of Jelálábad from the territory of Cábul. As to the town of Arigæum, which was found beyond these mountains, it may be Alichung, a very ancient town situated in the valley of Lagman. That of Tigueri, which is here to be observed near the rivers of Meitarlam, is also of a very ancient date. The two rivers of Choe and of Evaspla, that he must have crossed in order to arrive, must in all probability be the Penj-shir and Alumkhar.

The valley of Lagman, as also that of Jelálábad, were formerly inhabited by an idolatrous people, who were driven, after the first conquests of the Mahomedans, beyond the chain of Hindu-kou, the Emodus of the ancients. They are now known under the names Siáposh or Kaferis, and the country that they inhabit is just below that of Kaféristán. These nations declare that they are descendants of the Ghorís, which name resembles greatly that of Guræi, of which notice is taken in history.

At Jelálábad, ruins of a considerable extent are to be found: their origin is not, however, known. It is the same with those that may be observed three stages further off, near the defile of the Kheibers, and which are called Pish-boulak. These last are situated on the northern range of the chain of Sefídkoh, and not far from thence is the village of Azarno, which one meets in the road from Jelálábad to Pesháwar. In these ruins are to be found some medals exactly like those of Manikyála; and from this I am led to believe that these towns must be of equal antiquity. It remains now to discover what were the names by which they were then called. The Muninds appear now to occupy the country of the Assaceni, against whom Alexander marched,

after having crossed the Guræus. This river, which he crossed with great difficulty, appears to me to be the Khonar, a river, the stream of which is very rapid and full of polished stones, like the Alumkhar: it flows from Kaféristan. If it be not this river, it must be that of Cábul itself, which here took the name of Guræus, from the Ghoræus which inhabited the banks, or rather the Jinde which traverses the country of Bajru.

From thence Alexander went into the country of Bajúr, called by us Bijore. This town is situated 60 kos N.N.W. of Pesháwar: is very ancient, and we may there find many medals like those of Manikyala. It remains to be proved if it is really there that we find the Bazira of the Greeks. This mountainous country is traversed by the river Jinde, which divides it from the canton of Suwát, and which, after having emptied itself into the defiles of the Tengui, passes to the west of Ashnagar, throwing itself from thence into that of Cábul. If Bajúr be the Bazira of the Greeks, it is in this country that we must search for the famous mountain of Aornus, the seizure of which was one of Alexander's most brilliant exploits.

From this country Alexander passed towards the Indus, and took possession of the town and fortress of Peucelaotis, which Hephæstion and Perdicas had been besieging for upwards of a month.

Several geographers think that this province is the same as that of Pesháwar. In this case, the Malamantus, upon which Peucela was built, is no other than the river Barreh, which flows downwards from the Kheiber mountains, and which loses itself in that of Cábul. Rennel, led into error by Forster, supposes that Pakkheri, which he calls Pukkholi, was the Peucelaotis of the Greeks. This last town was found at the west of the Indus, whilst Pakkheri was at the east of this stream, and at a considerable distance from it, and moreover in a mountainous country, where the Indus has never been able to change its course. Besides, Peucelaotis was contiguous to Bazira, a town that they suppose must have been Bajúr.

From Peucelaotis Alexander returned on his steps, directing his march towards the north-west, in order to invest Aornus. After the capture of this rock, he made a second expedition into the country of the Assaceni, between Bazira and Peucelaotis.

Ashnagar, which several geographers mistake for Massaga, the capital of the Assaceni, appears to me to be the town of Nysa. Its vicinity to Cophenes, and above all, what Plutarch states that Alexander said to the Macedonians, who hesitated and seemed to fear encountering so deep a river, all corroborate my conjecture. I must, besides, observe, that three kos below this town, and on the borders of the Cábul, is the village of Nysetta, where there are some vestiges to be found. All the suburbs of Ashnagar are scattered over with vast ruins, of none of which we know the origin, and where we find some very ancient medals. The actual fortress of Ashnagar overlooks this territory.

In starting from thence to the Indus, we meet no other river, with the exception of a small stream which flows from the Babúzies, and which passes between the Hottí and the Kapourdigarhi to throw itself from thence into the river Cábul, below the Nouchareh.

At six kos to the N. E. of Ashnagar, is the mountain of Behhi, isolated upon a vast plain, and upon which may be remarked the ruins of a very vast town, which seems to be of most ancient date, and which, according to the reports of its present inhabitants, was the residence of the ancient kings of that country. Specimens of bas-reliefs may there be found; also the remains of

an aqueduct, by which thence the waters of Ashnagar were carried to the town. At eight kos to the north of Behhi, we see the summit of a mountain, situated between the canton of the Babúzies and the massive ruins of a fortress, which was only accessible by a path cut through the rock.

This spot is called Pelley. At 18 kos N.E. of Ashnagar, we see, on the southern range of the mountain called Kohganga, the vast ruins of a town, that the present inhabitants say was peopled by idolaters, and which is quite close to the existing town of Bazar. At 15 kos to the east of Ashnagar, is the actual town of Kapourdigarhi, which from its locality might well be the ancient Caspatyrus, the capital of the Gandarii, which is placed by our geographers to the east of Assaceni, on the western bank of the river Indus.

I have remarked, that close to this town is an inscription in characters quite similar to those we observe on the ancient Indian medals of Manikyala. To the west of this town is the territory of Hotti or Hoddi, which received its name from an ancient sovereign of this country, who might have been the Omphis who surrendered himself to Alexander.

On the western bank of the Indus, ruins may be observed at Pevur Toppi, Hound, and Mahamadpur. Those of Hound are all striking, and there may be found blocks of marble containing inscriptions traced in characters quite unknown to the inhabitants.

As for the ruins of Mahamadpur, situated at the junction of the Indus and the river Cábul, they are, we are told, more than a thousand years of age. After having exhausted the above facts relative to the country of the Youzoufzies, I shall be led to form more than one conjecture on the true position of Bazira: but I have been quite perplexed by Rennel, who says that "Alexander, after his arrival at the bridge, made an inland excursion into the country situated on the western banks of the Indus, to visit the town of Nysa, and that he subsequently penetrated into the country situated between the two rivers of Cophenes and Indus."

Being quite devoid of all references or means of solving my doubts, I am obliged to adopt the supposition of this judicious guide.

As to the Assaceni who inhabit the lower part of the western bank of the Indus, they are only inhabitants of Katteuk, and the town of Ora is perhaps the same as Akhora. As to that of Sabissa or Capissa, we must seek for it in the canton of Lachittiri, or in that of Kohát.

As relates to Aornus, which is situated in this country, and of which Alexander made himself master, it is probably the castle which was opposite Attok, and the vestiges of which we see upon the summit of the mountain: its foundation is attributed to Raja-Hoddi. According to some geographers, Attok is the town of Taxila; through which the army of Alexander effected the passage of the Indus. If it be not this town, we must recognize it in that of Torbila: the locality of the ruins which we there remark lead me to form this conjecture. It is possible, besides, that this name may have undergone some change in its orthography. We know that the Greeks were not exact in their mode of spelling the names of the towns and countries which they invaded.*

* From the *Journal* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, for July 1836.

MR. AUBER'S RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH POWER IN INDIA.*

A history of India, comprehensive and impartial, embracing a narrative of the events associated with the origin and establishment of the British power in that vast country, and an account of the remarkable nations over whom that power now extends, is a work the practicability of which seems to diminish as the want of it increases. The resources are yearly augmenting; the copiousness of the materials, indeed, is the chief impediment to the undertaking. Even now it appears to be almost beyond the powers of a single mind to compass a subject of such amplitude, and, perhaps, it is only by a judicious division of the labour amongst several competent writers, that a history of India, such as we have described, will ever be accomplished:—a history which shall trace with minute fidelity, and with scrupulous impartiality, the gradual transmutation of a band of humble traders, petitioning for license to drive a petty traffic on the coasts of India, into the sovereigns of the country where their presence was once merely tolerated, before whose power that of the merchant-princes of Venice fades into utter insignificance;—a history which shall honestly relate the stratagems and struggles for domination amongst the traders themselves, and the artifices and intrigues of which they were either the causes or the effects in the native courts;—which shall explore the remote history of the Hindu people, through all their vicissitudes, until it melts into that dark and cloudy period of which every record has perished, and unravel the complicated web of their institutions, civil and religious, their manners, opinions, arts and customs, multiplied by a variety of causes into innumerable species and diversities.

Meanwhile, we have works which, as contributions to the great object, are not without their value. The history of the late Mr. Mill, the only work worthy of the name of a history of India, considering the time when it appeared, before our knowledge of Indian politics was so advanced as it is at present, is a wonderful production; but it is imperfect as an historical narrative, and its commentary is not to be relied on. Of both these defects, the author was convinced when better means of information came within his reach. The late Sir John Malcolm has added a good deal to the political history of India, and works of less pretension might also be mentioned which afford outlines, though frequently dim and uncertain ones, of Indian history.

Mr. Auber's work, the first volume of which is before us, has many presumptions *a priori* in its favour. The author is a gentleman who has held a post under the Home Administration, for which an intimate knowledge of the incidents attending the rise and progress of the British power in India was an essential qualification. He had the means of rectifying and enlarging his knowledge by the most authentic evidence, and the cessation of

* Rise and Progress of the British Power in India. By PETER AUBER, M.R.A.S., late Secretary to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East-India Company. Two vols. Vol. I. London, 1837. Wm. H. Allen and Co.; Calkin and Budd.

his connexion with the Company, in consequence of their altered character and functions, exonerates him from all suspicion of being a partizan. Indeed, of the East-India Company of the period antecedent to 1833, we may speak as of a long departed sovereign,—they are dead without leaving even a representative. The *finis supremus* of the *late* East-India Company qualifies any one now to criticise *that* body with impartiality; to praise them without the imputation of flattery, and to censure them with impunity.

Mr. Auber's work commences with some "Preliminary Observations," in which he alludes to his honourable retirement from a post he had long and honourably filled; and introduces some judicious observations upon the constitution of the Court of Directors, and their patronage. In the course of his remarks, he refers to the testimony borne by the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Macaulay to the high character of the body, which for so long and so arduous a period was the efficient governing power of British India.

Mr. Auber then gives a succinct and rapid sketch of the early history of India, of the Native States, and of the Company's affairs down to the hostilities with the French on the Coromandel coast, in the middle of the last century; the events during the first administration of Clive, the transactions which succeeded his return to Europe, and his reappointment to the Presidency of Bengal; and he traces the intricate mazes of Indian politics at home and abroad from thence till the close of Warren Hastings's administration in 1785.

One of the most interesting features in Mr. Auber's work is the copious extracts he has introduced from the early records of the Company, shewing the principles which they laid down as the foundation of their incipient empire. It will surprise those who have implicitly adopted the notions inculcated by the vilifiers of the Company's rule, to find the sound, the judicious, and humane maxims which the Court, from time to time, from the earliest period, impressed upon their functionaries, with reference to their dealings with the States and people of India. With respect to their imputed appetite for territorial possessions, we find the Court, so early as 1719, saying, in their letter to Bengal: "For us, as our business is trade, it is not political for us to be encumbered with much territory." Again, in 1721: "Remember, we are not fond of much territory." Again, the Council in Bengal, speaking the sentiments of the Court, in the instructions to Lord Clive, in 1765, when he proceeded up the country to conclude a treaty with the Vizier and Nabob:

Experience having shewn, that an influence maintained by force of arms is destructive of that commercial spirit which we ought to promote, ruinous to the Company, and oppressive to the country, we earnestly recommend to your Lordship, that you will exert your utmost endeavours to conciliate the affections of the country powers, to remove any jealousy they may entertain of our unbounded ambition, and to convince them we aim not at conquest and dominion, but security in carrying on a free trade, equally beneficial to them and to us. With this view, policy requires that our demands be moderate and

equitable, and that we avoid every appearance of an inclination to enlarge our territorial possessions.

Three years later, in their letter to Madras, May 1768, the Court say : " You will observe by the whole tenour of these despatches, that our views are not to enter into offensive wars in India, or to make further acquisitions beyond our present possessions."

Then with reference to the native people of India, their humane regard for their welfare is manifested at an early period. In the Court's letter to Bengal, January 1735, it is said : " Wherever encroachments are made by farmers or renters, and the poor inhabitants are oppressed by them, contrary to the tenor of their *cowles*, all such unwarrantable proceedings must be nipt in the bud. Wherever any just complaints are made against them by the parties aggrieved, be sure to see justice done them." In 1768, they enjoin the Council " not to increase the revenues in any way which may oppress the inhabitants, whose happiness and prosperity we are desirous of cultivating upon every occasion, for it is upon their affections and confidence the permanency of our possessions will greatly depend."

The Company have been unblushingly charged with rancorous hostility to interlopers,—some of whom were their own renegade servants :—mark the spirit which pervades the Court's despatches on this head :

Do you take care to let them (English free-traders) know that, by the laws, no subject of his Majesty can stay in India without our leave, and therefore, as they are there only during good behaviour, so you will let them continue no longer than they deserve it. Though we have laid down these rules in such general terms, yet we add, that we will not have the President and Council put them in practice so far as to send any to England, unless where the accusation is full, and as well proved as the case can admit of, and the fault of a notorious nature ; such as assisting our enemies, or openly striking at our privileges, or refusing to comply with the rules by us prescribed for the good government of our settlements where such person or persons shall be ; and this not by inferences only, or strained constructions or interpretations.

These extracts and many more might be selected,—denoting an anxiety to improve the means of communication in the country, to relieve the temporary distresses of the natives, to provide for the due administration of justice, and to check extravagance in their own servants,—demonstrate how false are the colours in which the administration of the Company has been painted by their stipendiary assailants.

The great features of this part of Mr. Auber's work are the administrations of Lord Clive and of Warren Hastings, which are related with a fulness and an impartiality, which we should vainly seek elsewhere. The recent life of Clive, by the late Sir John Malcolm, compiled from the Powis papers, has, of course, anticipated much of what would else have been novelty in Mr. Auber's history ; but there are some facts recorded by the latter, which are not alluded to by Sir John Malcolm. Mr. Auber satisfactorily explains the apparent want of attention towards Clive on the part of the Court, in the formation of the new Council in 1758, with which Clive thought he had " cause to be dissatisfied ;" but which it is clear arose from

a belief that he had returned to Madras, instead of making the British army triumph on the plains of Plassey. Mr. Auber has likewise stated the facts relative to Lord Clive's appointment in 1765 as Governor and Commander-in-chief, and to his proceedings on reaching Bengal; and he has very clearly developed the causes of the opposition against him (p. 136). Upon the whole, after a very fair exposition of his Lordship's services, he makes it apparent that he was unfairly treated: a conclusion, of the accuracy of which no rational doubt can be entertained.

From the period when Lord Clive retired from the government, in 1768, till the nomination of Mr. Hastings in 1772, the matter in Mr. Auber's volume is full of interest to those who have dipped into the narrative of those feverish times. The state of the Native powers, the Company's early treaties with them, the rise and career of Hyder, the interference of the King's plenipotentiaries in India,—are all illustrated with great diligence from documents of unimpeachable authenticity.

The history of the administration of Warren Hastings places the whole of that important period in a new and interesting light. 'This is decidedly the most striking portion of the volume; and it must have cost the author much laborious investigation to have traced so accurately and so temperately as he has done the transactions of that time, when Indian politics were interwoven with party proceedings at home, forming together a most perplexed and tangled web.

As a specimen of the style and dress in which Mr. Auber places his facts before his readers, we select the narrative of that remarkable event in Mr. Hastings's political life,—the execution of the Brahmin Nundcomar, which Mr. Burke characterised as a "murder," and Mr. Mill, somewhat more leniently, terms a "tragedy, tainting the reputation of Hastings;" though few will now be found who refuse to regard this act of necessary severity as not only just, but one of the most politic acts which justice ever sanctioned.

After stating Nundcomar's charge of corruption against Mr. Hastings, Mr. Auber proceeds:

On the proposition of Colonel Monson, supported by General Clavering and Mr. Francis, it was determined that Nundcomar should be called before the Council, to give proofs of the charge against the Governor-general. Mr. Hastings declared that he would not sit at the Board in the character of a criminal, neither would he acknowledge the members of the Board to be his judges, but looked upon them as his accusers; he left it to them, if they pleased, to form a committee for the investigation; he resolved not to sit in Council to hear men, collected from the dregs of the people, give evidence, at the dictation of Nundcomar, against his character and conduct. Mr. Barwell objected to Nundcomar's being called in, and contended that, the Supreme Court of Judicature was the proper tribunal for examining and deciding upon points of such a nature. He also suggested that Nundcomar should be informed that he was expected to support whatever he might set forth by evidence adduced before one of the judges; and that, unless he did so, his complaint would be rejected as a libel. The proposition for his appearance before the Board was, nevertheless, persevered in, for the extraordinary purpose of enabling them to judge

whether the nature of the evidence he had to produce would be thought sufficient. Mr. Hastings quitted the Council. Mr. Barwell remarked, that it was then five o'clock; that he considered the Council to be dissolved; and unless he received a summons, according to the usual form, he should not partake in the debates: he then withdrew. The majority determined that the Governor-general had no right to dissolve the Board, and that an adjournment could only be carried by a majority. The chair was accordingly taken by General Clavering. Nundcomar was called in, and being asked what he had to offer in support of his charges, he replied, "I am not a man officiously to make complaints, but when I perceived my character, which is as dear to me as life, hurt by the Governor's receiving into his presence two natives of low repute, and denying me admittance, I thought it incumbent upon me to write what I have. Every thing is contained in the letter I have given in." Being called upon for other papers, to which he alluded, he delivered in a letter, purporting to be written to him by Munny Begum, in which she adverted to the favour that had been conferred upon her, by appointing her guardian; and, after considering what would be a proper offer, stating that she sent a proposal of one lac as an acknowledgment, that the Governor answered, "that he had not done what he had from motives of private advantage, but for the satisfaction of his employers. I pressed the present exceedingly upon him, when he at last said, 'very well; if you do think proper to make a present, give two lacs, as Maharajah (meaning you) engaged; otherwise, do as you please, you are your own mistress.'" One lac was stated to have been provided by Munny Begum, the other by a draft on Nundcomar. The letter concluded in the following terms: "*for the future, let us take care, in the conduct of our affairs, to consult and plan beforehand, that when we are called upon, no difference may appear in our representations and answers, and that I may conform to whatever you may say*; let nothing of the secret part of these transactions be known to the Governor or the gentlemen of Council, or any others. The proverb is, 'a word to the wise.'"

A comparison being made of the hand-writing in the letter from the Munny Begum delivered in by Nundcomar, with one received from her at that time and produced by Sir John D'Oyley, from the Persian department, it appeared that the seal was that of the Munny Begum, but that the hand-writing was not the same in the two letters. The majority observed, that the letter to Nundcomar had been written a year and a-half before, and the letter produced by Sir John D'Oyley within a few days. In either case there was sufficient proof of the delinquency of Nundcomar. If its authenticity be admitted, its contents establish the fact of a conspiracy on the part of the Begum and Nundcomar. If its authenticity be denied, the guilt of forgery against Nundcomar is placed beyond doubt.

Nundcomar being desirous to withdraw, the secretary was sent to inform Mr. Hastings, and to request that he would resume the chair. The Governor-general refused to acknowledge the message as coming from the Council: he returned his compliments to General Clavering, Mr. Monson, and Mr. Francis, but declined to meet them at so late an hour of the night, intimating that when he could summon a full Board (Mr. Barwell being in the country), he would do so, and hoped to have the honour of meeting them in the Revenue Department on the following day.

Upon such evidence as had been adduced, and without any further deliberation, the majority resolved that the sum of three lacs forty thousand rupees had been received by the Governor-general; that of right it belonged to the

Company, and that Mr. Hastings should be required to pay into the Company's treasury the amount for their use. The secretary forthwith waited upon Mr. Hastings with the resolution; but he refused to receive it as a resolution of the Board, and would give no answer to it. Upon which the three members ordered, that the whole of the papers should be placed in the hands of the Company's attorney, for the purpose of counsel's opinion being taken as to the best mode of proceeding to recover the amount from Mr. Hastings.

On the 11th of April, Nundcomar was accused before the Judges of the Supreme Court, of being party to a conspiracy against the Governor-general and others, by making a man against his will write a false petition injurious to their characters, and sign an account of bribes pretended to be given to them. On the following day, an examination took place before the Judges, which lasted from eleven in the morning until eleven at night.

Mr. Hastings, having been required to attend a meeting of the judges at Sir Elijah Impey's, addressed a letter to General Clavering, requesting that he would take the chair with the other members and despatch the current business. The general having proceeded with what required immediate attention, the three members wrote Mr. Hastings from the council-chamber. They adverted to a letter from Mr. Fowke, relative to the conspiracy, and as they conceived that an investigation, which could demand the absence of the Governor and Mr. Barwell from Council, must be of great moment, if not interesting to the safety of the state, they determined to continue in Council till apprized of the issue. Mr. Hastings replied that, having received a letter from the Chief Justice and the Judges, the preceding night, informing him that a charge had been exhibited upon oath before them, against Messrs. Fowke, Rajah Nundcomar, and Radachurn, for a conspiracy against himself and others, he and Mr. Barwell, to whom a like notification was made, had attended, and that he was sorry the three members should have thought it necessary to remain in Council until informed of a subject, and issue of an inquiry, which they would perceive had no relation to the safety of the state, nor to any circumstance that required their present attention.

The circumstances appeared so well attested, that there was thought sufficient reason for binding over the accused to take their trial at the following assizes. Notwithstanding these facts, General Clavering, Colonel Monson, and Mr. Francis, accompanied by Mr. Fowke and others, went to Nundcomar's house, on a formal visit to him, an honour which he had never before received from those gentlemen, or from any previous administration. They also appealed to public opinion in support of their judgment against the Governor-general. Mr. Hastings, in the following terms, desired to submit his case to that criterion. Writing to the Directors, he observed:

"It is in your power, honourable sirs, to obtain that opinion. There are many men in England of unquestionable knowledge and integrity, who have been eye-witness of all the transactions of this government in the short interval in which I had the chief direction of it. There are many hundred in England, who have correspondents in Bengal, from whom they have received successive advices of those transactions, and opinions, of the authors of them. I solemnly make my appeal to these concurring testimonies, and if, in justice, to your honourable Court, by whom I was chosen for the high station which I have lately filled, by whom my conduct has been applauded, and through whom I have obtained the distinguished honour assigned me by the legislature itself, in my nomination to fill the first place in the new administration of India, I may be allowed the liberty of making so uncommon a request, I do most

earnestly entreat that you will be pleased to call upon those who, from their own knowledge or the communications of others, can contribute such information, to declare severally the opinions which they have entertained of the measures of my administration, the tenor of my conduct in every department of this government, and the effects which it has produced, both in conciliating the minds of the natives to the British Government, in confirming your authority over the country, and in advancing your interest in it. From these, and from the testimonies of your own records, let me be judged, not from the malevolent declamations of those who, having no services of their own to plead, can only found their reputation on the destruction of mine."

On the 6th May, Nundcomar was committed to jail, in order to undergo a trial at the ensuing assizes, upon a charge of forgery exhibited against him by a merchant of Calcutta. On the 9th of that month, the majority of the Council determined to displace Munny Begum from the office of guardian of the Nabob, upon the alleged ground that she had overcharged the ministers, in her account of arrears due from the estate. This fact also seemed to throw suspicions upon the truth of her letter to Nundcomar, before alluded to, even if its identity had been satisfactorily established. Rajah Goordass, lately servant to Munny Begum, a young man of mean abilities, a Gentoo, and the son of Nundcomar, was nominated to succeed Munny Begum in an office, the rank of which was scarcely inferior to the sovereignty of the provinces.

Nundcomar was found guilty, and, by an act of moral courage, which has gone far to establish our power in the opinions of the natives, the culprit, though a Brahmin of high rank, was executed.

We conclude our review of this valuable addition to the historical department of our literature with the following brief summary of Mr. Hastings' public character :

The administration of Mr. Hastings, although not distinguished by those brilliant achievements which marked the course of the noble founder of the British empire in India, forms an epoch in the history of the Company and of his country to which great interest must always attach, whether viewed in connexion with those eminent names that stand prominent amidst the principal actors in the chequered and trying scenes which so rapidly followed each other abroad, or with the state of parties at home, to whom the affairs of that country and the conduct of the Company's servants presented such fertile ground for political differences: those differences being carried to such extremities as to lead our revered monarch to make the communication to the minister which has been already noticed.

Few public servants have been placed in more trying positions than Mr. Hastings. The very commencement of his government was marked by instructions of a character repugnant to his feelings, and which placed him before the British public in a questionable light. The negotiations with the Mogul and the Vizier unavoidably brought his government in contact with the Rohillas and Mahrattas, and gave rise to those grounds of difference which occurred on the opening of the new government at the close of 1774. The parties selected for councillors had their minds prepossessed with the unfavourable views that had been formed at home regarding the conduct of the Company's servants. Their opposition to Mr. Hastings was systematic and unceasing. He endured with unshaken firmness a series of personal attacks, that partook of a virulence, equalled only by the subsequent conduct of his still more powerful enemy, in the origin and progress of the celebrated impeachment.

LIFE IN INDIA.

No. III.—THE WIFE.*

"Could the absent or the departed see the void which they have created in the hearts of those, whom they have left behind, neither distance nor death would retain its terrors: the word *alone* would cease to chill the generous pulsations of the heart, then open to the new without being absorbed in the memory of the older impressions. The long journey would be but a lengthening of the chain of the affections; and the final parting from life would be but the passing over a bridge on to a plain where, although diminished in the distance, no trace, no form was lost. But this consolation is denied: the sole oracle, from which we can hope for the solution of this question, for which the inmost soul pants, is the letter; poor substitute for the lip-utterance, when every look bears testimony to the sincerity of each word; when even the mute beatings of the heart appeal with an irrepressible energy, beyond the force of words, to the delicate perception of sympathy.

"To Fanny, in whom the tenderest feelings were the sole springs of action, the want of this knowledge proved of the greatest moment. She reflected, that the undistinguished part, which she had performed upon all occasions since her arrival, had exposed her to the full danger of a speedy oblivion in the more active circles; and she felt a chilling presentiment that this destiny awaited her in a still more severe form, even with those to whom her heart turned in its desolation. Her father, tender and affectionate as he had proved towards her, had none of that activity of sentiment, for which the young mind thirsts; his love shewed itself in acts, not words, whenever it assumed a palpable shape; but such exhibitions were of rare occurrence. Her mother, on the contrary, was not deficient in all outward semblance of affection, but it was clear to Fanny, that her successful alliance had elicited more shew of regard, than depth of tenderness. Her sisters were quite as affectionate as sisters are required to be by the code domestic; even the more so, perhaps, from the absence of that apprehension of rivalry, which occasionally mars the unanimity of sisterhood: yet they dwelt not in each other's hearts. — There was silence between them upon all those subjects, which bid the feelings mingle in one sweet flow of sympathy. Thus, upon reviewing the circle she had just left (for doing which the habits of her affectionate spouse soon afforded ample opportunity), she found little ground for supposing a void to exist, round which would spring the sweetest flowers of memory. She could not feel secure that her name would hang upon their lips; or mingle with their anticipations. Days, months glided on; the stream of time moved so imperceptibly as to appear frozen; and the torpor, thus created, soon sunk deep into the spirit of the lonely, soul-banished bride. When the novelty of his position had ceased to appeal to his senses, by its constant inroads upon his wonted habits, the General bestowed very little personal attention upon his young wife: every attendance was scrupulously exacted from the servants, every wish that art could gratify was fulfilled, and nothing that could possibly amuse or adorn was neglected. Still, all was done as for some spoiled child, and Fanny, who had not been reared upon those amiable principles, so fertile in the production of caprice and tyranny, the anticipation of every vague wish, and instant attention to every idle impulse of fancy, felt as unsatisfied in this intended paradise, as the prince in the enchanted gardens, where flowers and

fruits were spread around in tempting profusion, yet proved to be scentless and tasteless gems. To this mere absence of domestic happiness and sympathy, sufficiently intolerable in itself, was added the painful remembrance of hours of sweet emotion and excitement, when love appeared to dawn upon her young spirit in all its golden brightness: a remembrance which had now to be extinguished for ever, and the very effort to accomplish it, cost tears and agony, day by day to be renewed. Long, wakeful nights, of silent prayer; dread of sleep, lest the too treacherous mind should set open the prison-house of thought; dreams, when nature had sunk at last into repose, in which all was recalled, the voice, the look, the bearing; all that should have lain for ever in oblivion, would spring forth into a vivid reality; and, this not all, for the worked brain would shape out words of love, which made the blood leap in the sleepless heart, until with some broken murmur she would start into all the wakefulness of terror, to weep and pray again, but sleep no more.

"Fanny's state of apprehension was aggravated in all its features by an indistinct recollection of having waked one morning in the very utterance of some such expressions, at the moment her maid entered the room. This was before her marriage—when the conflict of her feelings was at its height: frequently did she find herself, in her solitude, calling upon Irwin to avow himself and rescue her from the threatening ruin; and she felt no security that, on this occasion, she had not laid herself open to the lively ears of a waiting-woman. There are among this invaluable body of female *chargés d'affaires*, undoubtedly, very many of the most exemplary prudence, and Mrs. Martin was of that number. She heard and rightly interpreted these words in all their importance: still, as it would have been painful to her young mistress to be accused of betraying her own secret, she magnanimously resolved to keep to herself (at least until she felt convinced that it could do no harm and cause no hindrance to the intended nuptials, although the silence was pain and grief to her), this weighty discovery of Miss Fanny's love for Lieut. Irwin. The temptations to proclaim her knowledge were no slight ones; the desire to display superior information, to refute the assertions and overthrow the conjectures of the different members of the *lower house*, all worked together towards a discovery, retarded until too late. For no sooner had the bridal *cortège* left —, than the imprisoned sympathy of Mrs. Martin burst forth in a confidential communication with Serjeant-Major Bird, of whose liveliest interest upon most subjects she felt secure, as well as of his caution and fidelity. Secrecy was enjoined upon him with all that energy which makes it but too obvious that the hearer is immediately to commit his charge to the keeping of another: upon the principle that a secret is like a charitable donation, safer in the hands of many trustees than of one. Bird, at least, so understood his duty; and before a week had passed, the fact of Fanny's entertaining a deep regard for Irwin, had reached his ears as well as the family's; who were distressed beyond measure at finding themselves without the least power of refutation or remedy.

"How the intelligence acted upon Irwin, I had many opportunities of observing. He has declared frequently to me, that no one could have been more taken by surprise, on the discovery, than he was; that he had employed no means of attracting her attention; that his regard for her was fraternal; and that he had never for a moment contemplated any nearer relation to her than society would allow and friendship secure. But it soon became clear to me, that, whatever might have been the nature of his feelings, in the first instance, they were now undergoing a rapid change. He accused himself of

want of perception both of her motives and of her merits (which latter, perhaps, were a little heightened in colour by the former); talked incessantly of her with a growing fervour; drew from his memory the mention of a thousand little delicacies of action and sentiment, which, he now argued, could have had no other source than her regard for him. Such was the rapidity with which he nursed his regrets into a passion for Fanny, that we were led to observe, how fortunate was her removal from the range of its contagion. In the meanwhile, his position with the family was most embarrassing; had the information been confined either to one party or the other, and so far felt to be secure, the course to be adopted might have been one of extreme delicacy and difficulty: but as the matter now stood, it was past all remedy—no explanation could be demanded, on the one hand, or given on the other; neither party could approach the subject, yet neither could act as if it had no existence. My advice to Irwin was to effect an exchange, which he adopted, but was unable for some time to put in execution. Leave of absence he dared not trust himself to ask; since he felt that the road *she* had travelled would be the one he should select: such was the infirmity of purpose under which he feared that he laboured.

“At length, an opportunity of exchanging presented itself, and we took our leave of Irwin, trusting that he would find in change of scene those remedies which absence and variety are supposed to supply. We felt a certainty that the agitation of his mind would soon subside, that he would cease to reproach himself, or to regret an event which, admitting great disproportion of ages, was calculated in all other respects to secure for our favourite Fanny the respect due to station, and the opportunity of exercising the natural goodness of her disposition in an enlarged sphere of action. He departed from —, and we heard little of him for above a year. He served in the Burmese war; and got a wound in the head, and a company! but he shewed no inclination to allude, on any occasion, to the family or name of St. Aubyn.

“As our poor Fanny had anticipated, although not merely from her actual absence, her name was little mentioned among the visitors at the Colonel's bungalow; it had not merely disappeared among the ever-changing monotony of Indian amusements, but it was clearly avoided, with as much caution as the neighbourhood of a jungle during the rains. This silence came by degrees to be less remarked, and perhaps none suffered more from the difficulty of maintaining it, than Mrs. St. Aubyn herself, to whom this most advantageous union was at first, and until the fatal disclosure, a source of constant congratulation. There are certain families in the animal kingdom, whose power of vision is said to suffer from excess of light: I do not mean to class the mother of Mrs. General Bender with them any farther than this trait in her '*physique*' will warrant. True it is, that she could see none of the snares and pitfalls which surrounded her daughter's position, for the brightness which dazzled her perceptions; and as the affectionate girl, in her letters, forbore to give utterance to the pangs which racked her heart, lest she should appear to reproach a parent, it was beyond expectation, as well as remedy, that in her limited view of the matter, Mrs. St. Aubyn should be the first to make the discovery, that sorrow and cureless regret lurked behind so splendid an outwork, as Fanny's settlement displayed. It would sometimes happen, that a real or feigned interest would lead to an enquiry after the 'happy bride'; but, even in this respect, Mrs. St. Aubyn was protected from much annoyance, by the prevalence of that generous feeling, which makes us so much less alive to the successes than to the misfortunes of our friends. Had the coterie at —

known the very susceptible feelings of their leader upon any mention of her absent daughter and her marriage, now that Irwin's name had been publicly connected with the subject, I confess that I should have apprehended a much greater display of sympathy, and more frequent allusion to the circumstances. But Fanny herself was her mother's surest protection. Her amiable character had created more friends, than the flippancy of her sisters or her mother's hauteur had provoked enemies; and a feeling of sympathy preserved her name from very frequent mention. With the young, she was already canonized as a martyr to true love; with the old, she was in high veneration as a bright example of filial duty. But even these feelings soon calmed down.

"Irwin's departure protracted the historiette through another chapter; but then came the busy note of preparation for the Burmese armament; the dormant heroism of — kindled; and those who were condemned to remain, champed the bit, and fretted their hour, amid complaints of favoritism, threats of retiring, and hopes of exchange; the more fortunate breathed nothing but hope and all the high-souled ardour for the field which elevates war into a moral dignity, of which philosophy in vain attempts to strip it. These brilliant and chivalrous anticipations were in this case sadly defeated; to toil through a pestilential plain, after a constantly retiring enemy, ensconced behind a stockade whence he securely aimed, until driven from his place of strength he fled onwards, leaving desolation and famine in his track; to wear out body and soul in an endless pursuit, and at last to be called upon, when the very prize of war is within grasp, to hold back the hand; however they may prove, as they amply did, the steadiness and devotion of the men under every privation and the deepest sufferings, add little to the wreath which the young hero seeks to bind upon his brow. In this war, among the names entitled to honourable distinction, Irwin's was conspicuous, although his career was arrested in the beginning of the campaign.

"It is more easy to conceive than describe the sensations of Fanny, when the news of his gallant conduct and severe wound reached her. The silence, which had shrouded his name for so long a time, was rent asunder, to present him to her in a view which could not fail to awaken the tenderest feelings of woman's heart. It is this union of the physical and intellectual elements of character, this blending of the tastes which adorn, with the force that commands, to which the female mind has always been the first to render homage. The delicate perception of woman quickly discovers the beauty of strength in repose: that strength, to which, in ruder states of society, they must ever recur for daily support and protection; and which, long after this sterner necessity has ceased, is enlisted on the side of patriotism, honour and religion; whose shrines are lighted up by her constant care. In this reflected sympathy between the weak and the strong, lies the secret of our interest in the chivalrous ages. They present to us, in a broad light, the point, at which barbarism and refinement mingle their distinctive colours; the bond of dependence and support is not yet wholly loosed: although the range of its action is widened. The struggle has been carried progressively from the threshold to the frontier, and thence across the deep, into distant plains; still woman's heart is alive to the same anxieties, agitated by the same hopes and fears; trembling indeed less for herself, but far more for her defender. The effect of the intelligence of Irwin's movements upon Fanny was painfully, deeply distressing. The fancy needs but a few outlines to work upon; one point of interest furnishes a succession of attendant images, with which the picture may be completed. Thus, in dwelling upon Irwin's manners and bearing, the

poor girl had worked out for herself the very pattern of a hero; one whose 'step was first in peaceful ha'; whose sword in battle keen.' The more striking portions of this picture had hitherto been but the workings of her imagination; their reality now flashed upon her at once; not discovered by her own eye, but recognised by the stern decision of military judges. This too, when she had lulled to rest the more acute feelings of regret, which had attended her marriage, and poisoned the springs of her earthly happiness. She had stifled her vain, and now sinful, affection; she was yet struggling with its remembrance, when this too vivid realization of all her former imaginings burst upon her, and recalled into active existence all those visions of brightness, in which she had too long indulged her maiden fancy. What a position for a young girl of eighteen! alone, in all that the heart calls companionship; worse than alone, in all that makes solitude fearful. But where was Irwin during this interval? Had the change of scene and necessity of action overpowered the infatuation which had seized upon him? Had he, by adopting the only apparent means of safety from himself, secured in flight the tranquillity of his passions and coolness of his judgment? Had he, during the season of repose rendered necessary by his wound, drawn upon those aids of reflection and duty, which could not fail to represent to him the danger, guilt, and agony, that must follow the declaration of his awakened passion; the danger without escape; the guilt past the reach of atonement; the agony beyond all alleviation? Is it possible that none of these should appeal to his heart, or that their appeal could fall unheeded? That every step beyond the vague and indefinite aim of the moment, the avowal of his feelings, should lie hidden from his perception; the hours of misery, which he must entail upon the already-wretched object of his passion, by the slightest whisper of his sympathy; the horrors of the future, if that whisper should be responded to:—the destructive struggle, if that answer should be suppressed?"

[To be continued.]

TIBETAN "SCARF of BENEDICTION."

TURNER, in his Account of the Embassy to Tibet, mentions a custom peculiar to that country, Boutan and Sikhim, of presenting white satin embroidered scarfs. He says: "an inferior, on approaching a superior, presents the white silk scarf; and, when dismissed, has one thrown over his neck, with the ends hanging down in front. Equals exchange scarfs on meeting, bending towards each other. No intercourse whatever takes place without the intervention of a scarf: it always accompanies every letter, being enclosed in the same packet, however distant the place to which it is despatched." Major Lloyd has recently presented one of these scarfs to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, with a translation of a Tibetan *stoka* found on one of these "Scarfs of Benediction," which is as follows:—

"Blessed the day; blessed the night; the mid-day also being blessed! may day and night always bring the special favours of the three most precious ones."

THE ALIF LEILA, OR ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT.

Our readers are aware of the discovery amongst the papers of the late Major Macan, of Calcutta, of a complete copy of the *Alif Leila*, or Thousand-and-one-Nights. The following is the Report of the Committee of Papers of the Asiatic Society of Bengal on the subject of this work :

Report of the Committee of Papers on the Alif Leila.

The Committee having deputed the examination of Major Macan's manuscript to those of its Members most eminent for their knowledge of the Arabic language and literature, think it will be more satisfactory to submit the separate minutes of those gentlemen to the Society than to embody them in a general report.

They are unanimous in their opinion of the genuineness, general correctness, and value of the manuscript, as well as in advocating the support of Mr. Brownlow's undertaking: and they think the patronage of the Government should also be respectfully solicited. For the correction of the press, they believe Mr. Brownlow to have made the best arrangement;—nevertheless, as he has solicited permission to publish the work under the auspices of the Society, it may be proper that a file of the sheets as printed should be furnished to the Secretary, to be occasionally submitted to the Members of the Committee and other competent judges of their accuracy. They consider the price fixed by Mr. Brownlow, forty-eight Company's rupees, for four royal octavo volumes of six hundred pages, to be very moderate, and they trust he will experience the advantage of it in a full list of subscribers.

(For the Committee),

J. PRINSEP, Secy.

Minute by Mr. W. H. Macnaghten.

Of the genuineness of Mr. Brownlow's manuscript, there cannot, I think, be the slightest doubt. I have compared the third volume of the "*Contes Inédits*," by M. Trebutien, with the fourth volume of the manuscript, and, as far as I can judge from reading three or four of the commencing and concluding pages, and looking over some of the intermediate pages of each of the six last tales, I believe that they correspond almost exactly.

I have also carefully looked through the third volume of the MSS. The anecdotes which are at the end of the third volume of the French translation, are contained in this volume; but they do not, in the Arabic MSS., appear to be so numerous. They are chiefly introduced between the stories styled "*Historie d'Adjib et de Gherib*," (the last story of the first volume of Trebutien,) and that styled "*Des ruses de Dalilah et de la fille Zeinub*," (the first story of the second volume of Trebutien.)

I have not had time to compare all the "Anecdotes." They are not entered in the same order as in the French version, owing to which the comparison would necessarily be a work of time—but I have been able to compare the anecdotes styled "*Divorce et second mariage de Hind fille de Naaman*," page 464, and that styled "*Conduite du Vizer Ibn Aamir*," page 487, and I find that they minutely correspond with the Arabic MSS.

On comparing the story styled "*Histoire d'Abdallah l'habitant de la Meret*

d'Abdallah l' habitant de la Terre,"* I was much struck with the mutilated state of the story as contained in the French version.

Scott, in the Preface to his translation of the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, has observed: "The stanzas, elegies, and other poetical quotations, which so frequently occur in the original, M. Galland has indeed omitted, but such omission (at least in the humble opinion of the Editor) is not to be regretted, for he thinks that to the European reader their insertion would have been an intolerable interruption to the narrative."

M. Trebutien does not seem to have been generally of this opinion, for he has on most occasions faithfully rendered the verse as well as the prose. Where he has not done so, the fault, I suspect, was in the original—not in the translation.

I have compared the MS. of Mr. Brownlow with the printed edition of Habicht and the lithographed work edited in Calcutta, as well as with Scott's and Galland's translations. The comparison was made with one of the old tales, and I took at random the first voyage of Sindbad the Sailor. This examination has afforded additional proof of the genuineness of Mr. Brownlow's MS. M. Habicht's edition comes next to it in fulness and accuracy. The Calcutta edition is very faulty and defective.

I cannot help thinking that an entire and correct translation into English of these beautiful stories is still a desideratum, and that no better original could probably be procured than that belonging to Mr. Brownlow. Scott's, which is the best translation, seems very inaccurate. Take, for instance, the following passage in the story of Sindbad the Sailor:—

Reflecting on the time he had lost, and the profligacy of his past life, he says that he called to mind the saying of Solomon, that three things are better than three things: "The day of death than the day of birth—a living dog than a dead lion—the grave than a palace."

This has been translated by Scott, "I remember the saying of the great Solomon, which I had frequently heard from my father, that death is preferable to poverty."

I leave to other Members of the Committee the task of examining the first two volumes of the MSS.; if, indeed, any further examination be thought necessary to establish the genuineness of the work. I am quite satisfied as to that point, from the examination which I have made of the third and fourth volumes. The stories of Sindbad the Sailor are introduced at the commencement of the third volume of the MSS.; consequently it may be assumed that the "*Contes Inédits*," which I have not compared, are to be found in the first and second volumes of the MSS., and a comparison of them with the Arabic might be still more satisfactory.

Upon the whole, I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that the MS. copy of the *Alif Leila* now submitted to the Society is a most valuable addition to the literature of the East, and worthy of every encouragement. I have little doubt that the work would find a ready sale both in Asia and in Europe. I do not believe that Mr. Brownlow requires any pecuniary aid from us. As a Society, we might subscribe for a certain number of copies, and individually I should hope we shall not withhold our aid from this highly public-spirited and meritorious undertaking. To Government, I think, we should make an earnest appeal for support, founded on the credit which must accrue to our nation, from presenting to the Mussulman population of India, in a complete and

* Page 89 of Vol. III. of Trebutien.

correct form and in their own classical and beautiful language, these enchanting tales, which even in the estimation of Europe enjoy almost unrivalled celebrity.

Our Maulavi, if competent, might be desired to assist in correcting the press, and I for one should be very happy to aid in this duty, as far as my limited abilities and leisure might permit.

Sept. 20, 1836.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN.

Minute by Mr. H. T. Prinsep.

I have examined the four volumes of the *Alif Leila*, as far as my time would permit, and am able to confirm entirely the testimony given by Mr. Macnaghten in favour of the accuracy and completeness of the copy. So far as my examination has gone, the tales and anecdotes given in the list at the commencement of the first volume of the "*Contes Inédits*" are all to be found in the Arabic, and those that have been translated are more full and complete in our copy than in the French version. I did not find the numbering of the nights exactly to correspond. Thus the anecdote of Zobeide in the bath, is between the 382d and 383d nights, and the secret entrusted to the wife, at the end of the 384th; whereas, according to the French list, these ought to have been found first in the 384th—385th, and the other in the 387th—388th nights.

The French version of the "*Contes Inédits*" is not, it is to be observed, a very close translation; nor does it give in regular order the tales omitted by previous translators. It is still merely a selection, and made not exclusively with reference to merit or the interest of the tales. It is evident, however, that the original must have corresponded very closely with the copy brought to India by Major Macan, and was probably from the same. Whether it was as complete in all respects, and as carefully made, may well be doubted; for the getting up of this manuscript is of a very superior description. I do not find that the German edition, in the original Arabic, corresponds exactly in the arrangement of the tales with our copy, but the text does not materially differ of the same tales, which is an additional confirmation of the accuracy and genuineness of the very complete set of these tales now laid before us.

I join heartily in the wish expressed by Mr. Macnaghten, that a complete edition of this work in the original Arabic may be printed in this country from Major Macan's copy, and I doubt not that many subscribers may be found to contribute towards the expense of carrying it through the press, if this should be deemed necessary. The offer of Mr. Macnaghten to correct the press, with the aid of the Maulavis of the Persian office, is one that will be appreciated by all who wish well to the literature of the East, and it ought to determine those who hitherto have felt hesitation at the idea of attempting so great a work.

I am afraid that no capable person has leisure here in India to undertake the translation of these four volumes into English. But certainly it would tend equally to the credit of our literature were it possible to put this also in hand. Were I myself an idle man, I should like no better amusement than to take up such an occupation.

Sept. 25, 1836.

H. T. PRINSEP.

Minute by the Rev. Dr. Mill.

I entirely agree with Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. H. T. Prinsep as to the undoubted genuineness of Mr. Brownlow's MS. The style of these tales is very strongly impressed on the memory of every one who has read any large portion of them in the original, and on comparing the detached portions I have read from this MS., during the three days it has been with me,

with the recollections of the Voyages of Sinbad which I have repeatedly perused from M. Langlès' edition (Paris, 12mo. 1814)—there is the same delightful ease and simplicity of style, with the total absence of the rhetorical effort so general in other works of imagination in the same language,—the same purity of Arabic idiom, with the free introduction of foreign nouns, which (even independently of the external evidence) bears witness to the common origin of all.* This MS. is apparently much closer in its order and readings to Baron Von Hammer's Cairo MS. (bought at Constantinople), from which M. Trebutien's "*Contes Inédits*" are published, than to the Tunis MS., from which M. Habicht's complete edition of the original is now publishing at Breslau: and for this reason, amongst others, I do not think that work need preclude the publication of this.

The part which I have taken almost at hazard for critical examination, is the part shortly preceding that which has been so ably examined by Mr. Macnaghten. It is the curious adventure (near the beginning of the second volume) of Isaac of Mousul, the musician, and the consequent introduction of the Khaliph Mámún to his future bride, the daughter of his Vizier Hasan Ben Sehl. This occupies from the middle of Night 277 to 280 in the MS., but from 279 to 282 in Trebutien, (this slight difference arising rather from a different division than from any deficiency in this MS., as the collation of the preceding tales shews.) A comparison of this story with the same in Trebutien's third vol. (p. 289—295,) has convinced me that the text of Macan's and Hammer's MSS. is as nearly identical as those of any two ordinary MSS. of an oriental work, and that whatever discrepancies appear between the Arabic and the French, in this part at least, arise from the translator rather than from his text. An example or two will best prove this.

MS. (literally translated.)

There appeared something hanging from the adjoining houses, and lo! a large basket decked with silk at the four handles. I said to myself, "Surely there is a cause for this," and I remained amazed at my adventure. But intoxication so far transported me, that my mind said to me, "Sit down in it." Accordingly, I sat down, and when those who let down the basket to me felt I was within, they drew it up to the top of the wall; and behold four damsels, who said, "Alight freely and without restraint." And one of them walked before me with a taper, till I entered into a house: and there were sitting-rooms strewed out such as I had never seen even in the Khaliph's palace.

To the method so apparent in the above extract, of seizing only the points of the *narrative*, and neglecting the orientalisms of style and manner by which they are introduced, I should ascribe even the places where the two copies appear discordant; as, where in Trebutien (after the long interview with the

Trebutien.

Je regardai ce que ce pouvait être, et, à ma grande surprise, je vis une sorte de corbeille garnie de soie. Comme le vin que j'avais bu dans la soirée m'avait un peu troublé le cerveau, je me plaçai dans cette corbeille sans savoir ce que je faisais, et au même instant je me sentis enlever en haut. Je fus reçu sur la terrasse par quatre belles esclaves, qui m'engagèrent à descendre dans la maison. L'une d'elles marcha devant moi, un flambeau à la main, et me conduisit dans une salle, dont la magnificence ne pouvait être comparée qu'à celle des appartemens du palais du Khalife.

* e. g. the Persian *Shardikhánah* and our own well-known *Mosd-jés* (an Arabic participle with a Turkish termination), which I observe in Night 284, vol. II. of this MS.

† The discrepancy from the French may here very probably arise from the omission of the word by the copyist; but the mistake may just as probably lie on the other side.

lady, described in substance exactly as in the MS.) Isaac is made to go down by the basket as he came:—"On me descendit dans la corbeille;" whereas the Arabic MS. distinctly says in that place, "A damsel went down stairs with me and opened [the door] to me, and I went out and walked to my house." (Night 279): where it seems to me at least as probable that the translator, hastening with the story after his manner, left out the circumstances of descent, and added "*dans la corbeille*" afterwards, on revising his French, than that he found the basket in his original. The conclusion of the story furnishes another striking example of his manner, and of the disadvantage which these tales suffer by being so translated.

MS. (literally.)

Then we went out: and he said, "O, Ishak, do not tell this story to any one;" so I concealed it till the death of Mámún. Never had any one an interview such as I had during these four days, sitting in the day with Mámún and in the night conversing with Khadijá. By Allah, I never saw any one of men like Mámún, and never did I behold a woman like Khadijá, who even approached her in wit and understanding and eloquence. But God knows best.

Similar conclusions were obtained by comparing the preceding story in the 2d volume of the MS., the adventure of Abdallah the son of Abu-Kolába, and his discovery of the paradisaical city of Sheddad, the son of Ad—occupying from p. 284-289 of Trebutien (who calls him Abdallah, son of Kotaiba, and with whom his *nàkah* or she-camel is a mule). The text of the two Egyptian MSS. of M. Trebutien and Major Macan must be almost entirely the same.

Very different, however, is the text of Professor Habicht's edition, which, if it contains either of the above "Anecdotes" of M. Trebutien, must place them in a very different place from that in which the numbers led me to search for them without success. And this is not wonderful, as the arrangement of the nights is altogether different in the two editions. For example, the Voyages of Sindbad, in *both* the Egyptian MSS. (MS. vol. iii, and Trebutien, preface p. 46), occupy night 536-565, but in the Tunis MS., night 250-271, as appears in Habicht's 3d and 4th volumes.

On the other hand, the first of the unpublished Tales in both the Egyptian MSS, where it occupies from night 34-38, (MS. vol. i. and Treb. p. 41.)—occupies all from the 139th to the 218th in Habicht (iii. 66-166). It is not, however, actually longer in the latter than in the former: and as this tale, *viz.* the History of the two Viziers of Mohammed Ibin Soleman Alzini [in Habicht "*Altari*"] has never been translated either by Galland or Trebutien, I selected it for the collation of the two Arabic texts. Here, though I found the printed and MS. text to tally in the main from beginning to end, not only as to the succession of incidents, but in poetical passages interspersed throughout, the variations were very considerable both in the prose and the verse; whole clauses appeared in the one which were not in the other; the advantage of fulness being sometimes on the side of Mr. Brownlow's MS., but more frequently on that of the Breslau edition.

On the whole, I should strongly recommend the publication of this text without any reference to that of M. Habicht—even in the parts which might be compared with advantage. (Mr. Macnaghten's offer of assisting in the cor-

Trebutien.

Nous sortimes de la maison. Le Khalife m'ordonna de ne pas parler de ce qui venait de se passer; et j'en ai gardé le secret jusqu'à sa mort. Ces trois nuits, dit Ishak de Mossoul, je les mettrai toujours au rang des plus agréables que j'aie jamais passées dans la plus aimable société.

rection of the press is one which should be most thankfully embraced, however learned may be the Maulavi engaged for the purpose.) When *both* texts shall have been published (belonging, as they do, apparently, to two very different editions or recensions of these celebrated tales, one long current in Egypt and Arabia, the other among the Maghrebins Arabs of Barbary and Spain), they may enable the critics of Europe to form perhaps a judgment as to the true original text of both. The work of a translator is one of greater difficulty: and we have none probably in India, possessed at the same time of ability and leisure for a work of this description. The ease and vivacity of M. Galland's translation, so deservedly popular among western readers, would be a good model for imitation—avoiding, however, his liberties with his original, except, indeed, in the too frequent cases where decency requires curtailment or omission. M. Trebutien is far more faithful in giving the whole of his original: but in the mode of representing it, a due medium between his too occidental style of paraphrase, and a servilely literal version of the Arabic text, would be, in my opinion, at the same time more accurate and more pleasing.

W. H. MILL.

Messrs. Colvin and Trevelyan concurred.

SONNETS.

THE STORM.

Hark ! murmuring on the wind the distant sound
 Of the on-coming storm. There is a fear
 Upon all nature :—yonder fly the deer
 To the thick covert : and the sturdy hound
 Whines at the hunter's feet, as if he found
 Beneath man's shadow a protection. Hear—
 Louder it mutters—and the big-dropped rain
 Startles the cowering bird, whose gay notes cheer
 No longer the wood's silence. O'er the plain
 The long grass surges to the rushing wind—
 And now the storm-cloud bursts—again—again—
 Terror to all but man—upon his mind
 Falls a more holy fear—mute, even as they
 O'er whom he rules, he owns his ruler's sway.

THE CALM.

'Tis past—yon speck upon the sunny sky
 Is the sole record of the fearful hour—
 Again is carolling in leafy bower
 The joyous bird ; again his head rears high
 The stately stag, and bounding forward fly
 Again his eager foes in pride and power—
 Earth wakes—and all that dwell on her broad breast
 Hymn forth their gratitude with minstrelsy
 Of many-sounding music. There is rest
 Within their souls ; and terror is subdued
 At her refreshed beauties. From the nest
 Of his fond mother's bosom, whence he viewed
 Fearful, but safe, the storm's dark rush of rage,
 Laughs the young child, and apes the gratitude of age.

J. H.

DR. SPRY'S "MODERN INDIA."*

Dr. Spry's work bears on the face of it evidence of the benevolent motive from which it appears to have originated,—a desire to improve the condition of British India, and, as one of the most powerful means to that end, to make the "public" at home familiar with the people and the country. Little more is necessary to give an irresistible impulse to the work of improvement there (for the requisite machinery is prepared), than to bring the attention of the British nation to bear upon the subject. Half-a-dozen members of parliament, placed in the House of Commons as representatives of India, endowed with strong nerves, good lungs, and ordinary diligence, would do a vast deal towards converting the people of England to a belief that their Indian empire, which wants so much, ought at least to divide their attention with Ireland, which wants comparatively so little. Indian representation in the House of Commons is, however, an object to be looked at for some time to come through very powerful political telescopes; meanwhile, those who wish well to India and its people here, must, in the phraseology of the day, agitate,—agitate,—agitate,—by works and writings.

The work before us, embracing a vast variety of miscellaneous topics, can be reviewed only in the desultory *per saltum* manner. We may premise, once for all, that the Author has evidently made it his business to observe, and recorded as he observed, and that his book is not filled with mere rinsings of his memory. Further, his scientific acquirements have given a character of accuracy to those portions of his work where he treats of matters of science; and there is an air of sincerity throughout, manifested as much by an occasional outbreak of warmth, as by the general candour of his observations, which will make Dr. Spry's readers receive his facts with confidence.

Dr. Spry was not stationary; he moved about from place to place, and his readers, in accompanying him, see the aspect of the country, the manners of the people, and the character of their native chiefs, depicted in genuine colours.

On visiting professionally the Rajah of Chatterpore, Pertaub Singh, he found the rajah's son an Anglomaniac, courting the society of Englishmen and imitating their manners. "Unfortunately, with him," observes Dr. Spry, "as with most young Hindus who entertain predilections for the English, the Rubicon once passed, and meeting frequently with the less temperate of our countrymen for examples, the joys of wine become too attractive; in these cases the bounds of propriety and moderation are soon broken through, and the scene ends in turbulent drunkenness and a disordered constitution." The *dewan sahib's* frame exhibited the effects of this debauchery, and he died soon after.

During his stay at this court, he had to prescribe for the Ranee, who was enveloped in a silk sack, her small and delicate wrist being thrust

* Modern India; with Illustrations of the Resources and Capabilities of Hindustan, by HENRY H. SPRY, M.D., F.G.S., Bengal Medical Staff, &c. Two vols. London, 1837, Whittaker & Co.

through it. The conversation with this lady and her maids evinced a total disregard of the delicacies of expression observed in England on such occasions. "The manner in which the numerous beautifully formed creatures who surrounded the Ranee talked to me," says Dr. Spry, "of their mistress's complaint, gave me a new insight into the private manners of the East."

His visit to Lucknow introduces us to that remarkable capital, a very characteristic description of which is given. Of the King, Dr. Spry's account tallies with that of every intelligent observer; he is naturally weak, and his education amongst women has made him effeminate. Of Aga Meer, his former minister, however, he speaks, from personal knowledge, in terms of high respect:—

Aga Meer was a man whose motley history serves as an excellent illustration of the operations of a government regulated by a single tyranny. He was endowed with almost all those perfections which tend to produce excellence in the human character, but which may be readily perverted to evil. His understanding was vigorous, profound, and of peculiar quickness. He perceived at a glance the nature of an object, however complicated; the means for attaining it, the circumstances that might interfere with the application of those means, and the most efficacious way of surmounting obstacles. It may be said of him that he was intemperate even to profligacy, the slave of vanity and of wild ambition, and that he regarded his country merely as a scene created for the gratification of his love of pleasure, of power, and, above all, of splendour and of the admiration of mankind. He is said to have been born a scullion, or the son of a scullion, but I believe neither to be the case; although there is no doubt of his being of low extraction. To himself alone is due the merit of having risen to the highest honours of the kingdom. Had he served under a master fit for rule, how different might have been his conduct! Instead of giving all his energies to the good of his country, as, in that event, he must have done, he soon discovered that his own security rested in the imbecility of the monarch by whom he was employed.

In enumerating the Mahomedan amusements at Cawnpore, he describes that of pigeon-flying, which has not yet been introduced amongst our pigeon-fanciers, and is brought to wonderful perfection in the East:—

So accurately are the pigeons instructed, that they obey the word of command like the soldiers on a drill. For instance, a flock of twenty copper-coloured birds being uncaged, they will hover round, mount aloft, or descend below, agreeably to the direction of the conductor, who regulates their movements by his voice and a wand. A flock of white-coloured pigeons will next be let loose, and, in the scramble to get away, some will become mixed with the first flock already in the air; indeed in a few minutes perhaps the whole, or nearly the whole, become mingled. They are now to be seen flying about in all directions, and to separate them, and bring them down, would appear to be impossible. With his wand and a whistling chirp which he adopts, the conductor sets about his task, and in a few minutes an evident alteration is perceptible in the movements of the feathered tribe. They have already noticed the signal of their master, and are acting accordingly. The white birds following each other, separate from their brown companions, and form two distinct flocks. As soon as this is effected, a third flock of blue birds is uncaged, and away they go into the air to join their companions, and, flying wild for the first few minutes, get mixed up promiscuously with the brown and white birds.

There are as many now, perhaps, as fifty or sixty birds in the air, flying round and round, now darting to a considerable distance, afterwards returning again, and all this time under the control and apparently spell-bound by the man on the ground. The signal is once more given, and an immediate separation of the birds is observable, each joining its own colour. The three flights, now fairly apart, go through a series of evolutions in the air—some tumbling, others mounting perpendicularly, and then falling suddenly down; then, as if going into combat, one flock will attack the other, passing rapidly through the phalanx, then wheeling suddenly round and renewing the attack; and this they will repeat over and over again until called off.

On the subject of native prejudices, Dr. Spry mentions an incident, which fell within his own knowledge, and which can be the more readily credited, since it is not without parallels in Europe:—

A highly respectable Hindú landholder at Saugor, named Baboo Bight, refused one of these men a plot of ground for a garden. Of the motive for the denial of this request I am ignorant, nor is it a matter of any importance. It is sufficient to state, that the fellow received a refusal. Undismayed, he renewed the application, which was again rejected. He became more importunate than ever; and a third time solicited the grant, but met with no better success. He vowed, in consequence, to conjure the life of the landholder away within a year, and made the Baboo acquainted with his intention. From this moment he commenced the diabolical undertaking; but the Baboo, being in good health at the time, took no notice of the threat. The fellow established himself on a plain close to the military cantonments of Saugor, on the confines of Baboo Bight's land. Every evening the incantations would be resumed, and the fire be seen blazing about the mystical earthen pot. Days and weeks passed on with apparently no effect. At length it was given out that Baboo Bight was ill. His sleep had deserted him, his appetite was gone, and he had become restless and feverish. He affected to treat the threatened machinations with contempt; but it would not do: they were evidently uppermost in his mind, and making a deep impression. Six months or more had elapsed, and the fellow continued unremitting in his acts of conjuration. Baboo Bight's health was gone; a low destructive fever had insinuated itself into his system, and it was evident that he was fast approaching the grave. The fellow, more vigorously than ever, stirred his fire and invoked his deity; till at last the poor man died.

Thus, by the operation of fear, in less than twelve months, a mind active and strong became disturbed and anxious, then diseased, till at last, by the influence of this wretch's slow but sure mystical incantations, life was juggled away, and lost.

A "hit" at Station-gossip, and we have done:—

Honourably exiled as are the greater number of Europeans whose lot is cast in India, the extension of every finer sentiment of our nature should be assiduously promoted, in order that the bitter thought, which the recollection of perpetual banishment engenders, may be tempered into endurance.

Billiards prove a favourite morning amusement at all Indian cantonments, and the Saugor rooms form the gossiping shop of the station, and the daily scene of meeting of the quidnuncs of the place. The first intelligence of an interesting bit of "local" is sure to be picked up here; and if it happen personally to affect any one of the party present, it is made a topic of conversation during the whole forenoon. Such a godsend as a step in rank, for instance, would be an ample repast.

The reader must be informed, that ordinary deaths in India are treated much in the same manner by the survivors, as those of princes are elsewhere;—condolence and congratulation generally coming in the same breath. "Poor B!—How sorry I am!" would be the exclamation.—"Who does that promote?—C.—What a lucky fellow he is!" This leads to an inquiry into C.'s length of service, or standing, as the phrase is; and perhaps it turns out, that he has stepped into a majority without passing half the number of years in the country which a friend present has numbered, who is still probably third captain in his regiment, with no prospect of obtaining the spurs for the next ten years.

The subject now takes a painful turn—regrets at not having joined some other regiment when arriving in India, or lamentations at having exchanged, when first posted, from a corps which has been "lucky," which means, whose regimental officers, having been exposed in the performance of their duty to the influence of a tract of country more pestilential than ordinary, have died one after the other, and admitted of some absentee brother being lifted on, to the dismay and envy of all his contemporaries.

Again, this leads to the favourite discussion of the propriety of doing something to avoid 'such cruel supercession'—and then comes an allusion to the iniquity of the half-batta measure, and a general indulgence, in no measured language, of abuse of the petty acts of the government. The latter part of the discourse being on a subject in which the speaker is personally concerned, he delivers himself not only forcibly but fluently, and warming as he goes on, winds up with a peroration both energetic and violent.

This would be sure to lead to a reprimand, which generally came from a little man who was a great favourite with all, as he had a fund of anecdote always in store, and a story at hand that would be sure to out-distance in extravagance the one which preceded it. "Gentlemen," he would exclaim, chalking the leather deliberately, and looking up with the gravity of a judge in the faces of all, "Gentlemen, I must put down my cue if there is so much noise," and then missing a most palpable score, he would add, "No; I knew it; I cannot make a stroke while so much talking is going on." Silence would now be restored, and the progress of the game carefully watched, till the approach of a distant vehicle would draw off all eyes towards the door. "Ah, Jacobs, have you heard the news?" would be the simultaneous cry from half a dozen voices as the new comer entered. "I! no: what is it?" then would be re-read the contents of the letter, which had just been received by that day's post, announcing the unexpected death of B., having been ill only three days, and the promotion of that lucky fellow C.

This would call forth the views of Jacobs respecting the supercession of the older officers, together with a diatribe on the illusive nature of the service in general, a touch at half-batta, and then a peroration as before of imprecations on the heads of all those concerned in the execution of that detestable order.

Silence would by this time be again demanded and obtained, till the arrival of a third visitor put everything like attention to the interests of the players out of consideration by the announcement of a third budget of news, leading to another discussion, and a similar conclusion.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A General Meeting of this Society was held on the 1st of April; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., the President, in the Chair.

Amongst the donations to the library were the following: from Sir Graves Haughton, four volumes of documents in MS. prepared by the late Alexander Hamilton, Esq., when acting as private Secretary to Lord Cornwallis, during his first administration in Bengal; obtained with a view to the perpetual settlement. From John Romer, Esq., several volumes of Oriental MSS., one of which was a rare copy of *Kalila va Dimna*, in Arabic verse; also, a Grammar of the Gujeratee Language, lithography. From Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., Horsburgh's India Directory, the fourth and last edition, also a Short Memoir of the life of this eminent Hydrographer.

Captain Thomas Best Jervis was elected a resident member.

A paper by H. Wilkinson, Esq., on the cause of the external Pattern or Watering of the Damascus Sword-blades, was read by the author. Mr. Wilkinson commenced by adverting to the celebrity which ancient Damascus had obtained for the manufacture of Sword-blades, and to the general belief that, after the conquest of Syria by Tamerlane, in the fourteenth century, and consequent dispersion of the workmen, the secret of the manufacture had been lost. He considered that the exaggerated reports of the qualities of these weapons were not founded in truth; for although the ancient swords of Damascus, when compared with those of other countries at the same period, might be found superior in temper and beauty, still swords of equal if not better quality might now be manufactured at one-twentieth of the cost attributed to the Damascus blades. Mr. Wilkinson here alluded to the extraordinary prices that had been put upon some of these swords; and stated that two, which had been presented to Sir John Campbell by the late Shah of Persia (one of which he submitted to the inspection of the Meeting,) had been valued at two hundred ducats each, or about £86; and that the Ameer of Scinde had a large sword, for which he had refused a sum of money equal to £900. So high, indeed, was the factitious estimation in which the Damascus swords were held by the princes of the East, that they were even handed down by them as heir-looms to their posterity. Several attempts had been made to imitate the true Damascus blades, but with very indifferent success. The method pursued by Signor Crevelli, of Milan, and which is described in his memoir "*Sull' Arte di fabricare le Sciabole di Damasco*," was extremely ingenious, and calculated to make swords of great beauty, and equal to any ever made at Damascus; but he had mistaken the natural pattern on the Damascus blades for an artificial one, and had, therefore, failed to account for the causes of the former. Mr. Wilkinson described the plan adopted by Crevelli, which consisted in welding alternate bars of iron and steel, bound round with wire, in a peculiar manner. The conviction in Mr. Wilkinson's mind being, that secrets of importance in manufactures could rarely be kept for centuries, induced him to seek for the cause in the material employed; and he thought that in China, and other places, where the natives excelled in the production of any particular article of commerce, we might generally attribute it to the quality of the material, and the method of manipulation, rather than to the superior skill and knowledge of the workmen. After pursuing the inquiries on

the subject of the Damascus blades for several years, Mr. Wilkinson had arrived at the conclusion that the natives of the East were either perfectly ignorant of the cause which produced the qualities for which their manufacture had been so highly extolled; or that they had mystified their processes as much as possible, in order to avoid the discovery of having no secret to keep. He conceived that the true causes which produced the *jowher*, or watering, on the genuine Damascus sabres, was, first, the nature of the iron-ore; and, secondly, the method of converting it into steel. By the peculiar methods taken by the natives of India, in making the latter, a crystallization of the metal was effected; and, consequently, the pattern of the sword-blades manufactured from that steel depended on the size and arrangement of the crystals; and as the steel was made in small cakes, of not more than two-pounds weight, several cakes would have to be welded together to make a large sword, and great diversity of pattern would be obtained: therefore, the figure of the genuine ancient and modern Damascus sword-blades, was the result of nature and not of art; and it would be as impossible to forge a sword-blade of the native steel of India, without obtaining the true Damascus figure, as it would be to imitate the pattern by any contortions of iron or steel artificially. Mr. Wilkinson had examined several cakes of Cutch steel, and not only found its quality excellent, but that it exhibited the true Damascus figure, both in the cake itself, and when drawn into a bar. As the trade between Cutch and Damascus was formerly direct, it was highly probable that the ancient blades were originally made of the steel of that country.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Wilkinson for his interesting paper.

A General Meeting was held on the 15th of April; the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V. P. in the Chair. The donations presented at this Meeting included parts 25, 26, 27, and 28, of the plates to Professor Rosellini's great work on the Monuments of Egypt and Nubia, from the author. Dr. H. Harpur Spry presented the Skull of Muchala, a Thug chief, who was executed at Saugor, in 1832. In a letter to the Secretary accompanying this donation, Dr. Spry mentions that Muchala suffered with twenty-eight others; and that he had detailed the particulars of the execution in his recent publication on India.

Francis C. Brown, Esq. of Anjarakandy, Malabar; and the Rev. C. Gutzlaff, of Canton, were elected Corresponding Members of the Society.

J. G. Malcolmson, Esq. read to the Meeting a paper on the Saltness of the Red Sea. Mr. Malcolmson said that, in consequence of the officers of the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer having reported that the greater saltness of the water of the Red Sea in comparison with that of the ocean had caused a greater deposit in the boilers, and had rendered it necessary to blow off the steam more frequently while in that part of the voyage; and from some discrepancies which appeared in the results of the analyses of the water of that sea, by Dr. Ure and Mr. Prinsep, he was induced, on his return from India last year, to make some experiments with a view to the subject. He found that in the roads of Mocha, and near Kamran island, the Red Sea hardly differed in specific gravity from the ocean, but that while off Cosseir, it attained the specific gravity of 1.035, nearly corresponding to that experimented upon by Dr. Ure. The increase of specific gravity shewed the increase of saltness; and might be accounted for by the fact that no rivers empty themselves into the Red Sea. The saltness, however, was less at Mocha, from its proximity to the ocean; and as the water analysed by Mr. Prinsep had probably been brought from that place,

the discrepancy alluded to was occasioned by that circumstance. The increased quantity of soluble salts, which must be contained in water of the specific gravity of that found in those parts of the Red Sea more remote from the ocean, must greatly influence the rapidity of deposit in the boilers, and consequently occasion some delay on the voyage.

After reading the above paper, Mr. Malcolmson, in reference to some observations made at the last Meeting on the subject of Indian iron, produced some specimens of iron ore from Nirmal; also a piece of iron manufactured from the same. This iron, Mr. Wilkinson had pronounced to be of a very superior quality, and had estimated it to be worth £40 per ton, about four times the price of English iron. It was worthy of remark, too, that the ore was capable of being worked up at once into iron, without previously undergoing any of the processes indispensable in the working of the iron ore of other countries.

The next paper read was a note by Baron von Hammer and Purgstall on the first translation of the Gospels into Arabic. The object of this paper was to shew that the first translation of the Scriptures from the Hebrew into Arabic was made by the cousin of Khadija, Mahommed's first wife. The Baron had derived this information from four Turkish biographies of the Prophet, which had been printed in Persia and Egypt within the last sixteen years. The Turkish texts of these works had used the word 'Gospels'; but the Baron concluded that, from their mentioning the Hebrew tongue, the Bible was meant. He was the more inclined to this opinion, as Mahommed had shewn a greater acquaintance with the Bible than with the New Testament.

The reading of some remarks on the Buddhist Priests of Siam, by Captain James Low, was commenced.

The president announced that the Fourteenth Anniversary of the Society would be held on the 6th of May, at one o'clock.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Felonry of New South Wales; being a faithful Picture of the real Romance of Life in Botany Bay; with Anecdotes of Botany Bay Society, and a Plan of Sydney. By JAMES MUDIE, Esq. of Castle Forbes, and late a Magistrate for the territory of New South Wales. London, 1837. Printed for the Author.

THE avowed object of this work is to exhibit a picture of New South Wales, as a penal settlement, to show the bad policy pursued by the present local government in respect to the convict population, or *felonry*, of the colony, "to complain at the bar of public opinion of his own wrongs and grievances," and "to denounce to the British people, the Parliament, and the King, with a warning and prophetic voice, the anti-penal, anti-social, and anti-political system now practised in New South Wales." His own wrongs constitute, however, the most prominent feature of the book.

Mr. Mudie, speaking from general knowledge of the administrations of Brisbane, Darling and Bourke, bears very decided testimony in favour of General Darling, whose discipline of the felonry (one source of his unpopularity) he commends, as much as he censures the present governor's alleged lax policy. Into the case (occupying a large part of the book) of William Watt, a convict, who became editor of the *Sydney Gazette*, and whom Mr. Mudie regards as protected and patronised by the government, we refrain from entering; the details are mixed up with too much personality.

Colonial Policy of the British Empire.—Part I.—*Government.* London, 1837.

Mr. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, the author, tells us that these are the opening chapters of a "carefully digested" work on our colonial policy, which is to appear. In the

chapters, however, we discern many marks of haste, which is a great enemy to what is essential in such a work, minute accuracy. Thus he states, (p. 14) that the India Board "may be said to possess a representative in India, in the person of a member of council of the supreme government, nominated by the crown, and not belonging to the civil or military services of the East-India Company;" and this individual, he states, is "Mr. Zachariah Macaulay." Mr. Thomas Babington Macaulay is the person meant, who is the son of Mr. Zachary Macaulay; but why he should be called a representative of the India Board, any more than the Governor-general of India, we do not understand.

Lives of the most eminent Foreign Statesmen. By G. P. R. JAMES, vol. iv. Being vol. lxxxix. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE lives in this volume are those of Louis de Haro, "Prince of the Peace," the able minister of Philip IV. of Spain; of Cardinal Dubois, minister of the Regent Duke of Orleans, during the minority of Louis XV., raised from the dregs of the people to a rank where he could indulge his more than Wolsey-like appetite for power; Cardinal Alberoni, whose curious biography is given at much length, and the famous, rather an able, Duke de Ripperda, a diplomatist, rather than a statesman.

These lives are written in a clear and forcible style.

Report of the Committee of the East-India Association of Glasgow, presented to the Annual General Meeting, 30th March, 1837. Glasgow. Printed for the Association.

IN this sketch of the proceedings of the Committee of this Association (which, in common with others in different parts of the country, is intended to watch over and foster the interests of British commerce in India), some topics of much importance are touched upon:—the equalization of the duty on *Bengal* sugar;—the reduction of the duty on pepper;—the China trade;—the Java duties;—the Singapore duties;—the Bank of India;—steam navigation to India;—the growth of cotton and sugar,—and the appeal from the Mofussil to the Supreme Courts of India.

On the subject of the Bank of India, the Committee state, that the project is said to have originated in Lancashire, at a time when capital was supposed to be redundant, and "its first steps were taken with such a degree of caution and secrecy, as shewed a desire on the part of its projectors to carry it to so advanced a stage before the public attention should be drawn to it, that it would be vain thereafter to oppose its progress." The Committee state the steps they took to counteract this dangerous project, and amongst others, they had an interview with Lord Wm. Bentinck, who informed the Committee that he had been asked to become governor of the proposed bank; "but his lordship," they say, "in the course of a long conversation, shewed us that he was quite aware of its tendencies, and gave us reason to believe that the bank had not much to hope for from him."

The Committee speak favourably of the "East-India Steam Navigation Company," but they have been informed that the great object is at length to be undertaken by Government and the East-India Company. Lord Wm. Bentinck has communicated to the Committee the gratifying intelligence, "that the difficulties are now nearly all removed, and that the intentions of Government will be declared on the occasion of the Calcutta and Madras petitions being presented."

Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, on the Effects of Solitary Confinement on the Health of Soldiers in Warm Climates. By JOHN GRANT MALCOLMSON, F.R.A.S., &c., and late Secretary Madras Medical Board. London, 1837. Smith, Elder and Co.

DR. MALCOLMSON, though no advocate of corporal punishment, and satisfied that, in most cases, it is not effective in preventing military crime, yet cannot shut his eyes to the fact, that to avoid the lash, punishments may be substituted incomparably more cruel and destructive. "I have reason to believe," he says, "that more real misery has arisen in twelve months from imprisonment in the great jails of India, than has

been inflicted by corporal punishment in a hundred years." He shews that the average annual mortality in the jails of Bengal is thirty-six per cent., and in those of Madras thirty-four per cent. He suggests, that the infliction of a punishment, ruinous to body and mind, may be avoided by studying more carefully the comfort and welfare of the soldier, without interfering more than is necessary with his employments and pleasures.

A Companion to the Ship's Medicine Chest; being a short Treatise on the Diseases of Seamen and others in Tropical Climates. By W. G. FADDY, Surgeon, late of the E. I. ship *Mermaid*, &c. London. Highley.

A FAMILIAR exposition of the causes, character, and mode of treatment of the principal tropical and other diseases, compiled from the author's own experience and practice.

Les Œuvres de Wali—Traduction et Notes. Par M. GARCIN DE TASSY. 4to. Paris, 1836. London, W. H. Allen and Co.

THIS is the concluding portion of one of the most celebrated works in the Hindustani language, for the publication of which we are indebted to the indefatigable industry of M. Garcin de Tassy. The Hindustani text appeared at Paris in 1834, in an elegant 4to volume, of which we expressed our approbation at the time. The present work is a translation, with critical notes, of the more interesting portions of the original. The text and translation will form a valuable addition to the library of the Hindustani student.

The poet Wali is distinguished in India, as the "Father of Hindustani Verse." He was born at Surat, about two hundred years ago, and seems to have composed his work in various parts of the Mogul empire. His language, however, bears most resemblance to the Dakhani of the present day, though much nearer the Urdu than the specimens of that dialect (printed at Madras) which have come under our observation. Indeed, it is highly probable that the language of Wali was the popular *Rekhla*, or current dialect used by the Mussulmans of India, about the reign of Aurungzebe; and his *Diwan*, when composed, would be read, understood, and admired by those of his own creed, from Cape Comorin to Cabul.

The *Diwan* is, we believe, peculiar to Mahomedan literature. It consists of a number of short pieces of poetry, of which the final syllables are alphabetically arranged: that is, all the odes ending in پ come first in the collection; those in ب next, and so on. The Arabs were the inventors of this species of poetry, at least the oldest work of the kind that we have yet seen or heard of, is, the *Diwan* of Ali, the son-in-law of Muhammed, and commander of the faithful. In Persian we can name at least a hundred *Diwans*; and the Turks have also several in their language. The Mussulmans of India have not been idle on their part, as we have several *Diwans* since the time of Wali, of which the most celebrated is that of Souda, who flourished about sixty years ago.

The *Diwan* of Wali, like most works of the kind, is chiefly of the anacreontic school, where beauty, love, and wine form the muse's favourite themes. At the head of this school is the Persian poet, Hafiz, who is acknowledged as the grand master throughout Turkey, Persia, and India. The more orthodox Mussulmans are not a little scandalized at the freedom of his muse in praise of wine, an article strictly prohibited to the Faithful in the *Koran*. Hence, he has had the benefit of a host of pious commentators, who endeavour to shew that his plain sentiments are to be understood in a *spiritual* sense. This is a subject, open for dispute, upon which we do not feel ourselves at present inclined to enter.

Ere we conclude, we feel pleasure in announcing to all the lovers of Oriental Literature, that M. Garcin de Tassy has been long collecting materials for a complete History of Indian Literature, ancient and modern. We are not sure, however, whether the title should not be, strictly speaking, a History of the modern Literature of India, as (if we rightly understand) it is to give an account of the various authors who have written in the Hindustani and Hindoui or Eeindee dialects. When we

speak of the ancient literature of India, we inevitably identify the same with the boundless stores of the Sanscrit. Now, of Sanscrit literature, we have a tolerably extensive view in the productions of Mr. Colebrooke and Professor Wilson, in the volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, in the works of Ward and others; but, an account of the numerous authors, Hindu and Mussulman, who have written in the vernacular tongues of India, is still a *desideratum* in Oriental Literature. This, M. de Tassy is now about to supply. The work will be comprised in three octavo volumes; it will give, we understand, biographical notices of the authors, from the most authentic sources—an analysis of their works, together with translations of such portions as may seem most worthy of attention.

On the Efficacy of Carbonic Acid Gas in the Diseases of Tropical Climates. By JOHN PARKIN.

THE author of this publication, in common with most writers on the subject, concludes that to one particular and almost universal cause is to be ascribed the greater number of diseases in warm and intertropical climates. This cause is the generation and extrication of *malaria*. Inferring, also, with the generality of writers, that this mysterious agent was a product of animal and vegetable decomposition, it occurred to Mr. Parkin, some years since, that the different forms of carbon ought, in this case, to be able to neutralize the effects produced by this, as well as other septic poisons, it being well known that carbon and its different combinations are the most powerful of all anti-septics. The author, in consequence, was induced to institute a series of experiments, with the express object of proving the truth of the above proposition. The theory broached by this gentleman, respecting the manner in which this poison operates on the living frame, is this: he first infers that the malarious poison is contained in the atmosphere, and that it enters the lungs with the air inspired; that the poison is carried into the circulating system, where, being mixed with the blood, it is carried on to different parts of the body, under different circumstances, and that this difference in the situation of the poison, constitutes the variation observed in the various diseases produced from this invisible agent. For instance, he argues that when the poison, after being received into the lungs, is propelled into the extreme terminations of the arterial system,—or, in other words, the capillaries of the skin,—and when it becomes detained in this situation in considerable quantities, the phenomena which characterize fever are produced. On the other hand, when the same matter is propelled, either altogether, or in undue proportion, into the capillaries of the intestinal canal, the consequence is dysentery.

But, setting aside all sheer and speculative opinions, respecting the physiology and pathology of the disease, the principal subject of inquiry is the value of the remedy proposed by the author, for the treatment of the diseases produced by *malaria*. Among the cases detailed of intermittent fever, are some, which had resisted the long continued administration of quinine and other remedies, for six and even twelve months, but which yielded to the internal exhibition of carbonic acid, on the third day of its administration. A remarkable fact, and one which tends more than any other to prove the truth of the author's proposition, (*viz.* that carbonic acid gas is capable of combining with, and neutralizing the poison of malaria), is, that the same result was obtained in old cases as in the most recent; for instance, in those which had existed ten or twelve months, and in those which had only lasted as many weeks, or days. In one obstinate case, the disease had resisted every means of treatment for the space of eleven months. On the day after the admission of this patient into the Military Hospital in Madeira, he experienced an attack of the disease, "the cold stage lasting an hour and a quarter, and being very intense in degree, with the skin uncommonly rough and dry; pulse hardly perceptible; heat in the abdomen, particularly in the epigastric region; unquenchable thirst; tongue very dry; and great pain: the head with inclination to sleep. On the fifth," being the next day of the accession, "he took four doses of carbonic acid, commencing with the first at nine A. M. (two hours before the regular period of the accession); and repeating the draught every half hour. At the last dose of the medicine, the paroxysm commenced with a particular sensation

along the spinal column, which the patient explained by saying, it appeared as if some one was pouring water on his shoulders, and blowing on his head. After lasting eight or ten minutes, the paroxysm gradually disappeared, without more coldness, and without being followed by fever or other perceptible phenomena. The patient continued taking the remedy on the seventh, ninth, and eleventh, in the same manner, and having had no accession of fever, he was, on the twenty-eighth, dismissed from the hospital cured."

The author then passes on to a consideration of Dysentery, which, next to Fever, is the most common and the most fatal in all inter-tropical climates,—particularly in the East. After giving a short sketch of the physiology and pathology of this disease, the author next enters into a consideration of the *modus operandi* of the different remedies usually employed in the treatment of dysentery; and explains the cause of their failure in so many instances, by supposing that they act on general, not specific, principles, being only capable of remedying effects, the removal of the cause being but too generally beyond their control. Inferring, therefore, that this disease is, if not invariably, most commonly, a product of *malaria*; and concluding, also, that the different forms of carbon are specific remedies for the effects produced in the human body by this deleterious agent, he details the plan of treatment which has been successfully adopted by him for some years.

A number of cases in support of the efficacy of this plan of treatment are added in the Appendix.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Rise and Progress of the British Power in India. By Peter Auber, Esq., late Secretary to the Hon. East-India Company. Vol. 1. 8vo. 21s.; or royal 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

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An Account of the Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, written in Egypt during the years 1833, 34, and 35, partly from Notes made during a former visit to that country, in the years 1826, 26, 27, and 28. By E. W. Lane. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

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ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.*

The trial of Hookum Chund, Jotha Ram, and Futih Lal, commenced at the Natanee-ka Bagh, Jeypoor, on the 23d July, 1836.

The members of the Court being all present, as are also Lieut.-col. Speirs and Capt. Thoresby, political agents, it was noticed, that heavy rain, which seriously impeded communication with the city, prevented the Court from sitting yesterday as had been intended.

Sunghee Jotha Ram, Sunghee Hookum Chund, and Sunghee Futih Lal, Sravugees, being introduced, are seated in chairs placed conveniently for the purpose. The warrant constituting the Court is read, and the address to the Court, recorded in the commencement of the former trials. The charges are then read aloud twice.

Charges against Sunghee Jotha Ram, Sravugee.

First charge.—Having, when sojourned at Deosa, in Chuet, Buesakh, and Jeth, 1892, wickedly and maliciously countenanced and encouraged a conspiracy, having for its object the overthrow of the existing administration of the state of Jeypoor, by means of a highly criminal and atrocious nature.

Second count.—Having consented to, and abetted the employment of, measures of violence and bloodshed, in order to effect the overthrow of the existing administration of the state of Jeypoor, in Jeth 1892; one of the measures designed and contemplated being an attack to be made on one or more of the gentlemen attached to the British agency then at Jeypoor, which criminal design was actually executed on the morning of the 8th Jeth Soodi, 1892 (4th June 1835), when one Futih Singh, *alias* Futih Dom, at the instigation of Deewan Umur Chund, Sravugee, and others, assaulted and severely wounded with his sword the agent to the Governor-general of India.

Second charge.—Having, when sojourned at Deosa, to serve his own purposes, sanctioned and urged the execution of measures devised by, or to be effected through, persons in his confidence at the capital of the state, although he well knew that the designs meditated were of an atrociously violent and highly criminal nature; from which measures resulted

the attempt made upon the life of the agent to the Governor-general of India, in front of the Surdkee Deorhee, near the palace at Jeypoor, on the morning of the 8th Jeth Soodi 1892 (4th June 1835), and the sanguinary tumult by which that act was followed.

Charges against Sunghee Hookum Chund and Futih Lal.

First charge.—Hookum Chund, brother of Jotha Ram, Sravugee, and Futih Lal, son of the said Jotha Ram, arraigned:—For having wickedly and maliciously countenanced and participated in the designs and counsels of conspirators in the country of Jeypoor, to effect, through means of a violent and criminal nature, a change in the administration of the state in Jeth 1892, or about that period of time; the treacherous assault made upon Major Alves, agent to the Governor-general, at the Surdkee Deorhee, on the morning of the 4th of June, 1835, and the subsequent riot and bloodshed which took place in the city of Jeypoor on the same day, having been portions of the plans formed by those conspirators: the said Hookum Chund and Futih Lal being, at that time, subjects of the Jeypoor state, although residing, temporarily or otherwise, at Agra, within the territories of the British Government in India.

Second charge.—Having aided and abetted the design and object of the plot, in execution of which were perpetrated, in the city of Jeypoor, the atrocious and sanguinary acts of the 4th June 1835, by falsely, maliciously, and wickedly attributing the origin of the aforesaid acts to the machinations of Thakoor Rawul Buere Sal, Thakoor Lukshmun Sing, and others.

Jotha Ram declares that he was not at Jeypoor at the time alluded to, and desires only to have justice done him in the investigation.

Hookum Chund observes that he has only one wish, which is, that guilt may be proved upon those who are really criminal.

The note, bearing the autograph of Jotha Ram upon its front (see last vol. p. 149), which was found amongst the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, is placed upon the table. Depositions as to the way this note was taken out of the bag of papers were read.

Jotha Ram avers, that he did not write the words attributed to him, and knows nothing about the note; that forgeries are very common in Jeypoor, and there

(A)

* Continued from last vol. p. 227.

are people who can imitate to a nicety the handwriting of any one; that all those whose names are mentioned in the depositions, are servants of *him*,* and are not to be believed. He then attacks the Court, collectively and individually, in which he is joined by Hookum Chund, and the proceedings are interrupted during some time.

Hookum Chund, addressing Captain Thoresby, says, "when the Bura Sahib and you intimated to me that a punchayet was to be assembled, I agreed, and asked to have five or ten great sirdars upon it; did you see only these persons whom you could appoint members? Were there no others?" Afterwards, he observes to Col. Speirs, "there are the Rajas of Jeypoor, Jodhpoor, Ooduepoor, Beekaner, Kuroulee, Jesulmer, Boondee, Kota, and others; these all know the way in which the disturbance of the 4th June took place, and if you will do us justice, the magnanimity of the Company will be acknowledged and appreciated."

Both of them join in saying, that it is not known who wrote the body of the note, therefore, in merely ascribing the superscription to Jotha Ram, nothing is proved.

Moona Lal, Sravugee, is called into court, but the prisoners Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund refuse to hear his evidence; therefore, as he has been examined before, he is desired to withdraw.

The same proceeding repeated with Hur Lal, Sravugee.

The deposition of Deewan Umur Chund regarding the note in question is read.

Eesur Das, Sravugee, an officer of the Jeypoor treasury (examined in the former trials), is shown the note, and asked if he recognises the hand-writing of the lines superscribed: produces the letter of Jotha Ram, which he before brought with him, and strives hard to evade giving a more decided answer than an avowal of the strong similarity as to the writing between the two papers: at length, an answer, free from any comparison with that or any other paper being insisted on, he declares that the hand of the superscribed lines exactly resembles the handwriting of Jotha Ram.

Suda Sookh, Sravugee (examined in the last trials)—deposes that the lines upon the upper part of the note are in the hand-writing of Jotha Ram: he has no doubt on the subject.

Siva Lal, Sravugee, peshkhar of Dewa-ee, formerly under Jotha Ram—deposes that the two lines are in the hand-writing of Jotha Ram.

Dhun Singh, chobdar, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—deposes that at Deosa a separate tent was appropriated to the

* Meaning Rawul Buerce Sal. They are Raj public servants.

toshuk khanu, and when the tent was struck, a hut supplied its place. Mangeea Poorohit and Vishnu lodged in the toshuk khanu. At meals, Mangeea and a few more used to attend Jotha Ram, but deponent never was near enough to hear the subject of their conversation.

Nund Lal Kutareo, Sravugee, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—deposes, that all he can say is, that Mangeea and Vishnu used to read and write for Jotha Ram at Deosa. They frequently conversed with him privately, but deponent never learned the subjects of their discourses.

Munneea, Sravugee, was retained by Jotha Ram at Deosa; had no opportunities of learning what was going on: Mangeea and Vishnu resided in the toshuk khanu.

Qusin Ulee, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—does not know whether Mangeea or any one else did or did not convey letters or their contents to Jotha Ram; nor can he tell if they ever wrote. There were about two hundred servants of Jotha Ram at Deosa. Mangeea and others used to visit a well in the neighbourhood, and such information as they obtained from travellers they communicated to Jotha Ram, and Chand Singh and others; they did this in order to please their master: cannot say if messengers ever came from Agra or other place: never went into the toshuk khanu: to write was forbidden: does not know if strangers ever gained admittance: to speak in the ear or whisper was prohibited: there was a dufadar near the guddee of Jotha Ram, and two sentries stood a few paces distant from it: when Sungheejee went to his meals, there was a gunat put up, but one side was open, and a sentry was looking on: several of Jotha Ram's servants were in attendance when their master took his meals. Nund Lal, Bijue (Vishnu) Ram, and Mangeea were there: the truth is, that deponent's duty was to be in waiting near the bedstead of Jotha Ram after midnight; can tell what took place at that time, but did not approach unless sent for at any other time of the day or night: there were between seventy and ninety sipahees in the service of Sungheejee at Deosa, and one of those generally came to call deponent when he was wanted: the sipahees went about unarmed, and were included among Sungheejee's servants.

Mangeea Poorohit, servant of Jotha Ram at Deosa—acknowledges that his former depositions are in conformity with facts. Letter from Gyan Chund is put into his hands, and he is asked for whom it was intended;—answers, for Sungheejee (Jotha Ram): cannot tell who wrote it: it was addressed to deponent, but the contents were intended for Sungheejee:

it was not in his power to have a note written to Budarunjee (as requested in the letter), and the letter was not read to Sungheejee: there was nothing to write about in answer. Ram Koonwur (mentioned in the letter) was a brahmun: the information Ram Koonwur gave was that he sent his blessing and so forth,—nothing of importance: he said the letter came from Bence Duttu Brahmun, but deponent is not acquainted with any man of that name; Ram Koonwur, or some one else, was the bringer of the letter: if an answer was written, does not recollect anything of it; did probably write something in reply: the letter came from Jeypoor. Formerly deponent was one among eight servants who were in constant attendance upon Jotha Ram, and used to see Budarunjee (Roopa) when they went to the palace. Ram Koonwur will have brought dry tobacco, betel-nut, cloves, cardamums, and black pepper; those are the things alluded to in the letter.

Q. In this letter is written, “this time your enemies are the whole world.”—Whose enemies are meant?—A. The enemies of Sungheejee.—Q. Whose identical handwriting is requested?—That of Sungheejee, and it was required to be sent for the satisfaction of Budarunjee. (At this point of the examination, Jotha Ram says, in rather a low tone, but loud enough to be heard distinctly by witness and several others who were near him,—“*Too dure mat murba se*,”—(don't fear to die), and at the same time Hookum Chund, by stretching out his leg, touches with his foot the stool upon which Mangeea is seated, with his back to the prisoner.

Q. “It appears probable that he will come to Jeypoor before me.”—What is the meaning of this passage?—A. He has written at random; how should I know the meaning? The letter was never read by me. I know not whether the writer was one or two days in writing it. I also used to write any thing, whether true or false; in the way that I read the letters which came, I was wont to answer them. Q. “You write about the Bukhsheejee; I tell you, do not place a single grain of trust in that man.” In this passage, who is the Bukhsheejee, and what had been written concerning him?—A. I know nothing about the Bukhsheejee, and if there was any thing written, I don't remember it.

(The witness, who appears to be in the last stage of a rapid consumption, and has answered the questions put to him with much difficulty, especially since the words were spoken by Jotha Ram, which have been quoted, is now so much exhausted as to be scarcely able to speak; there being, therefore, no prospect of any information being obtained by his further

detention before the Court, he is dismissed.)

The time of the Court is again occupied, for about three-quarters of an hour, with listening to many observations and abrupt addresses made by Jotha Ram and Hookum Chund, in which there appeared to be few points of sufficient importance to be recorded. Jotha Ram asserted that the note, the superscribed lines of which are attributed to him, was a forgery; that it could not be proved he ever read or wrote at Deosa, without formal permission obtained from the officer in charge of the detachments of troops there—that he is entirely ignorant of every thing concerning the letters seized, and if his servants depose aught to the contrary of this, they are not worthy of credit, as they are now in the power of others—that every one, indeed, is now against him, and no testimony tending to criminate him in any way ought to be received.

Afterwards, Hookum Chund made a more formal speech, the purport of which was to explain that he was residing quietly in his house at Agra, when Mr. Mansel, taking him quite by surprise, surrounded the place with about a hundred men, and then searching for every written document that was to be found, carried off the whole of his papers, amounting to nine maunds weight. That after this, his person was at liberty for nearly two months before the papers were examined, and had he been conscious of any guilt, was it at all probable that he should have remained in his house at Agra, when the sure mode of safety by flight was at his option?

The Court now announce an adjournment till the 27th inst.

On the 27th of July, the Court being assembled, the prisoners are introduced.

Thakoor Chand Singh, who commanded a detachment of suwars, on the part of the raj, at Deosa, examined, and deposes:—I arrived at Deosa on the 6th Buesakh Budi (18th of April 1835), and came on duty upon the 8th—had my own tent pitched near the tent of Sunghee Jotha Ram on the latter day, and subsequently, always remained present. Sungheejee had from fifty to a hundred servants, and none of them were denied admission to him. It was directed that inkstand and paper should not be taken into his tent, and I can testify that he was not supplied with these articles openly, and I never heard that they were conveyed to him privately. His goomash-tas, Mangeea Ram, Vishnu Ram, and others, used to write in the toshuk khau near his tent, and they were continually in communication with their master. On the occasion of the palkee arriving from Agra, and letters being found in it, the risaldar and I jointly sealed up the letters in an outer envelope, and trans-

mitted them to the Bura Sahib. The letters were not opened at Deosa. A dufadar and two sentries of the English risalu were on duty near Sungheejee: they were placed to observe him, but were not to restrain him from conversing as he pleased with his servants. As long as the Captain Sahib staid at Deosa, two sentries were outside the tent, but near it: after the departure of the gentleman (21st April), a dufadar and two sentries remained inside the tent; the dufadar sat down, and the sentries walked to and fro in the tent; they were in the tent day and night; the sentries of the raj detachment were posted outside the tent, to which there was a qunat attached, which prevented their seeing the interior of it. The raj people were not permitted to approach the qunat of the tent. This is the arrangement that was made, and which remained in force. I was accustomed to visit Sungheejee daily, in the evening, and, if there were any call for it, I went oftener. Mangeea and Vishnu Ram used to write very frequently in the toshuk khanu: they so employed themselves at all times, both when the purdu of the doorway was up and when it was down, for reading and writing were not prohibited to them. At the times that I visited Sungheejee, he was always seated upon his guddee. Previous notice was always given of my approach. Mangeea Ram and Vishnu Ram would confer with their master, after which they would go and sit down to write. The dufadar and sentries were placed to observe Sungheejee, in order that he should not abscond, and that his person should be protected. He never wrote in my presence (without permission), but I cannot answer for his never having had the opportunity of writing secretly; I never saw him write thus. The camp was outside the town of Deosa. It was forbidden that strangers should be allowed to enter his tent, but his own attendants had free ingress to it. When Sungheejee ate his meals, he was attended by several of his servants; the sentries could keep him in view at such times. The place where he used to eat, was at the distance of about twelve paces from the tent, and it was surrounded by a qunat which was open on the side towards the tent. His own servants brought him water whenever he required it. There was another qunat fixed for purposes of purification, and when Sungheejee went within it, a sheet was suspended in the doorway. The tent was a large Hindoostanee two-poled one, which was surrounded by a wall or qunat attached to the fly.

Various letters are produced and read; one written by Hookum Chund, intercepted and taken from the carrier at the village of Manpoora, between Agra and

Deosa; others seized at Deosa, (from the other prisoners, Hookum Chund, from Futih Lal;) others found in the house of Hookum Chund at Agra, (from Juwahir Singh, son of Chimun Singh, from Chimun Singh, from Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund, from Mangeea Poorohit.)

During the perusal of the letters, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram made many observations of an unimportant nature regarding them; took into their own hands and examined the originals of several of them, and referred to their explanations concerning particular letters, given before the agent to the Governor-general, when they were questioned respecting them in December and January last.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow morning.

On the 28th July, the Court re-assembled, and the prisoners take their seats.

The perusal of the Agra papers is resumed, including an alleged petition of Roopa Budarun; alleged petition of Deewan Umur Chund and others, and a paper in the handwriting of Hookum Chund. The way in which this paper was brought forward by Hookum Chund at Agra, and the reasons there are for concluding it to be a fictitious document, prepared expressly for the purpose of anticipating imputation, and exonerating the two brothers from suspicion, whilst at the same time Rawul Bueree Sal, Thakoor Lukshmun Singh, and others, should be insidiously marked out for accusation, as if the previous knowledge of matters possessed by the correspondents naturally forced them upon such conclusion, are explained to the court.

Thakoor Jutun Singh being called, deposes that he was present at Agra when Hookum Chund complained to Capt. Connolly that one of his papers, a letter of some importance, had been consigned to a wrong bag, that is, had not been put into the bag appropriated to what were, on first perusal, judged to be the most important documents found; and said that the raj deputies must have made this arrangement intentionally, and that it was treating him unfairly. Search was made the next day for the paper to which he alluded, and this letter was the one he selected.

Extract from the examination of Sunghee Hookum Chund, before the agent to the Governor-general and others, in January last, bearing upon the circumstances connected with this letter, are read.

Hookum Chund remarks, that there were multitudes of letters in his house at Agra, when his papers were seized, and that the special letter to which this was an answer, must be somewhere among those which did not attract observation.

Cannot say why this was not forwarded to Deosa. Often letters are written and not despatched.

A note, in the handwriting of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj, read. Other letters of Duya Ram are shown, and the writing is compared; the strong, the exact similarity of the hands is obvious at first sight, as is generally remarked.

Hookum Chund declares that the note in question was not written by Duya Ram; then says that he knows nothing about it, and that its contents need no explanation.

Extract from examination of Hookum Chund in January last, touching this note, read.* A note found at Agra, read.

Hookum Chund avers that this note was not among his papers originally, but was introduced surreptitiously by one of the raj deputies, and appeals to the depositions that were taken at Agra on this subject. These are brought forward and read.

Chutoor Bhooj, examined, deposes, that he was in the room at Agra, and sitting at the table upon which the papers were undergoing examination, when the note in question turned up. Conolly Sahib took the papers out of a bag, signed them, and then passed them along the table, to be looked at and separated by the persons appointed to that duty. Three papers were attested and shoved over by Mr. Conolly, and with them came this note, which was first seen and taken up by witness, who was one of the inspectors; he gave it to Thakoor Jutun Singh to return to the gentleman for signature. When it had been signed and was about to be put into the bag of important documents, on account of its matter, and the date upon it which was mentioned, Hookum Chund called out—"let me see it"—and declared that it could not have been found among his papers. Depositions were then taken on the subject. Deponent remembers well that he was the person who took up the note from the table, and gave it to Jutun Singh to place before the gentleman for signature. In the course of the inspection, which lasted many days, several small papers were accidentally passed upon the table without having been noticed by the gentleman, in the way this was, and were subsequently returned for signature.

Thakoor Jutun Singh deposes, that he sat next Capt. Conolly at the examination of papers, and received the note, afterwards disputed, from Chutoor Bhooj, to present to the gentleman for signature. Hookum Chund made no objection at the moment, nor until it had been mentioned

that it was an important document, and its date had been alluded to, when he seemed to become aware suddenly of its nature, and then he declared that it was not amongst his papers, and accused the raj deputies, especially Seeta Ram Mootsudee, who has been long attached to the Rawul, of having introduced it fraudulently.

The prisoners, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, have referred frequently to answers and explanations given by them in December 1835, and January 1836, when they were examined concerning the letters now before the court, and several extracts have been read from their recorded examinations; it is, therefore, proposed that the whole of these documents be read over, and the prisoners are desired to make such observations as they please in the course of the perusal.

Examination of Sunghee Jotha Ram at Deosa, in December 1835, read aloud.

The court adjourn.

On the 29th July, the members of the Court assemble, and the prisoners take their seats as usual.

The examination of Hookum Chund in January last is read. In the commencement of the perusal of this document, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram make many remarks and short harangues, intended to establish the position, that, though these letters were found in the house at Agra, and in the toshuk khanu and elsewhere at Deosa, yet it by no means followed that they should be acquainted with the authors of them, or have any knowledge of many of the topics referred to in them, especially as the matter was frequently mysterious; therefore, that they could not be criminated by them in any way, and were not bound in their own defence to furnish any explanation concerning them. The court express their opinion as being entirely at variance with what the prisoners are contending for, concerning the responsibility of persons possessed of such documents, under the circumstances with reference to which these must be viewed; and warn the prisoners that they are bound for their own justification to offer full explanation on matters of which it is impossible to consider them ignorant. The foregoing is the substance of the discussion, which was considerably lengthened out by the perseverance of the prisoners. At last, Hookum Chund observes, that he kept nothing concealed in his preliminary examination, the reading of which is resumed.

On perusal of that part of his examination which relates to letter No. 4 of Agra papers, Hookum Chund repeats his former assertion, that this and the three succeeding letters were written by the daughter of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj; but,

* "Read this note. Who wrote it? Are you acquainted with the handwriting? Did you ever see the paper, or hear it read?—A. I know not the handwriting. Never saw the note before, and am entirely ignorant on the subject of it."

though asked to state how he came to know this point, and reminded that Mangeea Poorohit had before him deposed to this, and other letters resembling it, having been written by one Benec Duttu brahmun, he gives no explanation, beyond the reiterated declaration, that it is her writing; he knows it is so.

Examination of Chand Koonwur, daughter of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj, is read, and specimens of her handwriting are produced. Hookum Chund looks at the writing, and acknowledges that it bears no resemblance, but adds, that she is a clever woman and can write several different hands. He and Jotha Ram, who has also joined in the affirmation respecting the writer of the letters, are repeatedly asked, if they wish to have Chand Koonwur examined before several of their own servants, or other witnesses to be named by them, who may attend the examiners at her house in the city, but they will give no decided answer.

By desire of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, five letters attributed to Gyan Chund, four of which were found at Agra and one at Deosa, are re-read. Hookum Chund desires to look at No. 4, and, on inspecting it, calls out that a passage in it has been mis-read,—that in lieu of, “destroy all those who have combined,”—the right reading is,—“since all have combined, destroy the two;”—but on its being suggested that under this version it became a question, what two were intended to be designated, he seems inclined to return to the former reading.

Hookum Chund now holds a short conference with his brother, who is sitting next him; after which, he informs the court that the four letters attributed to Gyan Chund, found at Agra, were transmitted through Deosa, and desires that Mangeea Poorohit may be summoned and questioned again regarding them. The application is complied with, and then the examination of Futih Lal, in February last, is read without comment.

Notice is here given that all the evidence for the prosecution is now before the court, and the prisoners are invited to make their defence, and call for the individuals they wish to produce as witnesses. Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram state their intention of both making verbal addresses, as they may see fit, and giving in written defences which will be duly prepared by them.

Jotha Ram then signifies his wish that Lukshmun, chuprasee, should be called as a witness, which was done.

Lukshmun, brahmun, chuprasee on the establishment of the agent to the Governor-general, deposes that he was born at a village situated between Dihlee and Goorgaon. Has been twenty-two years in service; was formerly attached to the

Dihlee residency. Was directed to observe that Jotha Ram, at Deosa, did not make use of pen and ink, and that strangers did not carry on conferences with him. There were on duty, at Deosa, three European officers, one risalu, and two companies; and deponent was also sent there; this was the party that accompanied Jotha Ram from Jeypoor, in the beginning of Chuet (about the 18th March 1835). Does not remember the name of the risaldar; but he is now at his home. The gentlemen remained twenty-four days at Deosa with the two companies, and then Chand Singh received charge. The risalu staid, but the companies went away. Witness was there altogether about thirteen months. The risalu was afterwards relieved; but there were three dufadars and ten suwars, of the first party, who remained at Deosa from first to last. When Sungheejee was transferred to the fort, a detachment of regulars arrived to guard him. Deponent's carpet was spread outside the qunat of Jotha Ram's tent, and he sat upon it when not engaged in attending to his personal matters—as bathing, cooking, and eating, &c.; did not go inside the tent without cause; slept upon the carpet near the qunat at night. Sentries were within the tent—a dufadar and two suwars; the dufadar sat near Sungheejee, and the suwars stood some three or four paces distant. The watch was relieved at stated times; this arrangement was made by the Captain Sahib. When the gentleman was gone, the risaldar gave orders. The sentries had their pistols and swords sheathed in their girdles; they walked up and down, and the dufadar was seated. The sentries of the raj detachment were posted at some distance from the tent. There was a qunat fixed some eight or nine paces off, within view of the sentries in the tent; inside the qunat were conveniences for the purpose of purification, including the washing of the hands and feet; sometimes Sungheejee bathed within the large tent. There were other qunats fixed to form an apartment for cutting in; the space included by them was covered over by an awning; these qunats were eight or nine paces from the tent, towards which was the opening in them; the sides of the qunats were connected with the tent. Sungheejee's servants could converse freely with their master whenever they had occasion to go to him, and there was no need of whispering, which did not ever occur before deponent, who made a rent in the qunat near his carpet, so that he could see Sungheejee whenever he chose to look for the purpose. Is not aware that his servants gave Sungheejee information received from Agra or any other place; and when the latter asked deponent what was going on, he

used to say, that he did not know. Sungheejee's servants might write as much as they pleased in their own huts or tents; deponent paid no attention to their pursuits. Once, letters came with a tent from Agra, and Mangeea read them; knows nothing about the communication of their contents to Sungheejee. Cannot say in what way the tent and the palkee which came were sent for. Deponent, himself, once commissioned a hirkaru of Sungheejee to bring him a carpet and some string from Agra; the hirkaru had brought five pomegranates and some candied *petha* (a species of gourd) to Mangeea Poorohit and Vishnu Ram, from Agra; deponent, seeing a stranger, asked whence he came, and was told by Mangeea and Vishnu, that he came from Agra. The hirkaru remained one night at Deosa. The carpet and string were never brought to deponent. Did not see that the hirkaru took back any letter from Sungheejee; never saw any other man from Agra or Jeypoor, coming or going.

The court adjourns.

On the 30th July, the members of the Court are all present, and the prisoners have taken their seats, when the following witnesses for Jotha Ram were examined:—

Umanut Khan, dufadar, 3d risalu, 3d Local Horse.—Was born at Julalabad; has been twenty-three years in the service. Arrived at Deosa, on command, upon the 31st July 1835. The camp was in a bagh, near the town of Deosa. The risaldar told us to look after Sungheejee, that he did not abscond; and not to permit pen and ink to be taken to him. During the day, three men were on duty at his tent, two inside and one outside; at night there were two outside the tent, as well as two within it; the dufadar on duty regulated the reliefs; when the sentries were changed, the dufadar would sit down in the tent, and remain there a longer or a shorter time. There were four dufadars on duty in the course of the twenty-four hours, which gave two pursurs to each of them. The dufadar was accustomed to sit down a few paces from Sungheejee in the tent; he left the tent whenever he required anything—as to smoke or eat—and went to the lines, which were not far off; the sentries always remained at their post. Deponent was sick, and in consequence came on duty only two or three times. The qunats of occasional convenience were fixed some eight or ten paces from the tent; the sentries had the door of it in their view; there were also sentries beyond the qunats. Never saw Sungheejee bathe; but did see him go in between the qunats once or twice. To form an apartment for meals there were other qunats erected, six or seven paces from the tent, facing

which was the opening, and through this the sentries could see. Mangeea and other servants used to attend Sungheejee at his meals: the cook was deaf and dumb. Sungheejee had some fifty servants, who came to him at other times; but during meals only three or four confidential men approached him. Never saw strangers in the tent of Sungheejee when on duty. Mangeea used to sit in the toshuk khanu, respecting which the deponent knows nothing. Sungheejee's servants came and went without restriction, and conversed with their master in all sorts of tones. Deponent is not acquainted with the language of the country, therefore could not understand what they talked about. A chuprasee belonging to the establishment of the agent to the Governor-general usually remained outside the qunat of Sungheejee's tent, and slept there at night. Cannot tell where the chuprasee cooked, or with whom he messed. Reading and writing letters were interdicted to Sungheejee, and it was ordered that paper of any kind should not be taken within the tent, so that there was no writing by any one there. Deponent was acquainted with the persons of some of the servants of Sungheejee, and there were many whom he had no knowledge of in that respect; cannot say that he knew the names of any of them. The object of the watch kept was threefold:—that Sungheejee should be free from apprehension and discomfort of all kinds, that he should not go away, and that he should not carry on a correspondence in his own person by letters. The risaldar gave orders that, agreeably to the instructions of the Sahib, he was not to be subjected to annoyances of any description. There was no sentry at the toshuk khanu. Sentries from the Raj detachment were placed round the tents at a short distance from them; in the day time there were fewer of them, during the night there were more.

Nasir Khan, dufadar, 1st risalu, 3d Local Horse.—Has been twenty-two years in the service. Accompanied Sungheejee from Jeypoor to Deosa, where he remained. Suna Oollu Khan, risaldar, was with the party of suwars. After reaching Deosa, most of the infantry went on with Bura Sungheejee to Agra; but one or two companies halted, and staid some time at Deosa: as long as these remained, the sentries over Sungheejee's tent were furnished from them, and the suwars took the other duties. There were two sentries inside the tent, and two more behind it: those within it stood a few paces distant from Sungheejee, and the dufadar used to sit down. The risaldar had ordered that the dufadar should be in attendance: when he had posted the sentries, he could come away to smoke or eat, and

then return to the tent. Four dufadars came on duty during the day and night. The orders in force were, that those not belonging to Sungheejee should not be allowed to approach him; that no one should be permitted to go near him armed; that pen and ink should not be taken inside the tent; and reading and writing there be prevented. His servants attended him for all purposes; deponent knew those who were in the habit of coming and going, and would not have allowed a stranger to go near him: no one at the times he was on duty ever made the attempt and was stopped. The dufadar sat at the tent-pole, near Sungheejee; the raj sentries were all outside; the chuprasee sat outside, near the qunat, where also remained a choddar, and one or two more of Sungheejee's servants: the chuprasee slept there at night, but ate in another place, which was opposite to the position near the qunat. The place of occasional resort for purposes of purification was surrounded by qunats; it was near a corner of the tent, facing which was the opening: between the eating apartment and the tent there was abundance of room for washing the hands and feet upon a wooden seat. A sentry in the tent used to cast his eyes towards the place appropriated to meals when Sungheejee was there. Some four or five servants were constantly about Sungheejee, attending to all his wants; deponent knew their persons, but was not acquainted with their names. Never saw Sungheejee reading or writing; the risaldar had given an order, that if any letters were brought for Sungheejee, they should not be taken inside the tent without his permission and that of Thakoor Chand Singh being obtained. No letter ever came when deponent was on duty. Never saw any one from Agra or other place visit Sungheejee. Among his servants, all those whom he wanted went to him; there was no check to free intercourse as far as they were concerned; those who were known to be his servants went to him; the raj people about would not have permitted strangers to approach. Never saw Mangeea write near Sungheejee; but he may have written abundantly elsewhere for aught deponent can tell. Does not understand the dialect of these provinces. Never noticed whispering in the tent. The intent of the watch at Sungheejee's tent was, as deponent understood from instructions received, to keep a good look-out with respect to his person; to prevent pen, ink, and paper being taken to him; and, with the exception of Chand Singh, not to suffer any person unconnected with him and the risalu to enter the tent. There was no order for searching the servants of Sungheejee at any time. The chuprasee had some one

living with him; did not know the name of this person, or who he was. The gareewans belonging to Sungheejee remained on different sides of the tent, at the distance of about thirty paces; and the carriages and animals were immediately beyond them.

Deusuran Khan, dufadar, 1st risalu, 3d Local Horse.—Went with Sungheejee to Deosa; staid there fifteen or sixteen days, and then went to his home on leave of absence. Infantry sentries were over the tent of Sungheejee as long as deponent remained; and the sentries furnished by the risalu, who were posted at some distance from it.

Hafiz Khoda Bukhsh, suwar, 3d risalu, 3d Local Horse.—Went on command to Deosa, in the month of Srawun (July 1835), when the former risalu there was relieved. The orders given were, that strangers should not be allowed to enter the tent of Sungheejee; and paper, pen, and ink should be kept out. Two sentries remained inside the tent, and a dufadar used to sit there. Sungheejee had a great many servants, and there was a chuprasee who went to him when called, or occasionally without being called. Cannot tell what Sungheejee conversed about with his servants; they used to talk in all manner of ways. Sometimes whispering or speaking low, at other times without any check upon the voice; there was no notice taken of such matters: the orders were, to watch his person, both that he should not go away, and that no one should harm him: the only prohibition was that regarding pens, ink, and paper. Deponent knows nothing of the dialect of these provinces.

Shèkh Qulundur Bukhsh, suwar, 3d risalu, 3d Local Horse.—Came from Moorabad, and was enrolled at Deosa. The instructions given were, that no stranger should be permitted to enter the tent; pens, ink, and paper should be kept out, and no one be allowed to go inside with arms. At first there was only one sentry within the tent, another stood outside it, and a third was posted in the rear; but when Captains Ludlow and Conolly visited Deosa (in September 1835), the outside sentry was removed to the interior of the tent; the dufadar used to remain inside from the first. Deponent is ignorant of the dialect spoken in this part of the country, and could not understand the subjects of conversation between Sungheejee and his servants; was acquainted with the persons of those of the servants who were accustomed to go in and out. Sungheejee never read or wrote in presence of deponent; the prohibition on this head was strict.

There are more suwars in waiting, to be called if required; but Jotha Ram leaving it to the court to examine them

or not, as they think proper, the question is asked of him, whether there are any points not deposed to by the foregoing witnesses which he wishes to establish through others; and, upon his answering that the evidence of all the rest would be similar to that which had been received, the court observe, that they do not see that more evidence relative to the general routine of duty in force, the nature of the watch kept, and the purport of the orders that were extant, can be required.

Jotha Ram remarks, that he wished to have the deposition of the risaldar who was on command at Deosa taken, and had before mentioned his name; but as this native officer is not now at Jeypoor, and is either at his home on leave of absence, or with the head-quarters of his regiment at Neemuch, his attendance in court cannot well be obtained. His evidence would have confirmed that of the dufadars and suwars in all points.

Reference having been made by Jotha Ram to the instructions he received from the agent to the Governor-general, to regulate his conduct at Deosa, and to the rules established by the officer who commanded there for some time, which were afterwards strictly observed by the risaldar and Chand Singh, the following documents are procured from the office of the agent to the Governor-general in Rajpootana, and read in court.

1st. Memorandum of instructions given to the officer commanding detachment with Jotha Ram. 2d. Letter addressed to Jotha Ram by the agent to the Governor-general. 3d. Letter addressed to risaldar by the agent to the Governor-general.

Mangeea Poorohit, summoned again at the desire of Jotha Ram, is brought before the court. Letters No. 9, of Deosa papers, and Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, of those from Agra, are shown to him, and he is told to state again by whom they were written; he casts his eyes upon them, and then says that the daughter of Bhuttjee wrote them. Being reminded that he before deposed to their having come from one Bence Duttu Brahmun, answers that he told an untruth in his former examination; afterwards adds that the man, Ram Koonwur, who brought letters in the handwriting of these to Deosa, did tell him at first that Bence Duttu Brahmun had sent them; but that when several had arrived, he urged Ram Koonwur to tell him who really was the author of them, and then he was informed that they were written by the daughter of Bhuttacharj. He had no good reason for concluding that the bringer of the letters had imposed upon him in the first instance, but thought it probable that he had concealed the real name of the writer.

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Does not know the handwriting of the daughter of Bhuttacharj; can only say, he was told the letters came from her. On being asked the purport of passages in one of the letters, answers: "Ask Sunghjee, for whom the contents of the letters were intended, as I have before declared." Jotha Ram is requested to offer any explanation he pleases regarding the contents, and replies, "Question Mangeea, who received the letters." Mangeea again says, that though the letters came to him, yet the matter they contained concerned the two Sunghjees, who only could furnish explanations of that head. Jotha Ram observes, that he knows nothing about the letters. Mangeea being asked, directly, whether the four letters found at Agra, out of the five before him, passed through Deosa, hesitates to reply; but, receiving a verbal hint from Hookum Chund, acknowledges that they did; and adds, that all letters which contained matter of importance were sent on to Agra. The handwriting of letters bearing the name of Gyan Chund is compared with that of the five letters upon the table, and the exact resemblance between the two is remarked; but Hookum Chund continues to affirm, that they were written by the daughter of Bhuttacharj.

The Court observes, that by whomsoever they were written, their contents require elucidation, which it must be in the power of the two Sunghjees to furnish; but that there shall be another examination of the daughter of Bhuttacharj, with whom Mangeea shall be confronted, and that the Sunghjees, if they please, may depute persons on their own part to be present on the occasion; and may forward any message they like, privily or openly, written or verbal; and that the person to be examined shall be promised a full pardon, in the name of the court, and of the British and Jeypoor Rajes, for any communications she can make, provided that she be able to imitate closely the handwriting of these letters. Both Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram decline having anything to do with the proposed examination.

The prisoners are now requested to prepare the written defences they have in hand, so that they may be submitted to the court on an early day; and, after some discussion, in the course of which it is recommended to the prisoners to put in writing as much as possible of what they wish to say, an adjournment takes place.

On the 3d August, all the members of the court are present, and the prisoners are in their usual seats.

The examination of Chand Koonwur, daughter of Duya Ram Bhuttacharj, as taken on the 30th July, before Mangeea (B)

Poorohit, is read, and various specimens of her handwriting are exhibited. Depositions of Ram Rutun and Ram Nath, two servants of Bhuttacharj, are also read. It is declared by the Court, and Hookum Chund acquiesces in the conclusion, that there is not the slightest resemblance between the writing of Chand Koonwur as shown, and that of the five letters.

Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram now commence making desultory and gratuitous remarks concerning the enmity of Rawul Bueree Sal towards them; the false accusations he has made against them and others, and the influence he has used to procure their conviction,—charging the members of the court with being merely the instruments of his will in the present proceedings, who fear to offend the Rawul, and from whom they cannot expect to have a fair trial; and that, accordingly, nothing they say makes any impression, whilst all that is advanced by their enemies meets with ready attention. The crimes for which they are made to answer should be charged to the door of their accusers (they will not specify the persons they allude to when asked the question, but the application is obvious; though, with a reference to the real history of the accusation, they might be supposed to refer to another quarter).

The Court observe, that the duty they are now performing was not sought for by them; but when it was imposed upon them they accepted it, because they thought that, however disagreeable and irksome the fulfilment of it might be, they could find no excuses that should be deemed sufficient to justify them in declining to act; that Rawul Bueree Sal was unknown to them in their appointment, excepting that, as a servant of the Raj, he may have taken some part in it, though to what extent they had not the means of telling; all those who attended the court were as well informed on that point as themselves. Two of the members are not subjects of the Jeypoor state, and have never had communication of any kind with Rawul Bueree Sal; the others are not connected with the government, and do not usually reside at Jeypoor; and these can and do aver openly, that the Rawul, who is bound by certain ties as a thakoor of the state, could not and would not, in the capacity of minister, attempt to injure them or their possessions, without substantial and valid cause connected with their allegiance to the Raj. "You assert, that the Rawul accuses you and others; where is the proof of this assertion? for, up to this day, we have no reason to know that he accuses any one, as you state; whereas your own letters show how hastily you have ad-

vanced accusations, in substantiation of which you have offered nothing. You say that what you urge is not heard with attention; we are sitting here to receive all the information obtainable respecting the matters at issue, and have done all in our power to further that object: we have never refused attention to anything you have addressed to us; yet, without the slightest grounds for such complaint, you continue to reiterate that we do not listen to you. State in any way that suits you best all you wish to say, and you shall find us ready to attend to the whole of it, and desirous to do you every possible justice. For your own satisfaction, and in order that there may be no misconception on your part, we have repeatedly, in noticing some of your numerous remarks and addresses, given you to understand that we think full, unreserved explanations relative to the Deosa and Agra papers produced, which tend so strongly to criminate you, are essential to your justification. If you still choose to rest your defence upon assertions, which are not only entirely unsupported by any kind of evidence, but are in many instances contradicted by that which is within reach of the court, and are generally of so incredible a nature, so devoid of all plausibility, as to be scarcely calculated to impose upon the understandings of intelligent children; and to lavish abuse on all who come within the scope of your imaginations as not likely to be subservient to your acquittal, giving expression to sentiments altogether unsuitable to your present situation, what can the court do to assist you? We are desirous to receive with consideration whatever you have to offer that you think can serve you."

The purport of further remarks of the prisoners is, that they know not what to say; that there is nothing substantial in what has appeared against them; that they cannot explain themselves as they could wish before a concourse of people; that instead of addressing the court, they wish to hold private conversation with Lient-col. Spiers and Capt. Thoresby, when they would tell those gentlemen all they have to say. On being told that this is impossible, that neither the court, nor the gentlemen they have named, can hear them in any other way than publicly, they reply, that then they cannot speak their minds.

Afterwards, they say that there is nothing proved: the letters contain no matter by which they can be criminated, and the writers of many of them are undiscovered; the Court do not even know that they were not directed by the Majee Sa-liib to write to the Sudur Government according to the tenor set forth in some of the letters read; the *onus* of proof on

this point resting with the Court, whom they defy to produce her contradiction of the position that her instructions were given. It is here notified to them, that the Majee has written to deny participation in the addresses to the Sudur, and, at their desire, a late khureetu from the lady is procured from the office of the agent to the Governor-general, and read in court. They now declare, that she did not write to this effect spontaneously; and asking to look at the letter, Hookum Chund avers, that the last line, authenticating the document, is in the handwriting of one of the other ranees, and not the Majee Sahib.

Being requested to produce their written defences, they demur; saying that they want to have the questions connected with the note said to have been found amongst Umur Chund's papers, and the Deosa and Agra letters, cleared up first; that the former should be pronounced a forgery, and their irresponsibility for the contents of the latter acknowledged, otherwise there can be no use in their bringing forward what they have written. At length, after a good deal of altercation, they yield the point, and Hookum Chund presents his defence to be read by one of the two native secretaries who attend the court.

The defence of Hookum Chund is followed by the perusal of the long address presented by Jotha Ram. Futih Lal has prepared no separate document, and does not urge any thing verbally to the Court.

Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram stating that they have more to say if a hearing be granted to them, are told that in that case they may attend again on the morrow, as the Court are desirous of giving them the fullest possible hearing.

On the 4th August, the members of the court are all present, and the prisoners, being introduced, are asked whether they have aught more to say in their own behalf. Jotha Ram replies, that he expects to-day to be confronted with Deewan Umur Chund, as proposed by him in his address read yesterday: is answered, that circumstances render it impracticable that the Deewan should be called before the court as a witness at the present period; but that he has heard read a statement of the Deewan regarding the note found among his papers, and the court are fully apprised that the latter denies all knowledge of the document in question.

Hookum Chund is desirous of adding something more to his written defence; but it appearing, on explanation, that his object is to write an invective against the Court, he is told that this cannot now be permitted.

The two prisoners above-named are loud and vehement in the utterance of

various exclamations and remarks, thrown out at random, and destitute of coherence and propriety; and as it is manifest that they have in reality nothing more to urge of a defensive nature, they are requested to retire, and are conducted out of the court, followed by Futih Lal.

The hall is now cleared, and the members of the Court are left to themselves to deliberate upon their verdict. After consultation of about half an hour's duration, the following judgment is given and recorded before the two political officers, whose re-attendance had been requested.

Verdict of the Court.

"With reference to all the evidence that has been brought forward in the course of this trial; and adverting to the nature of the defence, fraught with subterfuge and falsehood, with which the case for the prosecution has been met; the Court are of opinion, that the charges preferred against the prisoners, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, are established; and that there can be no doubt with respect to their having participated in and abetted a conspiracy directed against the existing Jeypoor government, in execution of part of the plans of which were perpetrated, in the city of Jeypoor, the outrages and crimes of the 4th of June 1835; and the Court do accordingly, being unanimous, pronounce the two prisoners, Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, guilty, and sentence them to suffer the penalty of death.

"With respect to the third prisoner, Futih Lal, who has not made any separate defence, nor attempted in any way to sever his own cause from that of his uncle, the Court adjudge him to be guilty of both the charges exhibited against him, conjointly with Hookum Chund; but, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of his situation, and his youth, which is such as to render it probable that much was concealed from him, and that he was not entrusted with a full knowledge of matters of a perilously important nature, they award him the comparatively lenient sentence of undergoing imprisonment for the term of five years."

Countersigned.

ALEX. SPEIRS, P. A.

C. THORESBY, P. A.

(To be continued.)

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS.

We were not a little surprised the other day on receiving from an American friend a Boston edition of Bulwer's *Rienzi*, complete in one volume, well printed on good paper, and which, he assured us, may be purchased from the publisher at Boston for eighteen cents, about five annas! Our surprise was certainly not less when, calling on Mr. Ostell, we

found on his table several American editions of English works, amongst which was Carey's *Library of Choice Literature*, comprising the following works:—*Kincaid's Adventures in the Rifle Brigade*, *Miss Roberts' Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, One in a Thousand*, or the *Days of Henri Quatre*, *Bulwer's Rienzi*, and *Random Recollections of the House of Commons*; the whole in one volume, price thirteen rupees, or about one-tenth the amount of the cost of the books in London! We observed many other American editions of English authors, which it is unnecessary to mention, all of which are proportionably cheap with those we have named. For several years past, American editions of both English and American literature have been had here at one-half, and even at one-quarter, of the rate at which the editions of the same authors from the English press are sold. There is in some instances, perhaps, about that difference in the mechanical execution of the respective editions; but there are some exceptions, which we could name, in favour of the former, in which the paper, typography, and binding of the volumes are nearly on a par with those imported from England, but sold at one-half or one-third the price.—*Orient. Obs.*
Oct. 15.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

The Report of the General Committee of Public Instruction has been published. In the past year, seven were added to the number of colleges and seminaries (fourteen) established previously, viz. the Medical College Calcutta, Pooree, Gawalattee, Dacca, Patna, Ghazee-pore, Meerut; and there are now in course of establishment, and which will come within the sphere of the next report, six, at the following stations:—Rajshahye, Jubbulpore, Hushungabad, Furruckabad, Bareilly, and Ajmere. Each of these institutions is under the charge of a local committee, selected from among the European and native gentlemen of the place, under whom are the officers of each seminary, while the local committees act under the control of the general committee. The sum expended by the committee in support of this ramified system of instruction, during the past year, was Rs. 2,54,273, and it was appropriated in the following mode:—English seminaries, Rs. 1,40,083; Oriental seminaries (viz. Sanskrit College, Madrissa, Benares Sanskrit College, Delhi Oriental College), Rs. 85,056; contingencies, Rs. 29,132. This classification exhibits the distribution of the funds between the students of European and Oriental learning, the proportion of patronage extended to them being in the ratio of 140 of the former to eighty-five of the latter.

The proficiency of the students at the various institutions is in every case encouraging; in some instances surprising. In the older institutions, such as the Hindoo College, the progress which has been made shews that some of the more advanced students are approaching that scale of general knowledge and familiarity with the English tongue, which will enable them in two or three more strides to appreciate the highest order of periodical literature in Britain.

The following is the abstract of the number of students studying in the institutions under the control of the committee, on the 31st of December last:—

Calcutta	{ Hindoo College	407
	{ Mahomedan College	132
	{ Sanskrit College	135
Pooree		25
Moulmein		106
Gawalattee		113
Dacca		156
Hooghly		124
Bhargulpore		106
Patna		135
Ghazee-pore		42
Benares	{ English Seminary	136
	{ Sanskrit College	226
Saugor		453
Allahabad	{ English School	109
	{ Oriental ditto	80
Agra		300
Meerut		112
Delhi	{ English College	186
	{ Oriental ditto	197
Total		3,396

Of the Medical College at Calcutta, one of the noblest institutions of the British Government, the Report states, that the chemical department has, within a twelvemonth, reached such a state of organization, and that its studies have been crowned with such eminent success, as to supersede the necessity of any other school of chemistry on the same scale in the colleges in and about Calcutta. All that can be desired of other establishments of education is to bring its pupils up to that degree of proficiency in English and in the rudiments of this science, as may fit them to benefit by the lectures of Dr. O'Shaughnessy.

The committee have determined to form a library at each of the seminaries established by them, and have imported a large number of works from America, and commissioned a still larger supply from England. Their indent comprises every variety of works in literature and science, and when completed will stand in about £2,700.

The committee say: "We are deeply sensible of the importance of encouraging the vernacular languages. We do not conceive that the order of the 7th of March precludes us from doing this, and we have constantly acted on this construction. In the discussions which preceded that order, the claims of the vernacular languages were broadly and prominently admitted by all parties, and the

question submitted for the decision of government only concerned the relative advantage of teaching English on the one side, and the learned Eastern languages on the other. We therefore conceive that the phrases 'European literature and science,' 'English education alone,' and 'imparting to the native population a knowledge of English literature and science through the medium of the English language,' are intended merely to secure the preference to European learning taught through the medium of the Sanskrit and Arabic languages, as regards the instruction of those natives who receive a learned education at our seminaries. These expressions have, as we understand them, no reference to the question through what ulterior medium such instruction as the mass of the people is capable of receiving, is to be conveyed. If English had been rejected and the learned Eastern tongues adopted, the people must equally have received their knowledge through the vernacular dialects. It was, therefore, quite unnecessary for the government, in deciding the question between the rival languages, to take any notice of the vernacular tongues, and consequently we have thought that nothing could reasonably be inferred from its omission to take such notice. We conceive the formation of a vernacular literature to be the ultimate object to which all our efforts must be directed. At present, the extensive cultivation of some foreign language, which is always very improving to the mind, is rendered indispensable by the almost total absence of a vernacular literature, and the consequent impossibility of obtaining a tolerable education from that source only. The study of English, to which many circumstances induce the natives to give the preference, and with it the knowledge of the learning of the West, is therefore daily spreading. This, as it appears to us, is the first stage in the process by which India is to be enlightened. The natives must learn before they can teach. The best educated among them must be placed in possession of our knowledge before they can transfer it into their own language. We trust that the number of such translations will now multiply every year. As the superiority of European learning becomes more generally appreciated, the demand for them will, no doubt, increase, and we shall be able to encourage any good books which may be brought out in the native languages by adopting them extensively in our seminaries."

They add: "Persons of all ages, religious opinions, and castes, are admitted as pupils in all our institutions, except the Hindu, Mahomedan, and Sanskrit Colleges at Calcutta and the Sanskrit College at Benares. No inconvenience of any

kind has been found to result from this rule, while the contrary one has encouraged the prejudices which it was meant to conciliate."

The public instruction controversy has raged during the week with unabated violence. The advocates for native education being divided into three sects or opinions; the first espousing the principle of diffusing the knowledge of European arts and European sciences in the English language and character; the second stoutly asserting the superiority of the vernacular dialects and character as vehicles for diffusing instruction among the native population; the third advocating the superior facility of disseminating instruction which will be found in the native languages expressed by the Roman character.—*Bengal Herald*, Nov. 6.

The committee are severely handled in a minute by Mr. H. T. Prinsep (a member of the general committee, and the only one who has not signed the Report), in which that gentleman imputes to the committee, amongst other instances of forgetfulness of duty, a want of consistency, and a deviation in practice from "the well-defined principle contained in the Government Orders of March 1835,"* that of devoting exclusively to the teaching of English all the funds appropriated by government to education purposes. Mr. Prinsep affirms that this "well-defined principle" is utterly at variance with the intention of the committee, who, in their Report, declare, that the formation of a native literature is in fact "the ultimate object to which all our efforts must be directed."

Mr. Prinsep sums up his objections to the Report as follows: "In the first place, the Report is not an honest report. It does not deal fairly with what has been done before, when it makes allusion to the past or refers to institutions flourishing through previous good management; neither does it fairly represent what has been done by the committee in the year the proceedings of which it professes to review; nor does it correctly state the principles the committee has acted upon when it purports to explain them, while certain results and circumstances are coloured and exaggerated far beyond the

* A few days before Lord William Bentinck quitted India, he promulgated the celebrated edict of the 7th March 1835, in which he declared it to be the opinion of the highest authority in British India, that "the great object of the British Government should be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives;" and ordained that the appropriation of public funds to the printing of Oriental works should cease, and that the stipends of the students in the various colleges as they lapsed, should not be renewed, because this afforded an artificial encouragement to branches of learning which, in the natural course of things, would be superseded by more useful studies.

legitimate bounds of case-making representation."

It is singular that the following resolution of the Government on the Report is signed by this gentleman in his official capacity:—

"The Governor-general in Council, &c. expresses his unqualified approbation of the industry and ability with which the committee have applied themselves to the execution of their trust, and his satisfaction at the extension which has been given to public instruction in India; at the intention of the committee to continue the encouragement which had previously been afforded, as well to the vernacular as to the English languages, and at the readiness which is evinced by all classes of the community to avail themselves of the advantages of education."

(Signed) "H. T. PRINSEP,
Secretary to Gov."

The *Friend of India*, Oct. 20th, referring to the controversy between L. W. and C. E. T. on the subject of the vehicle of native instruction (last vol. p. 233), and especially to the argument triumphantly drawn by the latter from the small demand for Bengali books compared with that for English books, observes: "It is certainly not to the credit of the British name, that, eighty years after we have obtained the complete command of Bengal, the demand for books in the popular language, among thirty millions of people, should fall short of six thousand in two years. There must have been some strange and inexcusable neglect in some quarter, to have led to a result, which might make it almost a matter of doubt whether the country had really been administered by the most civilized people on earth for so long a period. The fact is one which we ought rather to conceal than to proclaim. Supposing this to be the true index of the public feeling among the natives, where does the blame rest but at our doors, who, having invaluable knowledge in our possession, have so signally failed to diffuse it through the country, that only one book has been sold in a twelvemonth in the language of the people, among an average population of twelve thousand? What is the use we are to make of this fact? Does it not appear to furnish the strongest possible argument for taking immediate steps to remove the opprobrium? For to us, and to us alone, does the shame of this neglect belong. With the light of experience shining upon us; with the fact, demonstrated by the history of three centuries, that the elevation of Europe has been owing to the elevation of the people, and not of a privileged class,—to the cultivation of the vernacular, and not of foreign languages, we have in India pursued the

same course by which the brahmins and the Moosulmans had contrived to leave the great body of the people in the grossest ignorance. We have governed India on Oriental, and not on European, principles. We have neglected and discouraged the language of the people, and now we perceive that the people themselves neglect and despise it. We have acted on the principle, that all knowledge was to come into India, as in the days of priestcraft and kingcraft, by a foreign medium. We are telling the people from the seat of influence, that their languages require a hundred years of polish before they can be fit for use. Even now, when the British Government has at length determined that India shall participate in the great movement which, during the last fifty years, has been impelling forward the family of man, this great boon of knowledge is still to be confined to the few who can master a foreign language; it is still to be the patrimony of a limited and exclusive caste, and the great bulk of the people are to be left in the gloom of ignorance for another century,—that is, as far as we are concerned, for ever."

The *Englishman* publishes a report of the sixth examination of the schools of the General Assembly, observing: "A very gratifying consideration is the perfect freedom from prejudice displayed by the Hindoos, young and old, in the matter of learning. Their motto evidently is, '*omne scibile*.' Whatever of literature can be taught, they are willing to learn, whether it be astronomy, which puts to flight the dreams of the popular superstition on these subjects, or the Bible and Christian evidences, which run so strongly counter to their Hindoo faith; or even the science of political economy, which strikes at the root of caste. All these they learn without cavil or distinction."

We learn that Newaub Tahawer Jung Bahadoor, of Chitpore, son of the late Newaub Soulut Jung, has been appointed by Government a member of the General Committee of Public Instruction. This appointment will, no doubt, be looked upon by the Moslem part of the native community with satisfaction, and will greatly help to secure their active co-operation in the cause of education.—*Gyannaneshun*.

CALCUTTA DURING THE HOLIDAYS.

The river is almost bare of ships, the strand of budgerows, while the solitary appearance of the streets adds certainty to the conviction, that Calcutta is out of town. Warehouses are locked up, houses of business are closed; even the very China bazar is deserted, as if the plague

had at length reached the city, and every one had shut himself up in his own dwelling to avoid the pestilence. The population, never over-industrious, has struck work, and make it a point to do nothing, basking in the sun at the back of their huts, in all the supremacy of the *dolce far niente*. Every thing in shape of a boat is put in requisition, and parties, miscalled of pleasure, make their way up or down the river, to inhale the fishy breeze from the water, and gaze on muddy banks, with the other equally pleasing sights, which are characteristic of the golden Ganges. Now are the Botanical Gardens resorted to for purposes not contemplated by the original founder; here a citizen's family, having a *pic-nic* on the grass plat; there, in a sequestered alley, a fond pair billing and cooing, in unison with the doves in the branches over-head. Now is all bustle and preparation in the houses of the rich natives; the great idol is decked out smart—nautch girls tricked up to look innocent—and gooseberry champagne and pricked beer, with the abominations of ham and cheese, laid out for the laying in of the *swipecy* sinners who 'honour,' as the invitatory chits express it, the orgies with their presence. Now does most villainous discord proceed from the two cracked fiddles, with the accompaniment of an asthmatic flute, and a drum, base beyond all conception, which constitute the music-murdering band of Baboo-jee. Now do young fellows go staggering about, in twos and threes, from one nautch to another, as if to shew the natives the superior breeding of an Englishman; and now do old people shake their heads, and look serious, and inveigh roundly against the Doorga Poojah, as an idolatrous institution, which ought not to be permitted in a Christian city. Abstractedly, and as professors of a pure religion, they are right; as statesmen they are wrong. This country has been often stated to have been won by the sword, but to be retained by a more powerful weapon—public opinion.—*Scott's Compendium*,* Oct. 9.

Well! we have lived through this un-gain period, and we were gratified to observe, on Saturday, symptoms of a reaction. First appeared a solitary budge-row, like an avant-courier coming in at the raja's ghaut, and soon after, with wind and tide in their favour, the innumerable fleet of time-expired holiday-keepers winging their way to their respective domiciles. Then, piles of bedding, camp-cots, chests of drawers, and other descriptions of 'traps,' placed on uneasy hackries, were wending their creaking way in every imaginable direction into town, attended by hosts of

domestics, their masters shuffling on ahead, in ticca palkies. Every thing told of a return; even the good-natured adjutant, who, during the week, had paraded with military precision, as if in compliment to one branch of our vocation, up and down the sequestered street which leads to our office, and had been repaid for his attention with sundry bones from our cook-room, bolted, with the accustomed lengthy run of his tribe, without so much as saying 'good bye!' and, for aught we know, may be by this time billing, for which nature has admirably adapted him, with his mate in the forests of the far east. And soon after this is in the hands of our readers, will the streets be alive with the rattle of keranchies, the tinkle-tinkle of the bhisties, the '*dhoe*' of the man of curds and whey, and the '*meethaie chayeh*' of the itinerant bhooma-wallah; and our muslin-cinctured baboo will make his appearance, bending low, the back of his right hand first respectfully placed at our august feet, and then carried reverentially to his forehead, as if to show the mental superiority of the Englishman. Sly rogue! he knows the weak side of us—a useful pest, an indispensable excrescence on our overgrown establishment. And now to business.—*Englishman*, Oct. 24.

TEA AND OPIUM TRADE.

The *Friend of India*, speculating upon the probable commercial revolution resulting from the growing of tea in British India and the cultivation of the poppy in China, observes, with respect to the former, "The tea-plant has been discovered in wild luxuriance on our north-eastern frontier, and only appears to require the fostering hand of government to be turned into an article of commerce; to this point there can be no doubt that the attention of government will be sedulously directed, notwithstanding the sneers of some who would discourage every effort of this nature, and disparage the character of those who feel sanguine of success." As to the latter, it remarks: "It may be said, that the charge for land and labour is greater in China than in India. If it should be even double, still the home-raised drug may be sold in China for less than half the price of the imported article. Perhaps the Chinese government, however, may obstruct the cultivation of it, on the ground that it would be difficult to realize so large and steady a revenue from the drug, by means of an extended system of excise, as by the collection of duties at a single port. This, indeed, appears to be the only obstacle to the rapid diffusion of the poppy through the empire. At any rate, the large profits which now accrue to the government of India, from the monopoly of this article, will

* A Conservative paper, discontinued from want of support.

not henceforward possess the same firm character as heretofore. Assam raises a large quantity of opium, which is consumed by the inhabitants, and is not allowed to be exported into Bengal or Hindostan. Every man provides himself from a little field, near his house, with as much of this narcotic as he may find necessary for himself and his family, and for sale in the bazars of the province. The cultivation may, we apprehend, be extended to any limit. Is it not highly probable, therefore, that, as soon as the use of opium in China ceases to be a crime, large quantities will be conveyed from Assam by a surreptitious trade into the neighbouring provinces of China? The very low price of the drug in Assam, and its high price in China, will afford an impulse to the smuggler, which it may require all the vigilance of our functionaries to repress."

NATIVE LITIGATION.

Upwards of five hundred suitors were in attendance in the court of the Twenty-four Pergunnas: it was the largest assemblage we have witnessed. The majority of them were of the poor classes, and many were absolute mendicants. It is surprising that, for the least private bickering, they readily lay out eight annas for a stamp paper, two annas to the petition-writer, and as much for other expenses, and give their attendance for days together until, after the investigation, in a state approaching to nudity. A hundred petitions on stamps, and thirty on plain paper, were presented this day.

A singular case occurred in the court. The register of the Nizamut Adawlut, on the 23d of September, handed over to the court a sickly-looking man, who called himself Ramtonoo Bose, and who appeared to attest the signature of a document. He was recognized as having appeared the day before as a witness to a similar document, but denied his attendance on the first occasion. On the magistrate's inquiries, it came out that the man was a hireling of one Ramchund Sirkar, who is a regular dealer in witnesses, and who can supply fifty for any purpose that may be required. In the present case, the witness had received two annas for his evidence. Both the witness-vender and the witness were fined and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. —*Cour. Nov. 2.*

AGRA ARCHITECTURE.

"I have heard, not very long ago, of officers, I blush to say of what corps, wantonly breaking down some of the finest relics remaining at Agra of the power and grandeur of the Mogul empire. Alas! for the glorious and beautiful Agra! The

depository of all that was grand and graceful in the architecture of the Mogul! She was a city of palaces. She was, in respect of architecture, the Athens of Hindostan. Delhi, though oftener the seat of empire, was not to be compared with her for elegance. The very desire of the latter to excel, only exaggerated her features into disproportion and deformity, or overloaded them with the trumpery of adornment. But at Agra, all is easy, and natural, and graceful. Dignity swells not into bombast, nor does ornament break the melting lines of harmony and elegance. It might seem, in contemplating these rival cities, that a lapse of ages had intervened between their several foundations; and yet we have the inimitable tomb of Shah Jehan in Acherabad, and the works of Acbar in the city of Shah Jehan. But woe worth the day, thou fairy of Eastern cities, when the dull, bungalow-building Feringee entered within thy gates, and cast the eye of a cockatrice upon the miserable elements of which thou wert framed; when the building of a garden-wall or the erection of a cook-room was deemed sufficient plea for the destruction of thy venerable towers, and the ruin alike of thy palaces and sepulchres; when the small, pale, votive light, the tribute of affection or esteem, was extinguished in thy tombs by the cheroot, smoke, and table-loving heels of thy tasteless conqueror. Ages had barely rendered thee all thou then wert. A few brief lustres have made thee the forlorn thing thou art. Many years have passed, fair mourner, since I have beheld thee. What may not the canker-worm of the Feringee have accomplished during that period of our separation!"—*Corres. E. I. U. S. Journal.*

PLAGUE AT PALEE.

We hope the following extract from a letter received from Neemuch, on Saturday, will assist in dissipating any alarm which may have existed lest the Palee disease should turn out to be the plague:—"As you will probably be led by the newspapers to suppose that it is the plague which is committing such ravages at Palee, I beg to state, from what the superintending surgeon (who has no doubt received the best intelligence on the subject) says, it does not appear to be the plague. It is nothing more than a bad fever, engendered by the filth and confined atmosphere of that town, the streets being remarkably narrow, and the houses remarkably high. The papers mention that the kafilah (caravan) of Torawur Mull brought the disease with it to Palee, on its return from Goozurat. This, however, proves incorrect; no sickness accompanied the kafilah. Seven thousand or eight thousand people having fled from Palee to the adjacent villages, the contagion (if plague)

would hardly have confined itself to the former place."—*Cour.*, Oct. 24.

Accounts received at Bombay confirm this intelligence. The disease is a putrid fever, a mere endemic, which has occasioned a great loss of life, but was fast decreasing. It had been from the first confined to Palee, and to people who had fled from the town after catching the distemper.

DISCIPLINE OF THE SEPOYS.

On the Commander-in-chief visiting the fort at Allahabad, his Excellency with his staff was about to pass through the wrong gateway, when a young sepoy, standing sentry, stepped forward, ported arms, and forbade him to pass. Sir Henry Fane was exceedingly pleased with the fellow's knowledge of his duty.

HORSE-DEALING AT HURDWAR.

"Amongst the horse dealers (at Hurdwar), some capitalists bring a few select Persian horses, which they keep warmly clothed in a most handsome manner, under spacious tents, which, on inquiry, will be found valued at from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000; but which are (if sold at all) sold for Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000. The greatest attention is paid by a native horse-dealer in fattening his horse till he resembles a stall-fed bullock, which is accomplished by cramming him with cordial stimulant, such as pounded ginger and sugar, or cardemoms and treacle, with his boiled vetches; a man stands on each side of the horse stuffing large balls of the composition down his throat. When the horse is under examination, the dealer continually laments the great loss of flesh which he has sustained by his long march to the fair, which he illustrates by putting his fingers edge-ways over the ribs; but when the animal is cantered for a hundred yards, it will be found blown in a minute, and it is quite painful to hear the pesty beast struggling for breath. I saw one grey pony from Tartary which, from excessive obesity, resembled a cart-horse cut down at the knees, for which they had the impudence to ask Rs. 1,100; it was probably purchased for Rs. 100, and might have cost as much more in fattening. I may as well describe the *dulal*. He is also generally a rough rider of the most wonderful order and powers. When an Englishman wishes to purchase a nag, he applies to a *dulal*, and describes the animal he wants in colour, height, and age; and in a few hours perhaps a dozen of horses are in waiting. The selection being made, the *dulal* and proprietor retire a few yards; a cloth is spread, and they both place their hands under it, and bargain by their fingers for hundreds, and

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joints for fifties, and in a few minutes the *dulal* whispers the lowest price that will be taken. If the sale is effected, the *dulal* gets Rs. 5 commission for each horse. It is a most curious fact, that not one Englishman in a hundred, no, nor the fraction of an Englishman, can purchase a horse alone and unassisted. He must be a first-rate linguist, possess the most unusual command of temper, enjoy the full use of the soundest lungs, and, to crown all, be one of the most perfect judges of horses; and after all, I will back any *dulal* in India against him! The reason is this, no native can be induced to tell the truth, without first telling a million of falsehoods. If, after examination of a nag that is likely to suit, you ask the proprietor what is the value; he begins, 'look at him! examine him! see if he will suit you;' and a thousand such phrases; and then, if you agree to each and all, and the horse is worth Rs. 150, he will say Rs. 1,000! The Englishman puts his hands into his breeches-pockets, mutters something like 'd—d rascal,' or 'black thief,' and walks off. A native? No such thing! he says, '*wājibee bolu, bāee*,' tell the truth, brother; 'I will give you Rs. 100;' and after one or two hours, you will see the seller walk off to a shroff, to have 150 examined, that they be good and lawful coin of the realm, and then commences another dispute, *pro forma*. It is lucky to get the head and heel ropes gratis, consequently, it is unlucky to part with them: and then they begin—the proprietor throws the money (which he has travelled one thousand miles to obtain) upon the ground, and swears, either by the Koran or the Gunga, that he will have his horse back, and so forth; the other swears as lustily that he meant to get the articles from the beginning, and appeals to the surrounding mob (not one of whom ever saw him before), and of course receives their friendly support; the *dulal* collars both alternately, and the battle winds up by the purchaser's walking off with an old rotten head-stall, which, when the colt was foaled, five or six years before, cost a quarter of a rupee! 'What,' said a native gentleman (from whom I had purchased a filly) 'what! do you pay ready money without a dispute?' with a mortified air, which pretty clearly expressed his deep regret that he had not asked twice the price he had obtained. An honest, open, fair-dealing offer is quite incomprehensible to a native."—*Meerut Mag.*

MR. JAMES KYD.

Mr James Kyd (late master ship-builder) was the son of the late General Kyd, of the Bengal Engineers (whose

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mausoleum forms an elegant object in the Botanic Garden, which he laid out),* and was universally recognised as the head of the East-Indian class, to which he belonged. But the high esteem in which he was regarded was not confined to his own class; it followed him everywhere, for it was the natural and spontaneous tribute to a most benevolent disposition, associated with talents of no mean character, which pointed him out for selection as a member of almost every public committee. The charities of this really good man were not ostentatious, nor were they distributed with a lavish hand; they were the silent bounty of a kind heart, that could not brook the sight of wretchedness, and sympathised with distresses which he well understood; they were numerous, and continual, and well-applied,—at one time rescuing from starvation the poor refugees of Saugor and the Soonderbunds, who flocked to Kidderpore after the inundation of 1833; at another, offering an asylum to some friendless European, not for a day, but for months, till employment could be found to procure him a maintenance. And we in vain rack our memory, in the course of a long and intimate acquaintance, for a single instance of harshness or ungenerous conduct, to set against this multitude of benevolent actions.—*Cour.*, Oct. 26.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

The Government, under orders from the Court of Directors, has taken measures to reform the Mofussil police. Circulars have been addressed to the Commissioners of Circuit, requiring them to report their suggestions as to its improved organization, after consulting with the magistrates.

The first point of inquiry is, whether the present union of the fiscal with magisterial powers and duties, does in practice tend to render the magistracy inefficient in such a degree, as to counterbalance the advantage unquestionably derived from their conjunction with the office of collector, and the expense and evils attending the separation. Next, whether magisterial power of apprehension and investigation, without that of punishment, in a specified number of heinous offences, might not be entrusted to selected European residents.

The circular intimates that the government is prepared to increase the salaries of the superior native officers of police, so as to render the darogahship an object to respectable natives, though the smallness of the authorized allowances is not

considered the only or the chief cause of the vices of the existing system.

"It is most desirable," it states, "that the Mofussil police should be placed on such a footing of efficiency as to be able to cope, in all common cases, with petty riot or insurrection, before the parties assembled in defiance of the law have gained numbers and confidence from impunity, in order that the Government may be spared, upon such occasion, the inconvenience and expense of calling in troops to put down the mob, and to protect the peaceable. Nor is expense the only consideration. For it is on other grounds objectionable that the weakness of the civil power should be exposed to all classes of the people, and that military aid, which ought to be the last resort of the magistrate, should be required upon occasions of trivial moment for the assertion of the first principles of law and social order." The organization of a respectable constabulary force in each thanah is, therefore, suggested.

It also suggests that the magistrates visit during the cold weather every thanah, and muster and inspect the burkundauzes, discharging the inefficient; and that a better class of men be introduced into the subordinate situations, which would render them more coveted.

The circular concludes by observing, "that there appears to be no recognised fund from which the expenses of offenders are defrayed, from the period of their apprehension up to that of their reaching the station of the magistrate. The means of their subsistence is probably furnished, in the first instance, by the zemindars; but it is to be apprehended that those parties are not slow to reimburse themselves by levying extra cesses on the villagers, under the head of police taxes. As it is most desirable that some fixed system should be substituted for proceedings so arbitrary, you are requested to report both on the existing practice in your division, and the best mode, in your judgment, of reforming it."

NEPAL.

We, a short time ago, gave an extract from a letter from Tirhoot, which contained some rumours of a disturbance apprehended to take place at Nepal. The Nepalese Government sent a general, Beem Singh, as ambassador to Calcutta, in January last, for the purpose of entering into some arrangements with the Governor-general (Sir Charles Metcalfe), relative to the addition of certain territories to the raja of Nepal, in consideration of an equivalent. The territories were acquired by the British in the last Nepalese war, and extend from the north-eastern boundary of our Indian empire, as far as Simlah; which place, in particular,

* The *Englishman* states that he was the nephew of this gentleman, and the son of General Alexander Kyd. Some other particulars in the *Courier's* biographical notice of Mr. Kyd, respecting his services by the government, have been contradicted: we have, therefore, omitted them.

the ambassador was directed to recover by every possible exertion of diplomatic skill. The disappointment he met with, and an incident not, we believe, generally known, caused him to return only a fortnight before the arrival of Lord Auckland. It appears that, in the course of political negotiation, attempts were made by this personage to ascertain whether the British Government would give its sanction to the execution of certain designs he entertained of usurping the *gudhi*, and becoming the ruler of the country. These propositions, however indirectly made, were unhesitatingly rejected, and to this incident may be attributed the early return of the embassy; and the Nepalese ambassador returned more disappointed at the failure of his own ambitious schemes, than at the unsuccessful result of the mission on which depended the hopes of Maha Raja Sri Vikram Rao. After his arrival at Catmandhu, he was despatched on a similar mission to the court of Runjeet Singh, where, we believe, he also failed. Being a relative of the Nepal raja, his influence at the court of the latter, has, for a long time been considerable. He is now at the head of a party, whose object is the dethronement of the reigning raja, and the usurpation of his sovereignty by this individual. The question now is, will the British Government interfere in the matter, or will it leave the parties to fight their own battles? The British Government, we think, must support the raja, at whose court a political resident has for several years been attached; in doing which, it will have to oppose Beem Singh's party, which is numerous and powerful, and which, headed by an enemy by no means contemptible, may give us a little trouble to bring to reason. The fine Nepalese regiment, which accompanied him to Calcutta, was brought to show that there are still many stout mountaineers in Nepal, well trained and disciplined, ready to cope with the Company's troops.—*Englishman*, Nov. 4.

EXPORTATION OF COOLIES.

On the 3d November, four natives, Ramjoy Ghose, Noboye Ghose, Sreeram Ghose, and Groochurn Ghose, charged two others, named Sookee Sing and Mohursa Bhoonawallah, at the police office, Calcutta, with having brought them down from Kishnaghur under false pretences, and attempting to ship them for the Mauritius, without their previous knowledge or consent. One of the plaintiffs stated that they had been induced to come to the presidency on a promise that they should have situations as *malis* in a gentleman's garden, at Rs. 12 a-month, or as *stirdars*, at Rs. 14. On their arrival, Sookee Sing took them to the house of Mohursa, thence they were taken to the

house of Messrs. Healy and Dawson, where a clerk took down their names, when Sookee Sing told them to go home for that day, as their business was done. After this, and being personally examined by another gentleman, they were placed under a guard, and were not allowed to go anywhere unaccompanied, on the pretext that they might lose themselves. In a few days, they were taken at midnight to the river, where they saw about two hundred persons, among whom sircars were distributing red caps and jammahs. "On seeing the ships," said the plaintiff, "we became very much alarmed, and cried out to the baboos, *in the name of the Company!* when the baboos observed that our going or staying rested entirely with ourselves. On obtaining our liberty, we expressed our determination to return home immediately, when the defendant, Sookee Sing, observed, 'what is your hurry? as you are determined on returning to your country, you can do so to-morrow; stop with us to-night, and you shall have some refreshment.' Flattered by this persuasive invitation, we accompanied the defendants home, when on having got us into the room we before occupied, to our utter astonishment, the defendants beat us in the most cruel manner, and locked us up for the night. On the following morning, being almost starved with hunger and thirst, we entreated and begged of the defendant Sookee Sing, that in whatever manner he ultimately intended to dispose of us, he would, at least, give us something to eat and drink, otherwise we should certainly starve. On this the defendant gave us some rice and doll, when one of our fellows (named Noboye Ghose) drank some water that was given to him by one of the defendants; he almost immediately fell down in a fit: we did everything in our power to restore him to life, but to no purpose. He was ultimately removed to the house of a gentleman, who restored him, and, on hearing the particulars of our hard case, gave us a letter to the deputy superintendent of police."

The statement of this witness being fully corroborated, the defendants, being fully convicted, were sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five rupees each.

CIVIL FUND.

At the General Quarterly Meeting of the subscribers to the Civil Fund, on the 31st October, twenty-seven were present, when a good deal of discussion occurred on the subject of the new rules, and a variety of suggestions were offered before any distinct proposition was brought forward. The first suggestion was, that all the rules that had not been objected to, should be passed at once, and those against which the gentlemen at Allaha-

had had protested, should be held in suspense, and submitted again to the service with the Allahabad propositions, which the chairman (Mr. Melville) observed, contained some things which he thought worthy of adoption. Those propositions, Mr. H. T. Prinsep remarked, involved a practical difficulty in the plan of increased subscriptions, which would be found extremely hard upon the juniors, upon whom the tax was relatively a very much heavier percentage than upon high-salaried servants. Mr. Macfarlan proposed to adjourn the meeting for a fortnight, that the Allahabad amendments might be attentively considered, and, so far as they might be deemed advisable, engrafted into the rules framed by the management; some thought that at so large a meeting the whole question might be disposed of at once; while others, especially Messrs. Melville and Grant, expressed a desire that the course adopted should not have even the semblance of disregard for suggestions from up-country members, more particularly when so much pains had evidently been taken by them. On the other hand, some apprehension was felt by many, that a great deal of time might be lost by further references for the opinions of the service; and at length Mr. Colvin proposed a resolution appointing a special committee to examine and report upon the Allahabad propositions at an adjourned meeting on the 3d December, until which date the further consideration of the rules to be suspended. To this Mr. Grant moved as an amendment, "That the proposed new rules be sent back to the committee of revision, with directions to reconsider them in connexion with the opinions this day submitted to the Chairman of this meeting, to remodel the said rules if they shall see fit, to publish a draft of the rules so remodelled six weeks before the next quarterly meeting, with their remarks thereon, and that the committee be authorized to add to their numbers." This had a few supporters, but the original resolution was adopted.

ROMAN CHARACTER AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A correspondent of the *Calcutta Christian Observer*, writing from Malwa, after reporting the eagerness with which an elementary treatise on geography and astronomy, in Hindi and the Hindi character, exposing the Pauranic and Siddhantic systems, and demonstrating that of Copernicus, had been received by all classes of natives, brahmins, joshis, banyas, putwaris, &c. observes: "the present system (English language and English character) is neither popular nor national. It not only does not command the votes and support of the people, but in its operation

is working a vast deal of collateral mischief. The very zeal, and talent, and assiduity, and cost, with which the study of English is forced on the people, have only magnified our future difficulties in imparting it. An ulterior object is suspected, and the real leaders of the people hold aloof. The zeal of those natives and students who support the new system is certainly well sustained by the promise of service and the like; but it will not do. The time has not yet come. If you want proof of what I say, let me call your attention to the Muhammadan petition, which, I observe, is supported by the almost unparalleled number of 18,171 signatures. If the Romanizers and the Education Committee can observe in this no sign of the times, no manifestation of the real wishes of the people, then God only knows how it will ever be manifest to them."

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

A correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government, on the subject of a plan for erecting bonded warehouses by means of a joint stock association, is published. The plan is approved by the Government, who see no objection to civil and military officers taking shares. The complement of 1,000 shares was filled up in a few days. On the 7th November, a meeting of subscribers took place, when it was resolved to extend the number of shares to 2,000, of Rs. 500 each. These additional shares were also speedily taken.

Another scheme is in agitation, for a similar association to establish public warehouses for country goods.

CANALS.

The new Canal Act (xxii. of 1836) has been carried into effect by the publication of a table of tolls. The canals are as follows: the Eastern Canal, commonly called Tolly's Nullah, from its entry into the Sunderbuns to its junction with the river Hooghly, and the line made up of the channel across the Salt-water Lake to Baminghatta, of the canal leading from the Salt-water Lake to the Boitakhanna Road, and of the new Circular Canal which connects the last mentioned canal with the river Hooghly.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The twenty new shares, advertised for public sale this morning, at the Bengal Bank, attracted considerable competition, and were knocked down to ten different individuals, at prices varying from Co.'s Rs. 5,700 to 5,750 per share, the average being 5,731—about Rs. 100 above the market price of yesterday. This sale brings Co.'s Rs. 34,625 to the credit of the Bank profit and loss account.—*Cour. Nov. 1.*

ESTATE OF COLVIN AND CO.

Statement of the transactions of the assignee of Colvin and Co. from 1st to 30th September 1836.

Receipts.

Amount balance per last statement	22,315
Outstanding debts recovered	64,071
Interest on Co.'s paper	480

Co.'s Rs. 86,866

Payments.

Indigo advances	17,338
Dividends paid to creditors	914
Postage for July and August	81
Assessment and charges on mortgaged property	41
Co.'s paper 4 per cent. for Sa. Rs. 27,200 purchased	29,200
Balance cash on hand	29,272

Co.'s Rs. 86,866

Memo.

Cash on hand	39,272
4 per Cent. Co.'s paper for Sa. Rs. 27,200 or	29,013
Co.'s Rs.	68,285

THE HOOGHLY EMAMBARA.

A complaint of the Sheea Mahomedans connected with the Hooghly Emambara, has been published. The complaint is, that the principle of the endowment has been invaded; first, by not confining it to Moosulmans of the Sheea sect, agreeably to the will of the founder; secondly, by depriving of their offices persons of that sect, even persons appointed by the founder himself, and appointing moulvies of the Soonnee sect; and, thirdly, by reducing the regular Emambara establishment, in order to appropriate a large sum to English education.

The *Friend of India* gives the following statement of the reason for departing from the intention of the founder, in the appointment of the mutawullee: "only two individuals could be found of the Sheea section, with any claims which Government could recognize; but one of them was extensively engaged in mercantile transactions in Calcutta, and could not promise to reside at Hooghly. The other, a young man, was appointed to take separate charge of the endowments; but the peculiarity of his temper, combined with the mode of his having quitted the Madrussa, appeared to be obstacles to his permanent induction. Enquiry was next made, we learn, among the principal Sudder Ameens for some Sheea of unexceptionable character and acknowledged abilities, to whom the mutawulleeship might be entrusted. But only one individual could be discovered with pretensions to such a situation, and his qualifications were not reported to be sufficiently eminent for it. In this dilemma, it was, we hear, determined to be more advisable to appoint a Soonee of ability to the situation, than to entrust the large revenues of the

Emambara to an incompetent individual, of equivocal integrity, whose only recommendation lay in his belonging to the same sect as the founder. And this determination was strengthened by the consideration, that the duties of this office were not strictly sacerdotal."

PROPERTY AT SERAMPORE.

Much sensation has been created by an enactment of the Government of Serampore, dated 22d September 1836, by which, when real property has been acquired by inheritance, the heir is to produce before the magistrate a document on stamp paper, declaring the manner in which the heir is related to the deceased and what property real or moveable the deceased left; which declaration is to be registered. In order to prevent frauds, the owner of the house in which a person happens to die, or the heir of the deceased, shall inform the magistrate of the death of the deceased within twenty-four hours, under a fine. If the heir fail to produce the stamp document, the Court of Administration shall seize the property, administer the estate, and call upon the heirs and creditors to appear in said court. Before any deed of transfer or declaration of hereditament can be registered, the person calling for the registering has to produce the following documents, viz: The pottah of the late owner; receipt of Khazannah for the last payment; the written consent of the owner of the mortgaged bond, if the property is mortgaged; and a survey of the ground.

The *Calcutta Courier* says: "As the law stood before, the estates of natives were not subject to the public administrator. Native property was left upon the same footing as in the Company's territories, and considering the position and circumstances of that little settlement, it was very wisely enacted, that the British regulations should be the general rule of law with regard to natives. But now in the matter of administration to estates there is no exception made. Not only the property of Europeans, but the property of the wealthy baboo, will be as liable and much more likely to come under the charge of the judge as public administrator, and to be thereby taxed in various ways, though all the heirs and relatives of the deceased shall be residing within a hundred miles of the place. It is this more particularly that has created so much alarm. But independently of the expenses of judicial management, can it be expected to give much confidence under any circumstances at Serampore? What provision is there for the security of the funds?"

COTTON-WOOL.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society in India, on the 9th November, vari-

ous communications were made respecting the cultivation of cotton-wool. A paper by Mr. Bell, the secretary, was read, in opposition to the theory which had been enunciated upon the subject by Dr. Lush, at Bombay.

Supplies of American and Egyptian cotton-seed had been despatched by the steamers to Allahabad, but in consequence of the refusal of Government to bear the charge for banghy carriage, they could not be distributed into the interior.

Mr. Willis reported very favourably of a specimen of cotton brought from Moulmein, as far superior to any from indigenous plants in any part of India.

SUGAR.

At the before-mentioned meeting, Mr. McLeod, of Seonce, wrote, in reference to the foreign acclimated sugar-cane:—"Capt. Slesman has perfectly succeeded in introducing the Otahite sugar-cane into these territories; and through the active exertions of that officer, a supply was sent to this place amongst others, three years ago, and I am happy to state, that some of our principal cultivators have now considerable plantations of it, so that I make no doubt that it will rapidly extend."

REDUCTIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Englishman* gives the following as the scale of reduction in the civil service directed in a despatch from home, dated 4th May 1836:—"We believe that the scale of reduction is directed to be nearly as follows:—Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, of whom there are now two grades at Rs. 39,000 and 36,000 per annum respectively, are to be cut down on vacancies occurring to one level of Rs. 35,000. All salaries between Rs. 42,000 and Rs. 52,000, saving those of the special commissioners for resumptions, to be reduced on vacancies to Rs. 42,000. The salaries of all magistrates and collectors who receive at present Rs. 30,000, to be reduced immediately to Rs. 28,000, and of those who receive Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 26,000. The salaries of all collectors who are charged with only revenue duties to be cut immediately to Rs. 23,000. The salaries of all civil and session judges to stand at not more than Rs. 30,000, and those of civil judges only to be reduced immediately to Rs. 26,000. The salaries of the secretaries to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, to be reduced immediately from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 25,000. Amid this mass of reduction, there is one solitary instance in which it is said increase of salary is especially directed; this is with regard to the office of Registrar of the Sudder Dewannes, who is to have Rs. 34,000 instead of Rs. 30,000, his present salary."

INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER OF HINDOOS AND MUSULMANS.

A writer in one of the Calcutta papers, addressing Mr. Adam, says:—"I am inclined to think your opinion as to the intellectual superiority of educated Moolmans over Hindoos erroneous. The educated Hindoo is usually conversant with astronomy, history, and philosophy; whereas too frequently the knowledge of the Mahomedan is confined to his own religion as laid down in the *Quran* only. I know a very tolerable Arabic scholar, a rigid Moslem methodist; yet this man knows nothing—history is a sealed book—he doubts whether the Jews be circumcised at this day—he cannot take a part in any scientific controversy, nor does he know one star from another, and has no more idea of the possible causes of an eclipse than the man in the moon;—agriculture, even arithmetic, he is ignorant of, though profoundly versed in the *Ughud*. Now you will seldom meet a pundit who is not capable of conversing on such subjects—and there is a quickness about him in seizing the new ideas presented in conversation, that contrasts well with the proud, bigotted ignorance of the moolla. But this is the natural effect of a theocracy which circumscribes the every movement of the Moslem, and must do so, so long as he confine himself to laws and ordinances of common life written 1252 years ago, among a semi-barbarous tribe of Arabs."

HUNTING THE GOORAL.

"On our way down the ridge of one of the slopes of the mountain, a gooral bounded from the rocks of a dark chasm below me, and scaled an almost perpendicular cliff to my right, a shoulder of Bunnoge. I whistled, snorted, grunted; grunted, snorted, whistled, and at last my diabolical music attracted his attention; he stopped and plainly looked 'encore' at me; up went the rifle, and down went the gooral; but, although slithering down the hill on his side, with a smashed hip, he had all his senses about him as usual; and on reaching the very edge of a precipice, over which he would have fallen a hundred feet perpendicular (not that it would have hurt him), he shoved his pointed hoofs into the crevices of the rock, and lay motionless: however, I was too well acquainted with my old friends to believe that, because I had hit him desperately hard, therefore I was secure of him; so I took a dirty advantage of him with the other rifle as he lay, and put a ball in behind the shoulder; the blood poured from the wound, and I began quietly to reload, when the gooral shewed symptoms of anxiety to be off, scrambled on his legs, put his face to the hill, and commenced hopping along, very slowly at first, but *experientia docet*,

and I shouted to B—, who was above me to shew him no mercy. 'Crack' went his rifle, another, and another, the gnooral increasing his pace as the balls urged him on; and, although I could scarcely steady my gun from suppressed laughter, I again let fly at him, determined, if possible, that the brute should not 'laugh at our beads.' He was again hard hit just as he reached the summit, and hung for a moment from the point of a rock; but he made us 'eat dirt;'—he gathered his legs together again, looked round in derision, and cocked his little black abomination of a scut over his rump, as much as to say, 'that for you and your rifles,' and vanished."—*Bengal Sporting Mag.*

FIGHT WITH A TIGER.

An extract of a letter from Bogoorah, dated the 10th inst., says:—"The day after you left, I had an adventure of a kind that every body cannot boast of, namely, a personal fight with a tiger, and of coming off victorious. It is a long story, but suffice it to say, I went after him on foot, a few hours after he had killed a man; that he sprung on me without the least warning, and I had just time to raise my gun at his head and draw one trigger before I was floored. One of my attendants and another omaidwea pitched it into him one with a spear, the other with a latée. Other up-country fellows charged; the tiger took himself off, and dropt about one hundred yards off, my ball having entered his nostril, and pierced his brains; his nose was singed by the powder, and he must have been stupified or he would not have dropt so easily. He was a whapper, measuring 11 feet 6 inches. My Kungpore topee saved, if not my life, at least my eyes and face, as his right paw took it in front and knocking me backward, fell harmless, the hat, of course, properly smashed. I did not escape so well from his left-hander: he took me slightly on the shoulder, and a pretty deep cut on the rest, but not a large one, and they will both be well soon. My gun was not a long way off; the barrel forced from the stock, and two inches of hard clay driven into them, so that when I went to finish him as he rolled in the agonies of death, I had only one barrel and that a rum one, to give him."—*Englishman*, Nov. 18.

THE BHUTTEES.

We expressed our hope that Capt. Grant, the commandant of the new Hurriana Light Infantry battalion, would endeavour to enlist some of the wild tribe of Bhuttees, inhabitants of our Western Frontier. We have been glad to learn, recently, that a son of the late Nawab Zabila Khan Bhuttee, of Rania, has volunteered with twenty followers into the corps. The Rania family

being the oldest and best descended in all Bhuttianna, and its chief having, for several centuries, ruled this wild race, the offer on the part of one of its members, though a cadet, cannot, if successful, but have a powerful effect in removing the prejudices natural to ignorance, and the antipathy to discipline and drill, consequent on habits of roving and wildness, which form at present the most powerful obstacles to the enlistment of the Bhuttees.—*Delhi Gaz.* Nov. 9.

THE SUPREME COURT.

At the commencement of the second term this year, on a discussion regarding a point of practice in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice intimated to the Bar that a series of new rules framed by the court were delayed being carried into effect, in consequence of a correspondence then pending between government and the court. We now hear that government has intimated its acquiescence in the court's proposal, and that the salaries of the officers have been fixed at an amount equal to the average of their fees during the last three years. In the event of several offices falling vacant, successors will not be appointed to the present incumbents, but the duties will be "doubled up" and discharged by officers now holding other appointments in the court. We understand that government have stipulated for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the fees now payable by suitors, and that they have taken the responsibility of paying the officers' salaries.—*Englishman*, Nov. 19.

In reference to the reduction of the fees of the officers of Court. We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that the saving to the suitor, in the gross amount of the expenses of litigation, will, under the new system, amount to nearly 80 per cent. The following are the salaries guaranteed by government to the several incumbents of office:

	C.S.
Master and Registrar	66,000
Registrar Ecclesiastical	66,000
Reading Clerk and Clerk of Papers	33,000
Sworn Clerk	28,000
Taxing Officer	24,000
Sealer	1,800
Examiner in Equity	—
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary	33,000

As to the office of examiner, we understand that, on the resignation of the present incumbent, a very great change will take place, and the office will be united either to that of the ecclesiastical registrar, or of the master in equity, who will discharge its duties *gratis*. The office of sealer will also be abolished on the resignation of its present tenant, and the clerk of the papers, sworn clerk, and the reading clerk, will constitute in future one office, the duties of which will be less munificently remunerated than at present,—indeed, we believe, they will be abolished altogether.

on the retirement of the two gentlemen, who now hold these offices. The retirement of several of the present incumbents may be calculated upon in the course of the ensuing three years, by which four of these offices will be at once gotten rid of, sworn clerk, (reading clerk and clerk of the papers) sealer, and examiner; and the salaries now paid will constitute an additional saving to the suitor, inasmuch as, with the offices, the fees to these offices, out of which the salaries are to be paid, will, we presume, cease. The clerk of the papers fills some office in the insolvent court; the remuneration for the labours of this officer in that court, is included in the present salary of 33,000 rs. per annum.—*Hurk. Nov. 19.*

We are happy to perceive that the spirit of reform has at length entered the precincts of the Supreme Court, perhaps the only tribunal in the British dominions as yet untouched by the improvements which have been successively carried into every existing institution. And certainly no court of British judicature ever stood more eminently in need of cleansing. Originally established for the redress of abuses which had grown up with the unparalleled expansion of the British power in the East, it has gradually become, through the multiplication of useless forms, and the exorbitant fees attached to them, one of the greatest practical grievances in India. It was designed to protect the natives from the rapacity of Europeans, and to enforce the principles of justice; but so vain are human wishes, that the court has, in the lapse of time, by its forms and fees, absorbed more of the property of the natives, by five fold than the founders of the British supremacy in India acquired, and which so completely astonished and bewildered Parliament. As far as it was designed as a cure for those early abuses, it is melancholy to confess that the remedy has turned out to be far less tolerable than the disease.—*Friend of India, Dec. 1.*

ABOLITION OF PERSIAN.

We believe it is the full intention of government gradually to abolish the use of the Persian language, and to conduct all the public business of the country in the vernacular languages, namely, in Hindee or Hindoostanee in the western, and in Bengalee in the lower provinces. This change is to be gradual, in order that public business may not suffer; but we believe that ten or fifteen years hence Persian will entirely disappear from our judicial and fiscal courts. It has already been abolished in the following places. In the Saugur and Nerbudda territories, the Hon. Mr. Shore has substituted Hindee for it in the transaction of all public business; in the civil court at Delhi, Mr. Metcalfe has abolished the use of Persian; and the board

of revenue at Allahabad have directed that every transaction connected with the public revenue shall be conducted in the language of the people, and that all papers shall be written in the language of those provinces, either in the Deva Nagree or in the Persian character, according to its currency. In Bengal, the change of Bengalee for Persian may possibly take place at a later period; because the gentlemen of the civil service have less knowledge of the Bengalee than of the Hindee; but it is not to be supposed that, after having begun this good work, government will allow it to stand still. At one time it was urged by many that English should be substituted for Persian, but this would only have been to make matters worse than they were; English being as little known among the body of the people as Persian; and the number of persons capable of conducting public business in English being comparatively small. The idea of introducing English into the courts has, therefore, we think, been abandoned.—*Sum. Durpun, Oct. 22.*

SWINDLERS.

The history of the two soi-disant "Nawabs," alluded to in last vol. pp. 209 and 257, is thus detailed in the *Durpun*:—"Two brothers of the name of Christian, born in Calcutta, and employed in the Mofussil, in connexion with a mercantile house, took out policies of insurance for certain goods, which they never shipped, and drew against those policies to the amount of half a lac of rupees, and then decamped to Europe. They went first to England, and from thence to France, where they resided some years; from thence again they proceeded to Smyrna, and were introduced to Dr. Helfer, who is now in Calcutta. There they robbed him of all his funds and decamped. They proceeded onwards to Moussul, and wrote to Col. Taylor, the English resident at Bagdad, stating that they were Englishmen and had been robbed, and implored his assistance, which he liberally afforded. Arriving at Bagdad, they lived three weeks with that gentleman. They afterwards went to Bussorah and Bushire, telling different stories and obtaining money from all. From Bu-hire they went to Muscat in Arabia, where they gave the native government agent a letter of introduction to Sir Robert Grant, the governor of Bombay, and duped the agent out of a good deal of money. From thence they went to Cutch and told Col. Pottinger, the political agent in that country, that they were Afghan nobles, who had gone to Europe to learn the arts and sciences, and on their return found their countrymen to be so barbarous that they could not live among them, and were proceeding to India to seek employment at the court of Oude. The Colonel

conceiving them to be natives, was very much struck with their story, their manners, and their information, and advanced them some money, for which they gave a receipt, under the name of *Broom khan*. The travellers departed and went to Palungpore, where they waited on Mr. Prescott, the agent at that court, and told him they were Persian nobles going to Hyderabad and that they had been robbed on their route. He also advanced them a sum of money, with which they decamped and proceeded to Ajmere, where they gave out that they were Patna Nawabs, who had travelled through Europe; but they were almost immediately after seized, under the idea of being Russian spies; but it has now been discovered that they are the most accomplished swindlers."

NATIVE STATES.

Cabool.—By the advice of some of his courtiers, Dost Mahomed, to replenish his exhausted treasury, has imposed a poll tax on all the inhabitants of Cabul, fixed without reference to rank or station, at two rupees for a Moosulman, and five rupees for a Hindoo. The exaction is so enforced that those who possess the means, readily meet it, but those who are poor and needy, have been obliged to fly from Cabul, and take refuge in Runjeet's territories: the refugees are so numerous, that if Dost Mahomed do not adopt means to stop it, Cabul will soon become depopulated.—*Delhi Gaz.*

Bokhara.—This country is experiencing all the horrors of a civil war: a furious contest is racing between the chief of Bokhara and his son-in-law, in which, reprisals and cruelties on both sides, form the distinguishing feature.

Cashmere.—In consequence of the very heavy rains, the river which runs through Cashmere has swollen to so frightful an extent as to inundate almost the whole of the surrounding country, destroying crops and every thing in its course. In the city of Cashmere, the large bridge has been swept away, and thirty of the inhabitants drowned.

The *Loodhiana Ukhbar*, of the 15th October, in an article from Lahore, states as follows:

"Gen. Ventura was intrusted with the collection of custom dues from Pellore to Attock, and furthermore informed, that if he could pay thirteen lacs of rupees of the expense of fourteen regiments, he should have the government of Cashmere. The general answered that he would be ready to pay Rs. 40,000 each, Rs. 7,000 worth of shawls, give presents to the amount of two lacs, and keep up four regiments, besides defraying the incidental expenses of his government. His offer was taken into consideration, and Sawan Mull, the dewan, was subsequently informed of the

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 23. No. 89.

terms offered by General Ventura, which would be accepted, unless he (the dewan) thought proper to pay down two lacs."

Indore.—The native education society have chosen Dadoba Pandoorung and Nana Narayen to proceed to Indore, in order to attend upon the young chiefs of Jowra and Jabooa, as English tutors, on a salary of Rs. 125 per month. Both of these young men are known as the authors of several Marathee works; and the society could not have selected better individuals to take charge of such an important trust as the education of two Rajpoot chiefs.—*Sum. Durpun*, Oct. 22.

Nepal.—The Raja has, it appears, called upon the Company for the fulfilment of that article in their mutual treaty, by which they are to uphold him against all opponents on the throne of Nepal. This step has been taken in consequence of the menacing appearance of the gallant Murtabar Singh, who is now at the head of a large army, which is said to be in a state of the most steady and terror-striking discipline. The genius of the daring rebel, with some hints he received from brigadier — on his late tour, and the assistance of a discharged naik of the Company's service, have accomplished this great means of success. He contemplates a blockade of the capital, and with the cautiousness which distinguishes him, has commenced a demonstration within nearly five days' march of it. The Raja, with corresponding activity, has ordered the gates to be shut, and sent an express to his British allies on the subject.—*Agra Ukhbar*.

Beloochistan.—The stormy aspect of Scinde has encouraged the wild and predatory hordes of Beloochistan to "unfurl the black banner," and carve out for themselves, before Runjeet can cast his "evil eye" upon it, a slice from the round which the Sikhs covet so much. A chief of the Belooches has been on a reconnoitring visit to the town of Saitpore, and the Scindians, knowing full well the value of such an ally, have endeavoured to purchase his alliance by the offer of a number of villages; but he has laughed at their beards, and told them, that no credit is due where a virtue is made of necessity.

PALACE AT MOORSIEDABAD.

The new palace at Moorsiedabad, one of the most splendid edifices in India, erected by Colonel Macleod from the funds allotted for the support of the Nawab's family, is now nearly finished.—*Sumachar Durpun*, Dec. 24.

RESUMPTION OF RENT-FREE TENURES.

Government have now commenced in good earnest the examination of rent-free tenures and the resumption of those which are invalid; this subject has been taken up (D)

with earnestness in the native community. At the last meeting of the Bungobhasha Prukashika Society, this subject was debated, whether Government is justified in resuming rent-free lands; and upon this occasion, Dewan Ramlochun Ghose gave in a paper in favour of the resumption. This paper has been published in the *Prubhakur*, the editor of which has also delivered his own opinion upon the subject.—*Ibid.*

The editor of the *Prubhakur* accuses Ramlochun Ghose of partiality to Government, under whose control he is, "and hence, though well acquainted with the injustice of taxing rent-free land, through fear and friendship, has forwarded many arguments to establish the justice of the resumption;" and he asks, "why ten or twelve lacs of rupees are paid annually from the revenues of the country to the ecclesiastical establishment? What benefit do we derive from this? If, instead of thus expending it, it was devoted to some beneficial object, or to the reduction of the debts, it would be right. If it be said that it is proper to pay the wages of the clergymen, as being the religious ministers of government, then why should the rent-free lands, which were given as a perpetual endowment by the former government for the maintenance of our own religious teachers, be begrudged?" In answer to the observation of the baboo, that, in consequence of the present uncivilized state of the country, if the natives had the means of living from the product of the rent-free lands, it would be no benefit to the country, but that, like beasts, they would be immersed in the gratification of their passions, the native editor denies that the country is uncivilized, and adds, "but what he has said about the indulgence of the passions, may be advanced more or less concerning all. There are many gentlemen also who thus indulge them. If it be right, because individuals are under the influence of their passions, forcibly to take away their lands and property, then in this country there are many rich and great men, and many zemindars, who indulge themselves in sensual pleasures; if their property be taken away by force, not only will the debts of our ruler be discharged, but the treasury will be filled. Let Baboo Ramlochun advise government on this head, and he would become more dear to them than their own souls."

The *Bengal Herald* remarks on this subject: "the work of resumption now in progress does not embrace the examination of only the rent-free lands, but extends also to lands of all other descriptions, which may by any means be brought within the sphere of its operations. To illustrate this, we shall mention but one

instance. The decennial settlement, which was subsequently declared to be permanent by Lord Cornwallis, was made not according to any measurement of the lands possessed by each zemindar, but the whole right and title of the zemindary was settled according to the amount of revenue which each was found capable of paying. Hence it is not unlikely, that in uncultivated woody parts, there were portions which did not belong to any particular zemindary, and must consequently be considered as the property of the state. But then it has likewise happened, that in such parts, appertaining to particular zemindaries, villages which had no existence before have sprung up, and at present pay to the zemindar considerable revenue. Now the names of these new villages are of course unknown in the settlement records, where records are to be found. And accordingly a question arises, whether such villages did or did not belong to certain zemindaries, which can be satisfactorily answered only by examination of all the circumstances connected with such villages and lands. These therefore are objects for the consideration of the resuming officers. We mention these facts to shew, that the work of resumption is more extensive than it may appear on a superficial view."

The *Friend of India* says: "The settlement of these tenures is to be conducted, as we are informed, by deputy collectors, who are charged with the duty of examining into the validity of all rent-free tenures, and of attaching those which appear unsound;—and of special commissioners, to decide all cases in which the zemindar may consider himself aggrieved by the resumption. The *Reformer* is displeased with this arrangement, but we think that on more mature examination he will discover that it is the only plan which affords the prospect of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the matter. It is of the utmost consequence that the investigations should close speedily, in order that the landed property involved in them, which at the most moderate computation cannot be estimated at less than *ten crores* of rupees, may be released from a state of uncertainty, and that the excitement which this disturbance of tenures will necessarily create, may be limited to the shortest period. Any plan which does not provide for a speedy settlement, would be in itself liable to the charge of injustice and oppression. To secure speed, no plan could be devised better than that of committing the investigation to a number of active and intelligent young men."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

The Steam Committee met yesterday afternoon, to discuss the letters received from Bombay and London, and it was re-

solved to send a reply to Major Head, the Chairman of the London Committee, in terms expressive of dissent from the plan they recommend, on the ground of its insufficiency to embrace the objects desired. That plan is palpably defective in two particulars; first, in dividing the steam voyage at Malta, so as to make the despatch thence to and from London and Alexandria respectively depend upon the arrival and departure of a second steamer in each case, which at times may cause many days—almost a month's—delay, and will always put the passengers to much inconvenience and some expense in the island; and secondly, in devoting a very large sum to a too limited object, a monthly steam communication with Bombay alone, thereby depriving the rest of India of a steam conveyance for passengers, and throwing away a source of receipt which, in the transit between Suez and Calcutta, would eventually cover all the charges of a line of Bengal steamers of adequate size, the relative charges upon them for fuel being so much less for the distance, and the number of passengers so much greater than in the Bombay line, which latter might in several ways be rendered more economical by the combination of both. This important consideration we have urged before, and we are really surprised that it is so little attended to. Moreover, the London plan of monthly steamers could not be literally carried into effect between Bombay and Suez during the south-west monsoon, as already shewn by Capt. Wilson and other practical navigators. It would in that season be necessary to have recourse to the Syrian route or some other, for the conveyance of the mail from India.—*Cal. Cour.*, Dec. 27.

AVA PRIZE MONEY.

The warrant for the distribution of the prize money captured in the Burmese war, has at length been received from England. The amount to be distributed is equal to 5,43,000 Rupees. A subaltern's share is two pice short of 66 Co.'s Rs., and that of a corporal and soldier, a trifle below 2 Rs. 9 as. 5 p. In the warrant we find it stated, that the commissioners had informed his Majesty, that part of the bells taken as booty had been treated by the Bengal government as not liable to seizure as booty, and had therefore been returned to the king of Ava; and that it had also been represented, that considering the religious prejudices of the native inhabitants of India, it would not be advisable to encourage the idea that these and similar articles are proper objects of prize in Indian warfare; but that considering the small share of booty captured, as compared with the number of persons entitled to share therein, and the ad-

vantages which the Company had derived from the results of these hostilities, it was recommended to the Company to allow the sum of Rs. 1,46,000 as the value of the bells so returned, to which proposal the Company readily agreed.

THE AGRA BANK.

Mr. G. J. Gordon has submitted to the Directors a plan which they have approved, for an important modification of the principles on which the Agra Bank was established. In the prospectus it was stated, that the bank would not issue any paper of its own. Apprehension of serious inconvenience in case of a sudden demand for cash, and great difficulty to meet a run, was the motive for this restriction. But increasing confidence and rapidly increasing business have produced a change of opinion, and though the paid-up capital has been increased from one lac to ten lacs, the directors now find the restriction an impediment to the capabilities of the bank. The proposition of Mr. Gordon (which is said to be now before Government) is based upon the guarantee principle which was so warmly discussed in England three years ago. Mr. Gordon proposes, and the directors of the Agra Bank are ready to offer, more than the joint stock and private provincial banks in England refused, namely, to lodge with government the entire amount (in Company's paper) of the notes that may be put in circulation by the Agra Bank, provided government will grant these notes the privilege of being received into the public treasuries.

PUBLICITY.

We stated, the other day, that we had obtained from the Sudder Dewannee Adawlut permission to publish, occasionally, the letters of the Session Judges, reporting criminal cases, together with the orders, circulars, &c. of the Court. We have now the pleasure to state that a readiness to throw open its proceedings to the public has likewise been manifested by the Sudder Board of Revenue.—*Englishman*, Jan. 3.

ROAD BETWEEN BOMBAY AND AGRA.

A meeting has been held at Agra to raise a subscription for improving the road between Agra and Bombay, when Rs. 7,502 were immediately subscribed: the largest subscribers were Mr. Davidson, Mr. Mansell, and Koor Pitamber Sing, each of whom put down Rs. 1,000. At the meeting were present, Sett Luchmee-lal, the son and heir of Muniram Sett, the great Gwalior banker, Denanath Tewary, Peroo Mul, Thakoor Shoomar Sing, and Nurrottum Das Cheubay.

ASSAULT BY NATIVE ZEMINDARS.

On the 10th of December, the three zemindars of the village of Julal, in the district of Agra, were sentenced to two, three, and four months imprisonment, with hard labour on the roads, for assaulting Capt. Barstow and Capt. Anderson. It appears that Capt. Anderson, being on his way to Muttra, perceived a stack of corn on fire in that village, and humanely endeavoured to extinguish it, upon which the villagers set upon him and abused and beat him. Capt. Barstow, who was also arriving from Muttra, endeavoured to pacify the men, but were treated by the villagers in the same way.

THE JEYPOOR CRIMINALS.

Jeypore.—Hookum Chund expired at Jeypore on the evening of the 17th of November.

The two prisoners, Dewan Umur Chund and Hidayut Khan, were hung on the 25th November, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court by which the former was tried, and in fulfilment of the judgment originally passed upon the latter, which had been suspended in order that the criminal might have the opportunity of making known more than he had confessed, if he could and would avail himself of the respite granted.

The execution took place outside the city wall. Troops of the Raj were in attendance to preserve the peace in case of need, and several thousand spectators from the town witnessed the spectacle. When the bodies were taken down from the gibbet, they were made over to the relatives and friends of the culprit.

Though no means were used to obtain confessions from the condemned, Dewan Umur Chund did not die in the denial of his guilt; on the contrary, after he was brought to believe that his execution was authorized, and would be carried into effect without delay, he uttered the following words: "I acted as I was destined to do—I am a guilty man—well! lead me to execution."

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The *Hurkaru* gives the following picture of the Commander-in-Chief's progress in Upper India: "His Excellency's notions of discipline and military decorum are amusing. The camp marches at four in the morning, breakfasts at eight, dines at two, and sleeps at eight. The retreat beats at that hour, and nought must then be heard save the challenge of the cautious sentinel, which alone breaks the silence of the night. His Excellency sleeps tranquilly. 'Tis silence all. Cigars are put out, the merry carol is hushed, and all is slumber. Three strikes, the bugle sounds the *veille*, and bursts upon the ear a Babel

din; tent-pegs clattering, horses neighing, elephants screaming, camels roaring, and their masters shiver as they leave their snug canvas habitations, and stand exposed to the morning breeze: and they gather up the folds of their cloaks and huddle round the blazing watch-fire, till their faces look scarlet and purple in the flame. Four strikes—another bugle, and the order to mount and move on is given. The elephants kneel, and their masters, sabre-attached, button-coated, cocked-hatted, epauletted and plumed, ascend and plant themselves steadily in the howdah. And now the march commences—His Excellency and all his Staff, a gigantic suwarree of elephants. The first half of the distance completed, the party descend from their elevated seats; the steeds stand ready caparisoned—the riders mount—and His Excellency and the brilliant *cortège* pass onwards *en groupe*. Sir Henry Fane eschews comfort. His notions are quite military, and the entire Staff must be in attendance. The suwarree attracts universal notice. The old women with their water-pots stand at the wells in mute amaze. The herdsman thrusts his cold nose from out his cumbly, as he drives his buffaloes along, and wonders at the bright array of gold and scarlet, and caparisoned horses and nodding plumes—and even the very dogs dole out their approbation in a lengthened howl. Never has Upper India beheld such pomp and state, and circumstance of parade! We must confess, we think all this sort of thing might have been spared. On entrance to a cantonment, military parade and a brilliant array are all very proper; but it is somewhat ludicrous to think of military etiquette in a corn field, and military array set forth with effect, to please old market women, or to make 'the little dogs laugh to see such sport.' This sort of frolic may be all very pleasant to His Excellency, but we take it for granted that all about him must find it a pretty considerable bore, and we doubt not will well agree, that pomp and state might well be dispensed with on the line of march, and reserved only for needful occasions."

CRIMINAL LAW.

It is understood that the system of Criminal Law is in a forward state of preparation, and will be laid before the Supreme Government in the course of the next year.—*Observer*, Nov. 26.

MILITARY DISPUTE AT CAWNPORE.

The *Hurkaru* gives the following as the result of inquiries respecting the military dispute at Cawnpore. The Brigadier (Churchill) informed the Brigadier-general (Stevenson), on parade, that he intended to take command of the Cavalry Brigade. The Brigadier-General inti-

mated, that he intended to command the Cavalry himself, but that the gallant Brigadier might command the Infantry. The Brigadier stated his intention of quitting the parade. The General told him "to quit the parade at his peril," and somewhat sternly reprimanded him, in presence of the assembled Staff; for want of discretion or dignity, and acquaintance with military duties, or to that effect. The Brigadier intimated his intent of appealing to the Commander-in-Chief. The Brigadier-General smiled his approval of such course, and the Brigade field-day proceeded. The Infantry moved in steady column. The Brigadier forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Military Secretary, a report of proceedings. His Excellency returned them with an intimation, that it was desirable they should be transmitted through the ordinary channel; the Brigadier officially transmitted his complaint through the usual course, and the result was, a stern reprimand from the Commander-in-Chief.

MERITORIOUS JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Sudder Dewanny Adawlut has published the following extract of a letter received from Government, containing its remarks on the annual report for 1835:

"Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial Department, under the date of 26th July 1836.

"31.—His Lordship proceeds to record the names of the officers of various grades who appear to deserve favourable notice. He has much pleasure in remarking the number, as noted on the margin, of those whom he regards as entitled to commendation, and requests that the Court will communicate this expression of his approbation to all the officers concerned. Under the new scheme of promotion, those who shall continue to distinguish themselves as Sudder Ameens, will be the first elevated, in order to merit, as correctly as that point can be ascertained, to the superior grade."

JUDGES.

Mr. Curtis	Burdwan.
Mr. Macan	Hoochly.
Mr. Harrington	Tipperah.
Mr. J. Shaw	Purneah.
Mr. H. Nisbet	Rajshahyeh.
Mr. Barlow	Jessore.
Mr. Phillips	Patna.
Mr. Morris	

PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.

Moulvee Mahommed Mah	Burdwan.
Syed Ahmed	Hoochly.
Hurrenarain Ghose	Jessore.
Moulvee Golam Soban Khan, (now Kazeool Kozat)	Sylhet.
Moulvee Mahommed Idris	Tipperah.
— Mahommed Ali	Becrbhoom.
— Mahommed Faig	Bhaugulpore.
— Mahommed Mujeed	Dinagapore.
— Mahommed Ausuf	Moorsheebul.
Mr. J. Meyer	Purneah.
Moulvee Rukoop-ood-deen	Rajshahyeh.
— Abdool Ali	Backergunge.
Parasnauth Roy	
(Now employed at Burdwan.)	
Mr. Ricketts (the late)	Behar.

SUDDER AMEENS.

Cazeo Russool Buksh	Burdwan.
Mr. Herklots	Hoochly.
Radha Govind	Jessore.
Bydnauth Seln	Undden.
Seetanauth Bose	Mymnaing.
Sumboonauth	Dinagapore.
Mr. Jackson	

MOONSIFF.

Sham Chunder of Madargunge, Mymnaing. Note.—"In regard to this Moonsiff it is stated, that the Court will take the earliest opportunity of recommending to Government his promotion to a Sudder Ameenship, and will direct Mr. Cheap to communicate to him the high opinion they entertain of him as a judicial officer."

The *Friend of India* expresses some surprise that the list of Moonsiffs, comprehending some three hundred, should only furnish forth one individual deserving of commendation, and recommendation for promotion.

GENERAL ALLARD.

General Allard is come out in the French corvette, the *Aube*, for the purpose of fulfilling his promise to Runjeet Sing that he would return to his Court. But the General now appears in a new character, being invested by Louis Philippe with the honours of an envoy from the French nation.—*Cal. Cour.*, Nov. 28.

ESTATE OF CRUTTENDEN, MACKILLIP, AND CO.

Abstract of Cash Account for August, September, and October 1836.

Payments.	
Paid on account of Dividends .. Co.'s Rs.	20,067
„ Indigo Advances	1,59,705
„ Premium of Life Insurance	11,681
„ Annuity secured by Mortgage	5,333
„ Charges on Landed Property	3,717
„ Law Charges	3,656
„ on account of Debtors, &c. to be received back	708
„ Postages and Petty Charges	428
	<hr/>
Balance ..	2,05,295
	5,495
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,10,790
Receipts.	
Balance of 31st July 1836	3,135
Realised from Debtors	1,30,634
Indigo sold	24,047
Indigo Factory sold	24,600
Landed Property sold	7,128
Ship <i>Carnatic</i> sold	11,058
Sundry Articles sold	216
Rent realized	8,779
Drawn from the Union Bank	1,793
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,10,790

Memorandum.

Cash in hand	5,495
Ditto in Union Bank	23,599
Unrealized Acceptances	4,03,427
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs. ..	4,32,521

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from August to October 1836.

Receipts.	
Cash Balance, 31st July 1836	2,41,463
Sale of Landed Property	5,656
Rents of Landed Property	2,683
Remittances from Dr. Constituents	42,948
	<hr/>
Co.'s Rs. ..	2,92,760

Disbursements.

Advance for the Manufacture of Indigo	48,000
Life Insurance Premiums	1,173
Assessments, Ground Rent, and other	
Charges for Landed Property	1,083
Steamer <i>Porbes</i> for Jessop and Co.'s Out-	
standing Claim	306
Law Charges	8,708
Office Establishment	2,560
Incidental Expenses	78
Dividends paid	20,951

82,850

Cash Balance 2,09,901

Co.'s Rs. 2,92,760

Memorandum.

Government Securities, Sa. Rs.	
30,000, or Co.'s Rs.	32,060
Unrealized Acceptances	1,03,763
Cash Balance	2,09,901

Co.'s Rs. 3,46,624

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements
from August to October 1836.*Receipts.*

Cash Balance, 31st July 1836	1,143
Sale of Indigo Factories	6,570
Ditto of Landed Property	7,476
Rents of Landed Property	520
Remittances from Dr. Constituents	55,240
Interest realized on Loans	231
From Union Bank	1,40,517
Less paid	73,397
	67,120

Co.'s Rs. 1,30,309

Disbursements.

Advances for the Manufacture of Indigo	71,752
Law Charges	7,984
Office Establishment	3,339
Incidental Charges	247
Assessments, Durwans' Wages, &c. for	
Landed Property	307
Government Securities	29,938
Annuity due to W. Shaw on Security of	
Landed Property	2,500
Refund to Creditors of Sums realized	
since the failure	427
Dividends paid	18,702

1,35,423

Cash in hand 2,815

Co.'s Rs. 1,38,309

Memorandum.

Cash in hand	2,885
Ditto Union Bank	39,412
Government Securities	1,50,000
Unrealized Acceptances	2,70,727

Co.'s Rs. 4,72,224

CURE OF CHOLERA.

Mr. Surgeon Tweedie, of Hazrapore, Jessore, has transmitted the following letter to the Secretary of the Medical Board: "Sir, May I beg you will have the goodness to lay before the Medical Board, at your earliest opportunity, the annexed statement of cases of cholera, which came under my notice, and which, by a new and most effectual remedy, I am happy to say, the result, so far as I have yet had an opportunity of judging, shews that every patient who has been treated according to my instructions, although labouring under the most aggravated symp-

toms, nay, some of whom have been entirely given up by their relations, have through the following treatment, been most happily cured. So soon as the case was brought to my notice, I gave instructions to have the whole of the patient's body thoroughly rubbed with coco-nut oil for at least a good half-hour, and afterwards to be well covered with warm clothing, the result of which has been a profuse perspiration, and immediate relief."

A writer in the *Hurkaru* suggests whether in the cold weather, and when the oil congeals, which it does with a slight degree of cold, it will not rather abstract than produce heat; and whether the production of sweat, which appears to be the test of cure, would not, under the coco-nut oil treatment, be found to fail, however warm the patient may be subsequently clothed.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNMENT ALLIANCE WITH IDOLATRY.

The *Friend of India* of November 3d, referring to the petition (last vol. p. 237), respecting the "Government encouragement of idolatry" observes: "Strange to say, the Governor, far from concurring in the prayer of the petitioners, is understood to have refused it, and to have referred the matter to Calcutta in dudgeon, and even to have rebuked the venerable bishop for the support he had given to it. It is difficult to discover, in the object or the language of the petition, any adequate cause for such feelings, more especially as it is known, that some of the most influential members of Government side in the present struggle, rather with the Court of Directors than with the Governor. But the most mysterious feature in the business is, that the first official communication from Madras to the Supreme Court, after Sir Peregrine Maitland had taken his seat in council, should breathe sentiments so remote from those which he was generally supposed to entertain; for a report of the high tone of Christian morality by which his Excellency's character is distinguished, had already preceded him to India. Time will show whether this anomaly is to be explained by the rapid passage of the business through council before the new Commander-in-chief had leisure to consider its bearings."

The *Calcutta Courier* takes a different view of the subject. In the paper of October 29, the editor states, that "the memorial is nothing but a demand on the part of certain scrupulous individuals, headed by the Protestant Clergy, of exemption from performing certain duties of state and police, which happen to be con-

nected with the religious ceremonies of Catholics and of the Moosulmans and Hindoos. 'Protestant soldiers,' they say, 'have also been required to be present at and participate in the worship of the Church of Rome.' Not a word of complaint do we find that the native soldiers, whether Moosulman or Hindoo, are obliged to march in military funeral processions, while a Christian religious service is performed. Looking at the whole tenor of the document, and particularly at the manner in which it was sent in through the bishop, we cannot but regard it as an uncalculated and mischievous attempt to obtain the very reverse of what it professes to ask, and we are not sorry to discover that it has been received with a rebuke from the local authorities. Had there been any innovation in the matter, by some order imposing new duties of attendance at processions connected with the revolting rites of idolatry, there would have been at least a plea for representation against it. But nothing of the kind appears; only that the clergy and others have suddenly thought fit to parade scruples, which either did not exist, or were lightly entertained before; which scruples did not prevent any of them from accepting their several appointments. If it be proper that the subject should be discussed at all, it should be, not between this government and its own servants, but in the British Parliament or at the India House. 'There was no case of personal grievance to justify this address to the Government of Madras.'

Some letters have likewise appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, in which the writer contends that the cessation of the practice will be felt as an insult by the natives; and that, whilst we tax them to pay our ecclesiastical establishment, we should not refuse the expense of a little gunpowder in honour of their festivals.

THE HURRICANE.

The hurricane of the 30th October did very extensive mischief at Madras and in its neighbourhood, as appears from the following extracts:

The effects of the hurricane on shore were tremendous. The stoutest trees were torn up, root and branch. Not a garden-house that we have heard of escaped damage. The best gardens in Madras are completely destroyed. The young plants of the Horticultural Society, we regret to hear, have sustained irreparable injury. The whole line of beach was rendered impassable for carriages; several panes of glass in the light-house were broken, and the light of course extinguished during the night. The topmast of the flag-staff, which for some unaccountable reason was not struck, was snapped short off; the main-mast itself was not injured. Up to

last night the superintendent of police had intimation of ten lives having been lost. We trust this may be the outside of the fatal number. The houses in Black Town suffered greatly, as was to be expected.—*Conservative*, Nov. 2.

Last Sunday's hurricane, with its immediate results, and the ultimate consequences expected from it, continues to engross all conversation. Indeed, it is impossible to dwell on any other subject, whilst the wreck which surrounds us is being constantly presented to our view. We stated on Wednesday that there was hardly a whole leaf to be seen; which is literally so true, that we have not been able to discover one perfect leaf in a compound of many acres, and containing several hundreds of trees. The leaves of the bamboo are beaten into threads, those of several trees are dried up like tea-leaves, and others have entirely disappeared. But we have observed, that the destruction has been by no means confined to the leaves, for on many trees all the smaller branches have been killed also, and the rind shrivelled up, as if the stem had been separated from the roots for many days.—*Herald*, Nov. 5.

We have just received accounts from Palaveram of the work of destruction at that place. The storm appears to have been felt with the same violence there as at Madras. The trees were rooted up in every direction. Many of the houses were unroofed, with the doors and windows blown in. The huts of the natives, it appears, were completely swept away, and several lives lost. At six o'clock in the morning our informant saw a man, woman, and child lying dead, and another sepoy with his leg broken, and a number of bullocks, tattoos and birds lying about in all directions. Col. James was in the lines of his regiment soon after daylight, surrounded by men, women, and children, in the most deplorable state, having lost every thing they possessed in the world, and looking to him for assistance, which, we are happy to say, he took immediate measures to afford. An empty barrack was soon opened to shelter the men, and give protection to what little property had been saved by those who had taken precautionary measures.—*Gaz.* Nov. 5.

SIR F. MAITLAND'S LEVEE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-chief held a levee in the banquetting-room yesterday, which was very numerously attended by gentlemen of both branches of the service, members of the legal profession, and others. We were sorry to observe his Excellency looking far from well, but he appeared to bear the fatigue of the occasion better than could have been expected.—*Conservative*, Oct. 28.

TRADE OF MADRAS.

An Appendix to the *Fort St. George Gazette* was published yesterday, containing tables and abstracts of the trade of the Madras territories for the year 1834-35. The most striking feature in these documents is the apparent decrease in trade the last official year, when compared with that of the preceding; and yet we find, on looking at the tables more closely, that there has been a considerable increase in private trade on almost every article of commerce, and that the decrease consists principally of Company's merchandise and treasure. There has been a decrease of more than fifteen lacs on grain imported into Madras by sea, which is accounted for by the year 1833-34 being one of famine. On cotton and piece-goods exported, the increase has been very striking; on the former from four to fifteen lacs, and on the latter from sixty-one to seventy-four lacs. On the cotton imported into Madras by land there has been an increase from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 1,30,000. On indigo from Rs. 1,30,000 to Rs. 5,15,000. On grain from Rs. 5,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000; and on timber from Rs. 1,14,000 to Rs. 2,99,000. On the articles exported from Madras by land, there is a net decrease of Rs. 62,000, and, a net increase of more than fourteen lacs.—*Herald*, Nov. 26.

SIR FREDERIC ADAM.

Sir Frederic Adam has taken his passage to England by the steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, and will proceed from Bombay by way of Egypt.

SIR GEORGE ELDER.

Sir George Elder, a distinguished officer, who had arrived from England on the general staff of the army only a week before, was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot on the 3d December. It appears that Sir George was mounted on a very spirited horse and called at Waller's stables for the purpose of giving some directions to Mr. Waller. Immediately on leaving the stables, the horse went off at score up the Mount Road, and when opposite the road-turning leading to the Commander-in-chief's house, the horse attempted to turn, which Sir George tried unsuccessfully to prevent, when both horse and rider came with great violence against a tree. After the concussion, the horse stopped short, kicked up, and threw his rider off forwards. He never spoke, and on being lifted into the carriage, appeared quite dead.

A private letter states that a *post-mortem* examination discovered disease of the brain independent of that occasioned by the accident.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.

We understand that two horrible murder-cases are coming on for trial at Trichinopoly, the one is that of a pariah woman, who, with the help of her paramour, murdered her husband, cut off his head, and disembowelling the body, sewed up the head in the place of the entrails. The other, that of a braminy woman, who was surprised by her son, a boy about ten years of age, with a gallant; the boy threatened to tell his father, and she threatened to murder him if he did; the boy returned to school in the Fort, and told his schoolmaster what had taken place; an hour or two afterwards he was sent for home, before the usual time—the father of the lad on his return, wonders that his son has not come home—the mother pretends to wonder likewise—when perceiving some drops of blood fall from a basket affixed to the ceiling, the father takes it down, and finds in it the poor child with his throat cut—whilst he is contemplating the piteous sight in the extremity of misery, the wretched woman rushing out into the street, exclaims that the father is murdering his child!—the man was seized, but fortunately the schoolmaster cleared up the truth of the matter, and the mother, it is said, has made a confession of her guilt.—*Examiner*, Nov. 16.

GOOMSEER.

Extract of a letter from the camp, Goomsur, dated 28th November:—"Hostile operations are now going on with great activity in the Goomsoor country. The whole district below the ghauts is at present under military operation by the troops, and detachments have seized the passes and are scouring the country in every direction for the apprehension of Dora Bissoye and the other rebel chiefs. The campaign may, however, be protracted for a considerable period, from the wildness and local difficulties of the country, which has few or no regular roads, and is everywhere obstructed by steep and rugged mountains, and interspersed or interwoven with dense and often impenetrable bamboo jungles.

"The 43d regt. N.I. arrived at Berhampore on the 10th ult. in thirty-six days from Ellore, after a most harassing and fatiguing march from Chicacole; the roads being in many places all but absolutely impassable, after the heavy rains of the 30th and 31st Oct. The weather is dry, but is dreadfully cold at night and towards morning, the thermometer falling so low as 43 deg. of Fahrenheit during the night, and before sunrise, and not rising above 72 deg. or 74 deg. in the shade during the day. The 6th, 17th, 21st, and 40th regts., one company of Golundaze from Secunderabad, and a troop of the Nizam's irre-

gular horse under Captain Byam, with detachments of the 3d and 14th from Vizianagram, have also taken the field against the rebel Khoonds. All the troops are at present tolerably free from sickness and in good spirits."—*Spectator*, Dec. 10.

Accounts reached Madras in the early part of the week of a party of rebels, who had killed the neighbouring zemindar, being in arms at Golcondah, near Samulcottah. A detachment of the 41st N.I. endeavoured to dislodge them from the position which they had chosen, but without success. No lives were lost on the occasion. A stronger force was to be immediately sent against the insurgents.

We learn from Goomsoor, dated Patengah, November 26th, that a party of the 49th N.I. under Capt. Roberts, with some of the Nizam's horse, had pursued several matchlock-men and Khoonds. One of the Nizam's horse was killed by a shot in the right breast, and expired immediately. The man who killed him was cut down by a duffadar. Two matchlock-men were also killed. One dlabie was cut down by the Khoonds. An attack was expected daily against one hundred matchlocks, with a whole host of Khoonds. The weather at Goomsoor was most delightful.—*Herald*, Dec. 10.

The Nizam's cavalry are much dreaded by the Khoonds. A Khond was caught a few days ago by the party with Mr. Russell, who was supposed to know where Dora Bissoye was concealed, but he denied it stoutly; Mr. Russell, however, threatened to hand him over to the green jackets (irregulars) if he did not confess; this established such a trepidation that he immediately told all he knew, which tallying with information Mr. Russell had before received, a combined movement of six parties was ordered on the night of the 28th ult., and it was confidently expected that the chief would be taken. As far as the movement of the troops went, all was as it could be wished, but it was found on arrival that a much larger force than was there present would be necessary to scour the mass of hills, and they were obliged to be contented with finding traces of the wily chief's having been there. It may, however, have the effect of alarming the Khoonds, and inducing them to desist from sheltering the proscribed chiefs, or perhaps even they may be persuaded by these means to give them up.

Mr. Russell is reaping their crops, and that is as strong an argument as any, and goes more to their hearts. At present, the climate is delightful: the thermometer as low as 38° at day-break, and a hoar frost on the ground almost daily. The troops are very healthy, and in high spirits.—*Conservative*, Dec. 13.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. VOL. 23. No. 89.

By the latest accounts from Goomsoor, we understand that two rebel chiefs of some importance had been taken—one of them was hanged, and the other taken to the spot where his associate was suspended, and promised the same distinction, unless he pointed out the place of retreat of the principal chief. The weather continued remarkably cool at Goomsoor; frost of the thickness of a crown during the night occasionally, and the troops very healthy.

We cannot learn that any further intelligence has been received of the disturbance near Samulcottah, which we mentioned on the 10th inst.—*Herald*, Dec. 21.

A letter of the 7th inst. from the camp at Nowgaum, gives the following particulars of the Goomsoor campaign. All the plans hitherto put in operation to capture Dora Bissoye have failed; but in a day or two another combined movement was to take place. The head-quarters was about four miles from Nowgaum—the duty of the force encamped there, consisted of making night marches to the foot of the different ghauts, to keep the Khoonds from descending. The troops above the ghauts are, 100 rank and file of the 3d L. I., Capt. Byam's Horse, the 6th and 49th regiments, and a detachment of artillery, European and Native. The climate above is delightful, and, notwithstanding the harassing duty the troops are engaged in, they continue very healthy—the thermometer at daylight is down to 35½; and even at Nowgaum it is not at the same hour above 40 to 45. A cantonment is to be laid out below the ghauts for the 17th regiment, who are to be left there when Dora Bissoye shall be caught, an event of whose early occurrence some do not entertain very sanguine expectations. Three companies of the 17th were, on the 7th, sent to the left from Nowgaum below the ghaut, as it appeared to be the opinion that Dora Bissoye would attempt to effect his escape in this direction.—*Spectator*, Dec. 21.

Some severe criticisms on the Goomsoor campaign have appeared in the *Bengal Hurkaru*; they are, however, written evidently in a spirit of acrimony and partisanship. The articles profess to furnish a connected sketch of the war, from its commencement to the close of the last campaign, (but which, from the reason stated, cannot be relied on) and to establish the following points:—1. The force first arrayed in Goomsoor was numerically unequal to operations, whose scale and duration, within wide limits, necessarily depended upon accidents beyond control. 2. This force was brought up to act, and to suffer in detail. 3. It was ineffectively and unfortunately handled in the field. 4. The arrangements for the supply of provisions, necessaries, field comforts, and (E)

carriage, were incredibly defective. 5. Sanitary provisions, the necessity for which upon an extraordinary scale every circumstance combined to indicate, were wanting in a degree rarely paralleled in the history of war.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOMBAY STEAM-FUND.

At a meeting of the Bombay Steam Committee, on the 20th October, a minute was agreed to, in which it is announced that, as little or no prospect now exists of their being able to carry the plan into execution (if desirable) with which they commenced operations, the fund being inadequate; as the object is, in a considerable degree, accomplished (since they merely contemplated re-opening the communication with Suez by steam as an experiment); as the regular transmission of overland packets from England has also been secured, and the question is now in hands, in which it may with confidence be left, (the future success of steam-navigation with Europe depending, in a great measure, if not entirely, upon combinations over which they can have little or no control), they are of opinion that the fund with which they have been entrusted can be of no further service in their hands, and should be returned to the individuals by whom it was contributed. They propose, therefore, to commence repaying it on the 1st of January, unless a majority of the subscribers of Rs. 100, and above, (as provided in the committee's prospectus) should object to the proposition.

The estimated actual balance in favour of the fund, on the 12th October, was Rs. 1,10,907.

Two members of the committee (Messrs. Skinner and Mc Gillivray) dissented from this resolution, on the ground that it was premature, and likely to injure the cause, as tending to shew that the committee consider it a hopeless one.

A protest signed by subscribers to the amount of Rs. 17,000 object to the resolution on similar grounds, and because it is parting with a fund raised for a great public object; and they suggest, instead of returning the money *pro rata* to the subscribers, that it should be laid out in improving the road from Agra to this presidency.

It appears from the papers, that the broaching of the idea, respecting the Agra road, has led to a subscription for that specific object, and Rs. 10,000 were subscribed in two days, by persons not connected with the steam-fund, under the impression that Government would undertake the work.

On the subject of the steam-fund, the *Bombay Courier* says—"The late proposition of the steam committee to distribute the fund at their disposal has met with so much opposition, that it is clear the feeling in favour of steam navigation to Europe has not abated in the least. The course which the committee have pursued, therefore, in this instance, is likely to give a fillip to the project, instead of throwing cold water upon it, as some have alleged. Judging, indeed, by the communications which have already appeared on the subject, and those we publish to-day, nothing could have taken place more favourable to the views of the warmest advocates of overland communication."

At a meeting of the Steam Committee on the 7th December, the following resolutions were passed:—

"In consequence of the intelligence recently received from home, of the unexpected rejection by the Court of Directors, although by the narrowest possible majority, of the proposition brought forward by their enlightened Chairman, Sir J. R. Carnac, for the complete and permanent establishment of steam communication between India and England, *via* the Red Sea; and of it being currently rumoured that the local government here has been strictly prohibited from incurring any expense for continuing the voyages of the *Hugh Lindsay*,

"Resolved—With reference to this unlooked-for change of circumstances, and in compliance with the general feeling of the community, that the resolution of the committee of the 20th October last be suspended, pending another appeal to the subscribers, to whom it shall be recommended, that the committee be empowered to employ the funds at their disposal with the view of enabling the Government, while the friends of the cause are exerting themselves in favour of a more permanent plan, to keep up in the mean time an effectually continued communication overland with Europe.

"That, subject to the above reference, the committee, seeing no immediate prospect of steamers being regularly employed during the present season by way of the Red Sea for that purpose, beg to offer to Government, for eighteen months, from the steam-fund, a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month, which it is understood will be sufficient to defray the expenses of overland packets between Bussorah and Beirout.

"That the remainder of the steam-fund, and the payment of the above Rs. 1,000 a month, be so placed at the disposal of Government, for the purpose of defraying *pro tanto* the extraordinary charges of keeping up a similar communication by

steamers, when practicable, and otherwise by sailing vessels, *viâ* the Red Sea.

"That copies of the preceding resolutions be transmitted to the Steam Committees at Calcutta and Madras, with an invitation to them to unite in the same objects, and to endeavour to procure a proportionate extension of such continuous communication, by a similar appropriation of the funds at their command respectively.

"That the above resolutions be published in the papers, with an intimation that, unless a majority of the subscribers to the fund of Rs. 100 and upwards, as provided for in the committee's prospectus, forward their dissent to them by the 1st of February next, they be considered as having received their sanction."

A dissent has been published by a number of subscribers, on the ground that the fund was subscribed for the Red Sea route, and the committee, therefore, act inconsistently with the object for which it was appointed, in permitting the fund to be wasted, in attempting to send letters only by a route, which past experience has proved to be uncertain and insecure; and that the application of the fund in the manner proposed would be injurious, by dividing public attention and interest here and at home, and weakening the influence of the cause.

The Secretary to the Steam Committee, in his communication of the proposal to the Calcutta Steam Committee, observes:

"On the obvious advantages of keeping alive, both here and at home, the feeling in favour of such an intercourse, by every means in our power, I will not dwell; but with regard to that portion of the memorandum which relates to the transmission of packets between Bussorah and Beirut, it may be as well in explanation to inform you, that it appears the Admiralty have determined to despatch steamers monthly for the present to the latter place, with packets; and that, by means of dromedaries, there is every reason to believe a regular communication may be established by this route in from 45 to 55 days. The calculation is as follows:—

From London to Beirut	22 days.
— Beirut to Bussorah	14 —
— Bussorah to Bombay	10 —

Total..... 46 days.

"In proposing a grant for this route, however, the Committee by no means abandon that of the Red Sea. On the contrary, the present undertaking they consider as merely a temporary one, which the suspension of the other, and the peculiar circumstances mentioned, alone render desirable. I have only to add that arrangements have been made conditionally with parties in Bussorah for the transmission of packets to Beirut, and *vice versa*; and that there is every reason to believe that the

route may be brought into immediate operation."

The following is the reply of the Secretary of the Calcutta Steam Committee:

"By desire of the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date 14th December, with a memorandum and resolutions of your committee touching the disposal of the Bombay Steam Fund, and inviting this committee to unite with you in the same objects. These objects appear to be the following: first, to keep open a monthly communication between Beirut and Bombay by way of Bussorah, and a communication with Suez by steamers, when practicable, and otherwise by sailing vessels *viâ* the Red Sea.

"With respect to the first, I am directed to observe, that the Bengal Fund having been expressly subscribed for the Red Sea route alone, the committee feel themselves altogether excluded from submitting to their constituents a proposition tending to divert the remaining portion of the fund from that route; with respect to the second, the despatch of the *Hugh Lindsay*, on the 18th January, as officially notified in the papers, would appear to render any intervention of the public unnecessary as regards that vessel. Nor has the committee any reason to believe, that the Supreme Government will not use such means as may be at their disposal to keep the communication open pending the final establishment of a regular communication. Should, however, the Supreme Government, or the Government of Bombay, desire to receive the co-operation of the public of India, acting through their committees, the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund will most readily submit to their constituents the expediency of placing their funds at the disposal of Government; but this committee are apprehensive that, unless such a desire is expressed or known to exist, an offer of this kind is not likely to be accepted."

We forgot to notice in our last the departure of the *Claumont* for the Red Sea with nine passengers. Seven more, including four ladies, who had resolved upon proceeding home overland, returned from the vessel just as she was sailing, owing to some dissatisfaction at the arrangements on board. As the affair is likely to come into court, we shall at present say no more about it. We merely mention the circumstance to show the change which is taking place on this side of India in the mode of proceeding to England. Three passengers went a day or two before the *Claumont* in a buggalow to Judda, for the purpose of going home; and on Sunday last another vessel, the *Skimmer*, left for the same des-

ination, with several passengers also.—
Bomb. Cour. Dec. 6.

THE EUPHRATES ROUTE.

It is stated that Col. Chesney has succeeded in impressing the mercantile community of Bombay with the importance of keeping up the Euphrates line of communication, and that the merchants propose to call a meeting to consider of the expediency of subscribing £7,000 for the purpose of building two small steamers, a little shorter than the *Tigris*, so as to be quite manageable in the Lemlun Marshes, and to navigate together all the way up and down. It is intended that these steamers shall carry six passengers each, and Col. Chesney estimates the annual expense of each at £2,500—getting fuel from the banks. He has submitted a plan to Government, for the purpose of opening the Red Sea and the Euphrates routes simultaneously. He thinks, that voyages should be made alternately to Suez and Bussorah every two months, allowing an experience of 12 or 18 months to determine whether either, or both, shall be kept up permanently.

At a special general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, it was resolved to present Col. Chesney with a sword of the value of fifty guineas, as a token of respect for his exertions in conducting the Euphrates expedition. The Colonel suggested that some tribute should be paid to the memory of those who had laboured with him and were martyrs in the cause. The Chairman replied that that subject was also under consideration, but should not be confined to any particular body.

EAST-INDIA COTTON.

Dr. Lush, of the Bombay establishment, has published a paper on the cultivation and preparation of cotton in the districts under this presidency. He rejects the idea of introducing any improvements in that article by the importation of seed from America or other countries, and affirms that all kinds of cotton, which are usually grown and have been cultivated from time immemorial, have a tendency to become altered and modified by the effects of soil and climate, more especially perhaps the latter, and that, whatever variety of seed be sown, in one district will be found a long silky staple—in another, a short silky staple—and in a third, a short, strong, woolly staple. All experiments have proved, as he asserts, that, as a general rule, any attempt to force nature to produce in a given soil and climate a cotton peculiar to another country, and at the same time to adopt a new mode of preparing the staple for the market, will be attended with so much additional cost, that

a new introduction of fine cotton may be considered as an expensive exotic, and treated accordingly. His object is to establish this general rule, and at the same time to show the increased value of our “formerly despised Indian staple as it is.”

The editor of the *Bombay Courier* says, that during nearly thirty years there have been yearly fresh importations of American cotton seed into Bombay, which have been carefully tried, but always with failure and disappointment.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society of Bengal, on the 9th November, the chairman read a paper by Mr. Bell, the secretary, written with the view of checking the discouraging effect of Dr. Lush's remarks upon the cotton cultivation of India. Mr. Bell treats Dr. Lush's opinions as not founded on accurate information. Mr. Bell does not admit the truth of Dr. Lush's broad assertion, that every experiment has failed, there being exceptions on that side of India, whatever might have been the unfavourable result of the various trials alluded to by Dr. Lush as having been made during the last thirty years at Bombay—of the causes of which alleged failures no judgment could be formed without details of the several experiments.

The government, with a view to encourage the cultivation of cotton in this presidency, has directed that no assessment whatever shall be levied for five years, on all lands, whether irrigated or unirrigated, on which that staple is cultivated.

In order to encourage an extended production of sugar, and desirous with that view of introducing a species of sugar-cane, of superior quality to that generally cultivated, it has directed likewise that, from the 1st January 1837 to the 1st June 1842, no assessment whatever shall be levied on land cultivated with the Mauritius sugar-cane: and that for the five years succeeding 1842, only one half of the rent shall be taken on land so cultivated.

THE INDUS.

After disappointing in some degree the too sanguine expectations it raised, the Indus appears at last to be unfolding its treasures. We have already noticed the large importations of valuable wool from the countries on its banks. Within the last few days, specimens of flax, cotton, and indigo, cultivated in the same regions, have been brought to Bombay, and though inferior in quality, the articles appear to be sold at such cheap rates, that no doubt is entertained of their entering largely into commerce. Nor is this all. The existence of coal on the banks of the river, or rather of one of its principal tributaries, has recently been discovered. Of this

interesting event, the following account is given in a letter from the neighbour-hood :

" You will be glad to hear that a coal-mine has been discovered on the hills on the bank of the Sutledge. Reports had reached us of the existence of the mineral in these hills, and the fact has since been established beyond a doubt by the transmission of two baskets of coal from thence as a specimen. Of its quality I cannot yet speak positively. It appears, however, to contain a great deal of carbonic matter, emits a disagreeable odour in burning, and requires a considerable degree of heat to ignite. Should the mine be productive, it will no doubt prove an important aid to the navigation of the Indus and Sutledge by steam, as it is situated within the navigable limits of the latter stream."

The disagreeable qualities of coal in this country will not take away much from its value. Should that upon the Sutledge, therefore, turn out to be good in other respects, it must lead to important results; for the want of fuel has been one of the principal difficulties in perfecting the plans of the Indus steam navigation company. —*Courier*, Nov. 5.

ABOLITION OF DUTY ON BOOKS.

An official " Notification," dated November 21st, declares, " that in future, all books printed in Great Britain, or any of its possessions, shall be admitted into the ports subordinate to the government of Bombay, free of customs, if imported on British bottoms "

DAKSHINA TO THE BRAMHINS AT POONA.

Since the fall of the Peshwa, our government has made an annual distribution of Rs. 35,000 to learned Bramhins at Poona. A proclamation has lately been issued by the agent of the sirdars at Poona, notifying the resolution of government on the subject of this *Dakshina*, or annual charity. It is directed in this document, that, as perpetual bickerings and disagreement had existed between the Shastrees who were entrusted with the duty of distributing the *Dakshina*, and as the same has been a source of great trouble and inconvenience to government, they are removed from the office; and the Bramhins, whose names stand in the list of the present incumbents, are to receive their allowances directly from the collector's treasury, on signing their names in a roll kept in his department. Each Bramhin is to have a *sunnud* from government, which he is to produce at Poona, and the *Dakshina* is to be paid on the personal appearance of the incumbent. No additional names are to be admitted in the roll. A meeting of the Bramhins of Poona was held, in consequence of the promulgation of this order,

and it was unanimously resolved that a petition should be presented to government on the subject.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

The preparations for land and sea service are still being carried on, but the precise destination is still thought worthy of being kept a most profound secret. Correspondents have directed our attention to the Seiks and Shikarpoor, and told us the present bustle had something to do with one or both; but we have since heard some doubts thrown out as to the accuracy of those conjectures. Yet, taking a number of little circumstances into account, we do not feel disposed to throw our correspondents' surmises altogether overboard. As it is considered necessary to make a secret of the affair, we may allow that public attention will be, as much as possible, drawn from the spot where the treasure is concealed.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Nov. 2.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

The provisional committee at the presidency have published the result of the votes on the several propositions for the Military Retiring Fund, *viz.*—

1st. *Original.*—Shall the object of the fund be to provide for the retirement of one full colonel and to offer a bonus of Rs. 27,000 to three other field officers annually, who may be disposed to relinquish the service, being subscribers and eligible to accept the same?—For, 55; against, 175.

1st. *Amendment.*—Shall the question of the retirement of a full colonel be left out of the plan of the Retiring Fund, but be solicited as a boon in the memorial to the hon. Court?—For, 247; against, 24.

2d. Shall all effective field officers of infantry, and being subscribers having served 22 years in India, be eligible to accept the bonus?—For, 192; against, 85.

3d. Shall lieutenant-colonels only be entitled to accept the bonus?—For, 76; against, 180.

4th. Shall the offer of the bonus be made to officers as they stand by seniority on the general list for promotion?—For, 265; against, 5.

5th. Shall officers be allowed to retire in anticipation of the benefit of the fund?—For, 107; against, 168.

6th. If so, shall they receive it at the period they would have done had they remained in the service, or when the bonus descends to the place they held at the time of retirement?—For, 122; * against, 84. †

7th. If officers are allowed in anticipation to retire, shall they pay the subscription they would have done had they re-

* For granting it at the period they would have received it had they remained in the service.

† For granting it when the bonus descends to the place they held at retirement.

maintained in the service, to be deducted with interest from the bonus when paid to them?—For, 170; against, 62.

8th. Shall subscription commence from 1st January 1837?—For, 277; against, 7.

9th. Shall a minimum be established for officers taking the bonus? If so, the amount to be hereafter fixed?—For, 229; against, 49.

NATIVE EDUCATION.

The *Durpun*, giving an account of the examination of the General Assembly's school at this presidency, says: "The progress exhibited by the different classes was satisfactory; and considering that it is not quite a year since the school has been in existence, we join our contemporary of the *Chabuk* in thinking that it surpasses any thing that has ever been accomplished here in so short a time. The school at present contains upwards of two hundred boys of all classes and sects, Parsis, we believe, forming the greater part of the native students, which circumstance is probably owing to the locality of the school. This institution was founded by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who devotes a part of his time and attention to the improvement of the students, whom it is proposed to instruct in the various branches of literature, science, and Christian religion. The utility of this instruction has already been established by the large number of pupils who seek instruction under its roof; and from the zeal and ability with which it is at present conducted, it may ere long become a potent means of promoting the dear objects of those who have laid its foundation; and prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause of native education in general."

Ceylon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 22d November, the President, on moving an adjournment to the 15th December, said:—"I am anxious to make some observations bearing upon the speech which I addressed to you at the opening of the session, in reference principally to the intention of Government to impose an export duty upon all articles of Colonial produce. In the short interval that will elapse before our next meeting, the new scale of custom duties will be published, and I have now also to state that it has been determined altogether to abandon the present warehouse duty of one per cent. I am perfectly aware that the notice which this Government has given of its intention to impose an export duty on certain staple articles of produce now free, may bear the character of favouring export duties, and may furnish an apology for parties in argu-

ing that the Government has a disposition to adopt a system almost universally held to be objectionable. I am, therefore, anxious to make some declaration which may render it impossible for any party, with any shew of reason, to maintain this argument, and which will prove that the contrary has been and is the policy of this Government. Lord Ripon says: 'It is, therefore, probable that I shall have to direct that a moderate duty should for the present be imposed upon the whole of the exports, including cinnamon, that the existing rates should be gradually reduced and import duties substituted, in preference to the system now in force of relieving one class of landholders or the growers of one species of produce from all share of the public burthens, and ruining another class by monopoly and exorbitant taxation.'—It is impossible, I conceive, for words more clearly to express that equalization is the object, and not increase. His Lordship adds 'the more especially as the success which has attended the measure of your predecessor, in raising the import and reducing the export duties, affords the best assurance that the further prosecution of the same system would extend the trade and augment the revenue of the island.' The principle is here laid down in the clearest manner, and that the opinions of his Majesty's present Government vary in any degree, I have not the most remote idea. But it will be more satisfactory to illustrate by proofs the observations I have just made, and we shall then see if there is any plausibility in the objections which have been urged to the conduct of Government. How stand the facts? Our total revenue from export duties, independent of those on cinnamon, amounted, before the reduction of the duty on tobacco, to nearly £17,000—by reducing the tobacco duty from eighteen shillings to two shillings per cwt. we abandoned about £5,500 of our total revenue from exports, being at the rate of nearly thirty-three per cent—our remaining revenue from exports may be taken in round numbers at £11,000, and of this we now propose to give up £4,900, being a reduction of between forty and fifty per cent., leaving only between £5,000 and £6,000 per annum of export duties. I have entered into this detail to shew that the present act of the Government is no sudden or inconsiderate measure. I have, therefore, now explicitly to declare that this Government has no intention to raise the export duties beyond two and a-half per cent.—and I do not believe that the authorities at home would listen to any recommendation from this Government to that effect.—It is the unanimous opinion of the members of this Government, that the export duties ought rather to be still further diminished than augmented. This Government cannot pledge the Home Authorities, but it can and does pledge itself

that it would not feel it to be its duty to recommend any augmentation of the proposed rate of export duty. For the satisfaction of the public, I also think it right to explain that Government has no intention to recommend the imposition of a land-tax upon the articles mentioned in the Regulation No. 4 of 1829."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Currency.—The local Government have determined to introduce the use of the Company's rupee into this island, and three lacs and a-half of the new rupees have been sent thither from Madras, on H. M. ship the *Andromache*.

Military Insubordination.—It appears that some of the men of the King's regiments in this island having committed acts of insubordination, with a view of being transported thence to New South Wales, the military authorities have adopted severe measures to counteract this design. A private of the 97th, who struck his officer, was shot; another, being condemned to hard labour, was tried for violent behaviour, and received one hundred lashes, and being brought up again for a similar offence, attempted to assault the Court. The *Observer* states: "We believe that the military authorities have determined for no offence whatever to transport soldiers from this colony; but for such crimes as might incur that punishment, to inflict solitary confinement and long endurance of hard labour. It is utterly hopeless, therefore, for the soldiers to expect by committing offences, as many have lately attempted, to get themselves transported; for instead of this, they will find that the cat, solitary confinement, and hard labour, will be unsparingly inflicted; and that even death itself will rather be resorted to in extreme cases, as in that of Master-son, above alluded to, and to which, as an awful example, we would most earnestly entreat the attention of the soldiers. The system of solitary confinement in the army has latterly been much improved here, by the building of cells properly adapted for the purpose, and by the establishing of stricter discipline. That of hard labour has also become much more perfect, as the men are obliged to break a certain quantity of stones daily, and are allowed a bare sufficiency of food, without any spirits. The consequence of these improvements has been, that the soldiers now really dread such punishments, and do not consider them, as they formerly did, a relief from duty."

Penang.

A case of considerable importance to the convict population of this settlement was decided in our Court of Judicature

on Saturday last. A convict sued a free-man in equity, to compel him to execute a conveyance of a piece of land that the former bought of the latter, and for which he paid the greater portion of the purchase-money in 1830. There was a good cause made for the convict; but the court, at the conclusion of the trial, took objection to the right of the plaintiff, residing here evidently in no other character than that of a convicted felon, coming into that court and claiming civil rights. The Recorder was aware of the documents necessary to be produced in proof of a witness being an outlaw before his testimony could be rejected; but had some impression that the same strictness of proof was not legally required in an instance like the present, and thought some provision for preventing so flagrant an outrage against the laws of the country must be made at the time of the convict's transportation, and would be probably found in the convict office. The agents in the cause searched the records, but all that could be discovered relating to the plaintiff was an apparently customary list sent here with convicts, in which, among fifty transported hither in 1805 by the magistrates of the twenty-four per-gunnals for decoity and murder, stood the plaintiff's name and description. The court deferred judgment, and the plaintiff's agent obtained permission to argue the right of his client. The argument set up for the plaintiff was that, in order to oust him of his right to appear as a suitor in that court, it would be necessary to produce the original record of conviction and judgment, and to shew that the court under which the plaintiff was convicted was a court of competent jurisdiction; and that the outlawry should have been pleaded. The document produced from the convict-office amounted as evidence to nothing, neither had the defendant pleaded any disability on the part of the suitor. The Recorder, in passing judgment, stated, that although it was a clear principle of law that no attainted person could present himself as a plaintiff in a court of justice, or otherwise appear there in prosecution of any civil right, except for the purpose of reversing his attainder, yet the fact of his being so attainted must be established according to the rules of evidence; that an attainder was a matter of record, and that the proper evidence, therefore, was the record itself or an examined copy of it; that he could find no authority of any inferior degree of proof being admissible, unless it were shewn that superior or primary evidence was not to be procured, and that the only cases in which such secondary evidence had been admitted, were those in which it was expressly directed to be so admitted by some legis-

lative enactment. That in the present case, the only evidence of the attainer being the official register of the courts in this island, he felt bound to hold such proof insufficient. The court decreed the specific performance prayed for, and costs. —*P. W. I. Gaz., Oct. 1.*

The king of Quedah, it is stated, is still at Bruas, but we learn that orders had been received at Penang from the Supreme Government to take him to Malacca by force if he did not immediately proceed to Delli, and that in the event of his refusal he was to be secured and placed under surveillance at Malacca, so as to prevent his ever again becoming mischievous: or, in other words, deprive the unfortunate man not only of every means of regaining those lawful rights, in depriving him of which the British government bore so distinguished a part, but now, in order to secure his crown and territory to his enemies, to restrain his personal liberty! But such are the news from Penang; and if such orders have in reality arrived, their obvious inhumanity will in all probability hinder their execution, and save the Indian government from the further degradation of attempting to trample upon a powerless and fallen friend and ally, after having been the chief cause of his downfal and misfortunes.

H.M.S. *Wolf*, on her passage from Penang hither, conveyed a letter from the governor to the king at Bruas, the purport of which was, we understand, to persuade him to leave that place and proceed to Delli. Upon reading the despatch, he expressed his willingness to comply with the desire of the government, but was incapacitated from doing so from the want of provisions, sails, and other stores for the miserable vessel in which he was on board. He was found in this wretched condition, with only twenty followers, who still adhered to their old master in his calamities, while numbers again, less generous, had deserted to save themselves from starvation. The old man had not tasted bread for a long time past, and begged in clarity that some biscuit might be sent for his own use, bemoaning his hard fate, being now old, poor, and deserted; insulted, oppressed, and abandoned by his more powerful ally, who in justice and equity were bound to have protected him against all aggressions, and to have performed to the strict letter the solemn pledge in the manner it must have been understood by the less enlightened party, that "the countries of Purlis and Quedah and Pulo Penang should be as one country, and whoever should depart or deviate from any part of this agreement, the Almighty punish and destroy him,—he shall not prosper."—*Sing. Chron., Nov. 5.*

Singapore.

The Rajah of Delhi.—We noticed in our last number the arrival of a prahu commissioned by the rajah of Delhi to convey a letter to the resident councillor of this place, supposing it to have some connexion with the endeavours of government to repress piracy in the Straits. In this we are not mistaken, and we have since learned that the rajah or sultan, as he is more commonly called, of Delhi, expresses every desire to second the Straits' authorities in their exertions on that behalf, having deputed one of his council to enter into arrangements for the purpose. We are not aware that any other of the native princes or chiefs has yet met the application of the commissioners with so much alacrity, or symptoms of like sincerity—and as the rajah of Delhi is not only one of the most powerful chiefs on the east coast of Sumatra, but, unlike the majority, has never been accused or suspected of harbouring or encouraging pirates, we trust the local authorities will use every means to improve a good understanding with that chief.

The territory subject to the sultan of Delhi is perhaps the most fertile and productive of any along the whole extent of the east coast of Sumatra. It extends from the town of Delhi northward along the coasts to Timiang Point, a distance of about 40 miles, and southward to Point Pabuangang, or Bunga-Bunga, a distance of 15 miles, where the river Sudang forms its boundary. The interior limits appear by no means defined, but extend inwards from the coast until they approximate the dominions of the Battas, a distance apparently of 25 miles. The principal product of Delhi is pepper—of which 36,000 piculs are said to be annually exported—being either sent to Singapore and Penang, but mostly to the latter, or laden on board the vessels which visit the place for the purposes of trade. The cultivation of rice is very extensive, but not sufficient for the food of the inhabitants, as it is imported in considerable quantity for consumption. The culture of both of these articles, which are the principal products of Delhi, is, we learn, rapidly increasing. Bees' wax and sulphur, of which the latter is procurable in great quantity from the mountains of the Batta country, are also exported, as also ivory, but in limited quantity. Tobacco is cultivated to some extent. Kachang, or peas, of various descriptions, are grown with ease, and produced in abundance. The sugar-cane also flourishes in perfection, and a sufficient quantity of sugar is manufactured for the use of the inhabitants, besides what is consumed in the mastication of the cane itself. Pulses, yams, sweet potatoes, and other esculent vegetables, are natives of

the soil, and form part of the ordinary food of the inhabitants, besides Indian corn, which is extensively planted. They have also a great variety of fruits, and a valuable supply of timber, both for ship-building and furniture. Their domestic animals consist of the horse, cow, goat, &c., besides the buffalo, which also runs wild in their forests, where other wild animals also abound, of which the most formidable are the tiger, the bear, the elephant, and the rhinoceros. The population of the state of Delhi, which forms but a small portion of the whole territory subject to it, is said to amount to 20,000 Mahomedans and Battas.—*Free Press*, Nov. 17.

Treachery at Timor.—By the arrival of the *Diana* we were put in possession of a statement regarding the reception of the ship *Japan*, and bark *Kingsdown*, when these two vessels called, in February last, at Point Mobar, Timor, for the purpose of procuring refreshments for their crews. Both vessels were English South-Sea whalers, and upon their arrival, the chief at Point Mobar received them very kindly, selling them buffaloes, sheep, goats, and poultry. The bargains being all concluded, the commanders of both vessels and their surgeons were invited to dine with the chief, who, it is said, exhibited the utmost good-humour and friendliness during the repast, apparently pleased with the profits he had made with the strangers, until his satisfaction was somewhat disturbed by his being asked to deliver two goats which were still due. After some hesitation, it was agreed that two sheep should be taken for the two goats, but no sooner had they been placed in the boat, than they were instantly demanded back and goats delivered in lieu. To this time every thing appeared amicable between all parties, when the ship's boat left the shore, with the two commanders in one of them, to proceed on board; but they had only gone a very short distance, when the natives were observed to make a sudden rush from the beach to their huts, and from the latter back to the beach, when they commenced a heavy fire of musketry upon the two boats, which were at the time quite unprepared and unarned to encounter such treachery. We regret to add, however, before the boats were out of reach of the fire of these wretches, that Capt. William Simmons of the *Kingsdown*, and S. E. Aldwell, the carpenter of the *Japan*, fell victims to this unexpected and diabolical perfidy.

Point Mobar is about 40 miles to the eastward of Timor Copang, where the Dutch have a settlement, and we understand, that although Capt. Hill of the *Japan* represented the villanous transaction officially to the Batavian government not the slightest attention was paid

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to the communication, while this hardened insensibility on the part of that government, report states, appears to be justified upon the very best and most excusable pretext in the world for a Dutchman, namely, that the murdered people were not subjects of Holland.—*Chron.* Nov. 19.

Persia.

A letter from Tehran, dated the 15th October, states, that the Shah had assembled a very powerful army, consisting of about 25,000 regulars, 35,000 horse, and nearly 100 guns of different calibre; but from its magnitude it was already beginning to fall to pieces. No arrangement had been made for the commissariat, and the troops therefore in marching from Astrabad to Herat, a distance of more than 600 miles, would have been obliged to depend on provisions from the districts through which they would have to pass; but as it was impossible to subsist so large an army by such means, it was deemed utterly impossible that the expedition could proceed to Herat this year. But, independently of this, the 'Turkoman' would harass the troops on their march with 50,000 horse; and Herat, therefore, appears to be safe for the present year. It is therefore anticipated that the Shah will return with disgrace, which will tend not a little to shake the credit of the Russians. The writer indeed says, that the king may be expected to strangle the ministers who, bribed by Russia, had urged him to undertake this wild expedition. The finances of the country, moreover, are in such disorder, that if Herat is not taken this year, it seems utterly impossible to undertake an expedition next year.

Sir Henry Bethune having assumed the command of the troops in Persia, Col. Passmore will leave the country and possibly return to India.—*Cal. Englishman*.

"The *Shannon* arrived on the 4th December from Bishire. The letters she has brought from Persia, we regret to say, contain a variety of unfavourable reports regarding the British officers in the Persian service, and the state of the country generally. It appears that the young king, supported by the Russian ambassador, is as obstinately bent as ever upon the expedition to Herat and Afghanistan; but that Sir Henry Bethune, and the officers under him, declined to accompany his Majesty; who, thereupon, according to some accounts, ordered them into confinement, while by others it would seem that they were merely dismissed the service. As no advices have arrived direct from the capital since these events are alleged to have occurred, the exact truth (F)

cannot be ascertained, though, as all native letters agree as to the principal circumstances, considerable reliance may be placed upon them. As to the ultimate effects of the step Sir Harry Bethune has taken, none of the letters we have seen hazard a conjecture. It is to be feared, however, that though it may have been under all circumstances advisable, it will give the final blow to our rapidly waning influence in Persia.—*Cal. Cour. Dec. 7.*

Later accounts, direct from Persia, state that the shah had abandoned his design against Herat.

Siam.

A letter just received from Siam states, that a female white elephant belonging to the king had just fallen ill, in consequence of which all the business of the country was put a stop to. The king gave no audiences to any one, and all the princes, ministers of state, and other officers of government, were obliged to be in attendance night and day. They were not even allowed to return home at night, but were obliged to take refreshments in the presence of the elephant. The king himself paid his respects to her twice a day, offered her food in his own hand, and begged her not to leave him, but to remain and govern the country with him. His Majesty is said even to have shed tears upon this occasion. The priests surrounded the elephant and prayed continually; as soon as one party was tired, others immediately began, and the noise which they made was enough to make even a healthy elephant ill.—*Sum. Durpun, Dec. 24.*

China.

The "*Fairy*." In our Supplement for March last (last vol. p. 211), we gave an account, borrowed from the *Bengal Harbharu*, of the loss of Messrs. Jardine and Co.'s clipper the *Fairy*, and of the death of her commander, Capt. Mackay, in an action with a Chinese fort. The account was so circumstantial, that we could not suspect it to be entirely groundless, as it proves to be.

The vessel, it now appears, was taken possession of by the crew, who mutinied and killed their commander. The *Canton Press*, of October 8th, contains the following statement:—"Capt. Rees, of the *Colonel Young*, has just arrived, and his information is to the following effect, viz.: that a mutiny occurred on board of the *Fairy*, in which Capt. Mackay and another European officer lost their lives. The men who came on shore were mostly badly wounded, having taken the part of the captain. They are said to be twelve lascars, and one European or white man.

The *Fairy*, it appears, was not wrecked, but the mutineers (Manila and Macao seacummies) set sail after they had killed Capt. Mackay and his officer, and succeeded in expelling those friendly to him from on board the ship."

The following is the evidence of Achip, a native of Tseuen choo, who was sent up by Capt. Rees to Chio-po-kwei:

"I went on shore at Tohm, in Shmoungan district, one day's journey from Chio-pokwei. There I asked the people whether they had heard about the wreck of a foreign vessel, and some told me that they knew nothing about it; others said they had merely heard of such a thing. Tingko and Hoo, two natives of the place, became my guides. They knew that some of the crew of the *Fairy* had been delivered up to the Mandarins at Chio-po-kwei. On my arrival at that place I went into the office of the chief magistrate. The Mandarin asked me whether I was concerned with the barbarian ship; I knelt and answered that I was a fisherman, and had come to enquire about some shipwrecked foreigners. I was then brought to a white man with a long beard, upon presenting him with an outline of a ship, which had been given to me on purpose, and mentioning the name of Capt. Rees, the foreigner was greatly rejoiced; he spoke very much, but I could not understand him. He then drew a picture to the following effect: a vessel with two masts, on which the sails hung carelessly down; the crew either in the act of going into the boat, or hoisting out dollar boxes, whilst some money was represented as falling into the water. The whole was descriptive of hurry, because the water, according to the drawing, was gaining upon the vessel. He then described in gestures their going on shore, and the attack made upon them by the natives, mimicking their cutting heads, and wounding. He shewed me at the same time two wounds on his left side, one on the right, and another on his neck, whilst he described how he jumped into the sea when he saw the natives attacking the crew and endeavouring to take away the dollars by force, and how he was nearly drowned and forced to swim back to the shore; he however landed in another place, and was thus separated from the remainder of the crew. Upon asking him by signs where the landing was effected, he constantly said Tsaou-chin, Tsaou-chin, which I could not comprehend. According to what I was able to learn, the landing took place at a village a little above How-tosan in Chio-po-kwei district. This is a barren spot, where the natives are much given to thieving and piracy. He talked afterwards very much, of which I could not understand a single word; whilst

drawing his hand across his neck, he exclaimed 'Captain Mackay killed;' and gave me to understand that the same misfortune had happened to a boy on board the *Fairy*. The next day, after an absence of thirty-six hours, I returned to the *Colonel Young*, and was again despatched to the above place on the 31st September, in company with Yim, a Canton man. On my arrival, this my companion was greatly annoyed by the numerous cross-questions of the Mandarins—yet he was permitted to hold one hour's conversation in broken English with the foreigner, whilst surrounded by the police-runners; I had therefore no opportunity of talking with him privately, and hearing what he had been told by the foreigner; but availing himself of a favourable moment, he said to me, 'tell Capt. Rees that twenty mariners have been killed.' I understood that thirteen men of the remaining crew had been sent to Fuh-chow-foo, one of whom I learnt had been badly wounded in the head, and that the foreigners who still stayed behind were to be transported the next day to the metropolis."

Medical Missionary Society. Mr. Colledge, Dr. Parker, and Mr. Bridgman, have circulated at Canton proposals for forming a Medical Missionary Society in China. The objects which are proposed to be accomplished by the Society are as follows:—That those who shall come out as medical missionaries to China may find here those to whom they can apply for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country; and that by this means their services may be made immediately available, while, at the same time, they may be put in the way of learning the language, for the purpose of fitting themselves to practise in parts of the country to which foreigners have not hitherto gained free access.

Canton papers to the 28th December state, that a meeting had been convened to determine on the best mode of testifying respect for the memory of Captain Horsburgh; and it was determined to erect a lighthouse at Padra Branca, the entrance into the Straits of Singapore, which should bear his name. The merchants and the black tea-men had settled their differences, and adjusted, as it is termed, the prices; but yet, it is added, difficulty continued as to determining the quality, which made it not easily practicable to decide what they should be. Prices of tea are described as being generally above the contract rates. Several vessels were loading with tea for Europe. One of the hong merchants is stated to have suspended his payments.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Education.—The attention of the New South Wales public was deeply engrossed with the subject of education. General Bourke having received a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated 30th of November 1835, containing a copy of the "Regulations and directions issued by the board of commissioners of national education in Ireland," and had laid the same before the Legislative Council. The debate that took place is thus characterized by the *Australian* of the 26th of July: "After one of the most animated and ablest debates that have taken place in our legislative assembly, a division ensued. We are gratified at being able to satisfy the anxious inquiries which were made throughout yesterday on this momentous topic, by announcing the names of the voters for the government measure: Chief Justice Dowling, Col. Snodgrass, C.B., the Attorney-general Plunkett, Major Gibbs, Mr. Lithgow, Mr. Blaxland, Mr. Bell, Mr. Berry. Against it: The hon. Alexander McLeay, Esq., Colonial Secretary, Mr. Campbell, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Jones.

"The next thing to be done is, we believe, the appointment of a board of education, to whom the money is to be issued for the purposes of those schools, such as providing masters from England, &c.; and that the board will have to frame rules and appoint books to be read. It is rumoured the board will consist of the Governor, the Protestant and Catholic Bishops of Australia, Rev. Mr. M'Garvie, and others, consisting of seven—three of the church of England, two Roman Catholics, and two Presbyterians. Probably a year will elapse before the experiment can be made, and those who do not like the schools will not attend—and the legislature need not renew the grant, if the schools are not found acceptable to the people."

The minority (which subsequently was joined by the Bishop) had published an advertisement, condemning the system as "subversive of the fundamental principles of Protestantism."

Governor Bourke has laid his minute of expenditure for 1837 before the Legislative Council, the whole estimated amount of which was taken to be £240,677. The following passage occurs in the minute:

"I have much pleasure in stating that his Majesty's government have intimated their intention of remitting any further claims on the treasury of this colony, on account of the supplies furnished by the commissariat prior to the year 1832. A copy of the despatch of Lord Viscount

Glenelg to this effect is now laid on the table."

Among the estimates for the year 1837 are the items of £1031 towards the department of the colonial botanist, and of £200 towards the expense of the Australian museum.

Drunkenness.—The mania for temperance societies appears to have dwindled away. A few months ago, we were in sanguine hopes that they would have been the means of checking the awful spread of intemperance, which appears to flourish beyond precedent in the climate of New South Wales, and where it was, with rapid strides, ruining hundreds of persons, who, but for such baneful practice, would have been respectable members of society. The truly appalling instances we have recently read of coroner's inquests held on the victims of this vice, must strike a new corner forcibly of our degraded condition. An old inhabitant of the country, from being so frequent a witness to the effects of intemperance, looks on it, and the consequent causes, with apparent indifference: his long residence in the colony, where scenes of the most depraved descriptions are of daily occurrence, excite in him no emotions—no concern.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Sept. 13.

Convict Management.—In the list in the *Official Gazette* of the 21st inst., of runaway convicts, appears the name of Thomas Sullivan, per *Moffat*, who absconded from Hyde Park Barracks on the 7th. This man is understood to be identical with the Sullivan who figured in the late London papers, as one of the robbers of the Custom-house; and we have seen in one of those journals an account of his trial, and of the sentence passed upon him. The picture drawn by the judge of the horrors of the captivity that would have to be borne by this man, as the penalty of his offence, seems to have elicited marked observation in England; for we find the newspapers describing the grades of punishment in these colonies as they are thought to exist at home, with great exactness, and declaring that the consequences of a sentence to Norfolk Island, are such as to render death a happy release. The man Sullivan was sentenced to that penal settlement for life, with an admonitory preface from his judge that frightened half the Court out of their senses. He arrived here in the ship *Moffat*, having, as it is stated, enjoyed some exemption from the common lot of his associates on board. On the disembarkation of the prisoners by the *Moffat*, it appears that he accompanied them to Hyde Park barracks, and was soon after employed as an overseer of a gang of men in the vicinity of that establishment; with such a sentence before him as that passed by the judge, and with the oppor-

tunity afforded by the gross neglect which placed the means of escape within his reach, it is not to be wondered at that he absconded. As this man cannot be known to the police, and is said to have money in the custody of others, there is every chance that he will succeed in escaping from the colony, and in turning his sentence into ridicule, and the system of convict management in New South Wales into derision and contempt.—*Ibid.* September 27.

The Bishop.—Bishop Broughton appears to have given some umbrage by his earnest opposition to the Irish system of education in this colony, against which he has petitioned the Legislative Council, (where he has no seat,) praying to be heard against it.

The *Sydney Gazette* of the 15th and 20th September has the following paragraphs. On Sunday the 11th instant, the congregation at Parramatta Church, amongst whom were Judge Burton, Mr. M'Arthur, and the sheriff, was not a little surprised at seeing his Excellency the Governor and Captain Westmacott leave the church the moment the Bishop entered the pulpit. His Excellency must have been ill; but lest this should excite any alarm, we are happy to state that the governor was perfectly well the following morning.

On Sunday morning last (Sept. 18th), Capt. Hunter, the military secretary, with his three children, visited St. James' Church, and occupied the pew of the governor; the service had proceeded without any interruption by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, until the Bishop commenced reading the communion service; but his Lordship had scarcely opened his mouth before Capt. Hunter opened his pew, and with his three children made a hasty exit from the church. Indisposition has been stated as the cause of the military secretary's retreat.

PORT PHILIP.

The following Government notice appears in the *Sydney Gazette*: "Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, Sept. 9, 1836. His Majesty's Government having authorized the location of settlers on the vacant crown lands adjacent to the shores of Port Philip, under the same regulations as are now in force for the alienation of crown lands in other parts of New South Wales, and several persons having already passed over there from Van Diemen's Land, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain William Lonsdale, of the 4th, King's own Regiment, to be police magistrate for that district, of which all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice. Arrangements are in progress

for effecting the survey and measurement of such parts of the land near Port Philip as it may be expedient to dispose of in the first instance; but until the same have been completed, of which due notice will be given, no applications for purchase can be entertained. In the mean time, it is distinctly to be understood, by those persons who may be desirous of resorting to Port Philip from other parts of New South Wales, or from Van Diemen's Land, that no advantage will be obtained by the occupation of any land at that place, previously to its conveyance by a legal instrument from the Government of New South Wales, as without such title, the land (unless required for public purposes) will be subject to be put up for competition at a public sale, and sold to the best bidder."

H.M.'s ship *Rattlesnake* proceeded to Port Philip on the 20th, with the proper authorities on board, to take formal possession.

SWAN RIVER.

An important arrangement is in agitation, and we believe is nearly determined upon, to open a communication with King George's Sound overland. The following is understood to be the outline of the proposed plan: a detachment of the 21st regiment, under the charge of Lieut. Armstrong, will be stationed half-way between King George's Sound and King William's River, a distance of about seventy miles, where an establishment will be formed, and every protection given to parties settling in that neighbourhood. Surveyor-general Roe passed over this portion of the country on his late excursion, and found the district available for pastoral and agricultural purposes; indeed, it appears that, after travelling over about thirty-five miles of indifferent land immediately adjoining the Sound, a rich and fertile country extends

from thence to the York district. Through this line of country the road will run; it is well watered, and there are no impediments to obstruct the communication.—*Colonist*.

Cape of Good Hope.

Cape papers to the 12th of February contain documents respecting the emigration from that colony towards the north and east, to show that it had not been so extensive as was supposed. It appears that seventy-six farmers, with their wives, families, waggons, &c., had passed over the boundary from the Winterberg; and the paper contends that such a number is not remarkable, observing that for many years back not fewer certainly than seventy-six persons had crossed the Orange River every dry season "in search of freedom, and grass for their sheep and cattle," often returning with the rains. The accounts are still favourable regarding the Caffres, the chiefs of whom, in order to guard against the temptations to outrageous conduct, had come to the resolution "to leave off drinking with the traders;" and in furtherance of which resolve an official notice had been published at Graham's-town and along the frontier, warning the subjects of the colonial government sojourning in Caffraria, for the purpose of trading or other occupations, against selling, bartering, or encouraging the distribution of brandy or any kind of spirituous liquors to the Caffres, and declaring that the violation of this order would expose offenders to the confiscation of their property without the least reserve, half thereof to go to the informer.

A proclamation had been issued by the Governor, renouncing the province of Adelaide, and absolving the natives thereof from allegiance to the king of Great Britain.

Postscript.

Files of Madras papers to the 17th December have arrived; but they contain no local intelligence which had not reached us by other channels, by overland conveyance.

An overland despatch has arrived from Bombay, which left January 29, brought by Col. Robertson and Mr. Wedderborne. It was not made up by the government. It brings some letters. The parties stayed at Malta, and forwarded thence the letters. It is stated that the Bombay government had fixed May 1 and July 1 to forward packets *via* the Red Sea, by Company's cruisers or steamers, according to the season.

Bombay papers to the end of December state, that the offer of a portion of the steam-fund to the government for the purpose of maintaining a communication with Europe, *via* Beyrout, was likely to be accepted. The government had determined to erect a monument to the memory of the officers and men of the Euphrates expedition who perished at Anna. Subscriptions from the public were required to complete the object. Subscriptions for the relief of the widows and children of the sufferers had previously been opened.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

COLONEL VANS KENNEDY.

Head-Quarters, on the River, off Benares, Oct. 13, 1836.—The attention of the Commander-in-chief in India was attracted some weeks since by a letter in a public journal, bearing the signature of "Vans Kennedy," and appearing to be from Col. Vans Kennedy, of the Bombay army, addressed to the editor of the *Englishman* newspaper, which is published in Calcutta.

As a letter so signed and so addressed, and published, could only be looked upon as specially intended for the consideration of the officers of the Bengal army, and as it contained matter (as the Commander-in-chief thinks) much more calculated to produce evil than good, he was inclined to notice it immediately he had perused it. As, however, he had too high an opinion of the good sense of the officers of the Bengal army to think that any harm could arise from delay, he determined, in the first place, to ascertain from Col. Vans Kennedy himself, whether he acknowledged the letter to be his.

He has this day received the Colonel's acknowledgment, that he is the author of the same; and, therefore, he proceeds to comment upon it.

The grievances of the Colonel, on which, from his publication, it must be inferred, that he seeks the sympathy of the Bengal army, are three-fold.

The first, his having been removed from his situation, as judge advocate general of the Bombay army.

The second, his not having been subsequently nominated to the command of a brigade.

The third, that he has been tried by a court-martial, for disobedience of orders.

Every officer must know, from the general practice of the military service, that if a subordinate does not discharge the duties of the staff situation which he fills, to the satisfaction of his superior, he must be liable to be removed.

This was the point of failure of Col. Vans Kennedy; and the civil government of the Bombay presidency, concurring in the views of the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army relative to the Colonel's conduct, (whatever it may have been) he was displaced from his office.

It rarely happens, that any man is displaced without deeming himself wronged; but to help our judgment in this case, we have the opinion of the Commander-in-

chief of the Bombay army, and of the civil government, to set against that of the individual interested.

When displaced from his situation, he was ordered to join his regiment; which he did: but on a brigade command subsequently falling vacant, he was passed over; and a junior officer was appointed to the command.

Col. Vans Kennedy thinks proper to assert, that his seniority gave him a title to such command.

The Commander-in-chief of the army of India denies the correctness of this doctrine.

He asserts that seniority, fitness being absent, gives no title whatever.

He cannot conceive words to be put together, which could leave less doubt on the subject, than the letter of the Hon. the Court of Directors, No. 65, of the 17th Dec. 1834, published in the general orders of the army, of the 1st June 1835. The Court says,

"We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion, that officers have no strict right to succeed to the appointments of brigadier, or brigadier general, on the ground of mere seniority;" and this opinion is only qualified, by an expression of their firm reliance, that the claims of officers "arising out of length of service, will never be set aside, except on public grounds."

The question then is, had the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army in this case legitimate "public grounds?"

It appears from Col. Vans Kennedy's own statement, that he had been filling a civil office on the staff for eighteen years; and had been absent from all regimental duty twenty-nine years, his whole period of service having been thirty-six years.

He had, therefore, never commanded a battalion, either in quarters or the field, and probably was (as a practical officer) utterly ignorant of all the alterations, which have taken place in the tactics of the army, since the time of his early service, as a subaltern.

Is this legitimate "public ground" for the officer at the head of an army, whose duty it is to watch over its discipline, and who is responsible to the Government, that (as far as he has authority) the troops are in proper hands, to act upon?

The Commander-in-chief of the army in India deems that it is a quite legitimate "public ground;" and he does not doubt, that it was one of those grounds alluded to in the order before quoted.

It has been asserted, that ignorance on such subjects is no bar to command in

the Indian army: but the Commander-in-chief is willing to believe this to be an aspersion.

At all events, he does not admit such a doctrine: nor will he believe, that such will be advocated by the Hon. the Court of Directors, or the army.

The third grievance remains to be considered: and what is advanced in the course of its discussion by the Colonel, forms a principal reason for his Exc. the Commander-in-chief thus addressing the army.

It appears, that, in obedience to orders, Col. Vans Kennedy, after his removal from the staff, joined his regiment: but, owing to contumacy, or some other cause, (the former would necessarily be inferred by those officers and soldiers, who were aware of the circumstances of his case) he never appeared on the parade of his regiment for a period of six months.

A rumour of this neglect (as circumstances seem to indicate) having transpired, a return was called for by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, through the general officer commanding the division of the army to which Col. Vans Kennedy's regiment belonged, calculated to show the fact.

A return was accordingly made through the officer commanding the brigade, which return proved, that the truth really was, as had been supposed.

The officer commanding the brigade therefore issued an order, the intention of which evidently was to direct that Col. Kennedy should attend the parades of his regiment. This order, from his superior officer, the Colonel demurred about obeying; and he was in consequence placed in arrest, and subsequently tried by a court-martial.

The example thus placed before the Bengal army, of an officer commanding a regiment taking leave to abstain from all out-door duty, and to absent himself from all parades, for six months in succession, although upwards of 300 men were present in quarters, deserves marked condemnation: and the Commander-in-chief in India condemns it accordingly. If the Colonel's absence was either necessary or warrantable, it should have received the previous sanction of his superior officer.

There is a doctrine which the Colonel has advanced, respecting obedience to superiors, or rather what constitutes disobedience, which may be law; but, if it is, it is so adverse to discipline in an army, and so contrary to former practice, that the Commander-in-chief is surprised at its advocacy by any soldier of rank. The Colonel says to the effect following:

I had only given an intimation "of an intention to disobey," but had not actually disobeyed. You did not afford me time to disobey; but you placed me in arrest;

and thus I am unjustly dealt by, because I had not committed the disobedience.

Let us see how this doctrine would operate carried a little farther.

The European officer orders his subadar, or other subordinate officer, to parade his company six hours subsequently.

The subadar replies: I shall not do so. According to the law now laid down, the European officer is not to place the subadar in arrest, because he has not had time to complete his disobedience.

This seems to be the law advanced by Col. Vans Kennedy!

The Commander-in-chief is quite sure, that discipline cannot be maintained, if such law is to be acted upon.

On a consideration of the whole published letter, he offers his advice to the army not to follow the examples which Col. Vans Kennedy has thought proper thus to lay before them; but rather to profit by them, as affording instances of conduct which should be carefully shunned by all those who desire to prosper in their profession.

The Commander-in-chief cannot conclude, without expressing his decided opinion, that this sort of *ex parte* publication, which is calculated (and probably intended) to derogate from the character of a superior officer of the army, and in which the Colonel directly imputes "extreme injustice" to some person or persons, is not calculated to do good, or to lead to just conclusions; and, therefore, is little becoming any officer, but more especially one of high rank in the army, whose experience should have taught him better.

His Excellency will not fail to make known to the Hon. Court of Directors, through the Supreme Government, his view of such proceedings; and how much he deprecates publications which are calculated more to excite dissatisfaction in the army, than to do any public service.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The head-quarters of the 46th N. I. to move from Gurravarrah, on 15th Dec., towards Jubbulpore, leaving two companies at the former post, besides supplying an equal detail for the duties of Seonee.

The head-quarters of the 66th N. I., to move from Baitool towards Hussingabad, on the 15th Dec., leaving two companies for the duties of the former post.

The post guns, and artillery details attached, to accompany the head-quarters of regiments respectively to Jubbulpore and Hussingabad.

PROMOTION OF LIEUT.-COLONELS TO THE RANK OF COLONEL.

Fort-William, Nov. 14, 1836.—The following paragraphs (1 and 2) of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of

Directors, to the Governor-General of India in Council, dated the 6th July 1836, are published for general information :

" Para. 1. We have the satisfaction to acquaint you that, in compliance with our request, the General commanding in chief has expressed his concurrence in the suggestion made in your letter of the 29th May 1835, that on every occasion requiring it, the brevet conferring the rank of colonel on all lieutenant-colonels of the same Presidency senior to those who obtain that rank regimentally, shall be made to extend throughout India, instead of being limited as at present to a particular Presidency.

" 2. You will accordingly take immediate measures for granting the commission of colonel to all lieutenant-colonels of whatever Presidency who may be senior, as such, to any lieutenant-colonel attaining the rank of colonel regimentally, with such dates of rank as shall maintain their relative seniority with each other as lieutenant-colonels."

The following paragraphs (1 to 5) of a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 27th July 1836, are published for general information and future guidance in regard to the promotion of lieutenant-colonels of the Indian army to the rank of colonel :

" Para. 1. Having had under our consideration the present system of promotion to supply regimental vacancies in the rank of colonel, we have resolved that promotion shall hereafter be made in the following manner, *viz.*

" 2. The senior lieutenant-colonel of the infantry on the Bengal establishment shall, immediately on the occurrence of a vacancy as colonel of a regiment in that arm of the service in Bengal, be promoted to the rank of colonel, and all lieutenant-colonels of the armies of the three Presidencies, who are senior to him as such, shall be promoted in consequence to be brevet-colonels.

" 3. A lieutenant-colonel of infantry on the Madras or Bombay establishments, or of the cavalry, artillery, or engineers, at any one of the three Presidencies, for whom there may be regimental vacancy as colonel, shall succeed immediately to that rank, provided he is the senior lieutenant-colonel of the three establishments, but not otherwise.

" 4. Lieutenant-colonels of infantry of the Madras and Bombay armies, and lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, artillery, and engineers, of the three Presidencies, not being seniors as lieutenant-colonels in India, who may succeed by seniority to the command of regiments, to be denominated lieutenant-colonels commandant, their promotion to the rank of colonel being suspended until

their seniors of the Bengal infantry shall have been promoted to the rank of colonel.

" 5. Such officers will nevertheless succeed to all the advantages and emoluments to which they would have been entitled if promoted to the rank of colonel."

REPORTS ON THE MERIT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort-William, Judicial and Revenue Department, Dec. 20, 1836.—The periodical reports on the official characters, qualifications, and conduct of all the covenanted officers of government in the judicial and revenue department, called for under the resolutions of the right hon. the Governor-general in Council, dated the 28th of January 1834, having been discontinued, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, by the resolutions of the right hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, dated the 27th of June last, and published in the *Gazette* of the 2d of July following, it has become necessary, under the orders of the Supreme Government, cited in the margin,* to provide some method that shall not be open to the objections that have been urged against a system requiring superintending officers to prepare, at stated intervals, an analysis of the official characters of all the officers under them ; but that shall, nevertheless, be sufficiently effective for the objects which that system was organized to obtain, and of which the importance has been fully admitted.

Those objects are, firstly, the carrying into effect the principle, which has been specially enjoined, of " enforcing responsibility in all superior functionaries for the incapacity or neglect, or wrongs committed by the civil servants under them, unless they are, as the cases may admit, either redressed, or reported to government." Secondly, the bringing to the knowledge of government all instances of eminent merit and qualifications

* In obedience to the Hon. Court's instructions, it will be publicly notified that those Reports shall henceforth be discontinued ; but I am, at the same time, directed to state that his Lordship in Council is strongly impressed with the expediency of adopting all methods short of the systematic personal Reports which have been interdicted by the Court, for the purpose of bringing to notice the manner in which every Public Office is conducted, in order that officers distinguished by merit may be brought forward and promoted, and that suitable notice may be taken of the conduct of those who are negligent and incapable.

The right hon. the governor of Fort-William in Bengal is requested, therefore, in communication with the lieutenant-governor of the N. W. Provinces, to prescribe to controlling authorities in the several departments of government, an improved system of reporting the results of administration, or to issue such other instructions as to his lordship may seem best calculated to promote the object contemplated by the system now discontinued, namely, that the promotion of the service may be usefully and efficiently distributed, and its discipline and spirit upheld.

amongst its covenanted officers of all ranks; so that the government may be enabled, generally, to reward merit, to stimulate exertion, and to secure to the public service for vacant offices the best qualifications available.

The following Rules, in amendment of those already prescribed for preparing reports of the results of administration, have accordingly been proposed by the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal, in communication with the Hon. the Lieutenant-governor of the N. W. Provinces, and have been approved by the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council: they are now promulgated for the information and guidance of all officers in the judicial and revenue department subject to the orders of the governor.

In hearing appeals from the zillah courts, every judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut shall note, as each case proceeds, any points that may strike him as affecting materially the character of the court below, and whenever, at the conclusion of an appeal, any judge may be of opinion that the proceedings of such a court have been either remarkably well, or remarkably ill-conducted, it shall be his duty to make a note thereon for the consideration of the court, collectively, at their English sitting. The court will determine in what manner these notes may best be made available in the preparation of their annual report, for the expression of their collective opinion on the quality of the business performed by every zillah judge.

The court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut is hereby required to make a special report on the subject of any zillah, in which they may be of opinion that the state of civil business is such as to make it desirable, for the sake of the public interests, that measures should be immediately taken to remedy the evil. In cases of less importance, it shall be the duty of the court to notice in their annual Report any serious defect which they may believe to exist in the administration of civil justice in any district under their jurisdiction.

In addition to the number of cases decided by each zillah judge, the number of miscellaneous judicial orders passed by him, and the number of days employed in sessions' business, which information is now given in the annual report of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that report shall in future show the number of appeals, regular and special, lodged against such decisions and miscellaneous orders, the result of all the appeals of a like nature from each judge decided on during the course of each year, and the number of days in which each judge sat for the transaction of civil business.

Corresponding information, with reference to the *Asiut. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 23. No. 89.

spect to the proceedings of the several session judges, must be embodied in the annual reports submitted to Government by the court of Sudder Nizamut Adawlut on the administration of criminal justice; and a corresponding method for laying the necessary information before that court, collectively, must be adopted.

It shall be the duty of the several commissioners of circuit to report, in their half-yearly police returns, their opinions on the general efficiency of the police of each district under their superintendence, and on the manner in which the various business in this department has been performed by each of the officers among whom it is distributed. It will also be the duty of each commissioner to notice prominently in these reports the extent to which the services of the assistants to the magistrates and joint magistrates in his division have been employed, and the consequences of such employment, in order that the application and abilities of the several officers of the junior grades of the service may be brought distinctly under the view of the Government.

It will be the duty of the Sudder Board of Revenue, immediately upon the close of every Bengal and Fusly year, to submit to Government a statement of all outstanding arrears of revenue in every Bengal or Fusly District, with a note of the proportion per cent. which such arrears may bear to the jumma in each case, and to remark, where necessary, in what degree the result is attributable to the conduct of the collector or deputy collector of each district.

Until the completion of all resumption and settlement business, the annual division reports required from the Sudder Board of Revenue, shewing the business that has been done in those departments during the past year, and the plan of operations for the approaching cold season, will necessarily be continued. In these reports, as far as those particular duties are concerned, the Sudder Board of Revenue are hereby required to represent every case in which the conduct of the officers employed has been distinguished by zeal and discretion, or by the contrary faults, and to call upon the commissioners and collectors under them to furnish them with all statements of the allotment of work to their assistants, and with all the other materials that may be necessary to enable them satisfactorily to perform the duty above required of them.

It is hereby declared, that it is the duty of the Sudder Courts and Board, of the commissioners, of the collectors and deputy collectors, and of the magistrates and joint magistrates, to report to their immediate superior every case in which they may be of opinion that a covenanted officer, subordinate to them, is decidedly (G)

disqualified to discharge efficiently the duties entrusted to him; and it is hereby notified to all such functionaries, that it is considered an essential part of their duty to make themselves acquainted with the manner in which their subordinate officers perform their duties; and that they themselves will be held responsible for any mischievous consequences that may result from any inefficiency, bad habits, or serious errors of conduct of those under them, that ought to have been known to them, unless they report the same for the information of their superiors.

In framing the Rules which have been above prescribed, the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal has discharged the duty committed to him of improving, as far as possible, the established system for the control of the civil administration; for ensuring to efficiency its just reward; and protecting the public interests from the consequences of incapacity or neglect. But he cannot allow the opportunity of promulgating the Rules to pass, without making known to the civil service in these provinces the high satisfaction with which, since his arrival in India, he has observed the zeal, the diligence, and the success with which, with rare exceptions, they have applied themselves to the performance of their various and arduous functions. To their character and public spirit, more than to the operation of any formal system of supervision and control, he looks for a perseverance in the same meritorious exertions, and for a maintenance of the same careful regard, in their important and often delicate trusts, alike to public and to individual rights.

BURMAH PRIZE-MONEY.

The *Gazette* of 21st Dec. contains a General Order respecting the distribution of the Burmah prize-money. The Commanders in Chief share each Co.'s Rupees 14,909.7.3; Generals and Flag Officers, 4,969.13.1; Field Officers and Commanders and Captains of the Navy, 1,037.2.10½; Captains, Lieuts. of the Navy, &c. 143.5.9½; Subalterns, Assist. Surgeons of vessels, &c., 65.15.6½; Non-Commissioned Officers, Midshipmen, &c. 14.15.6½; Privates, Seamen, &c., 2.9.4½. Total amount Co.'s Rupees 4,77,102 8.9.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT W. JENNINGS.

Head-quarters, Camp, Allahabad, Nov. 3, 1836.—At a general court-martial, held at Mhow on the 2d Sept. 1836, Lieut. Wm. Jennings, of the 68th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct highly unofficer-like, and incompatible with military discipline, in having by drunkenness induced an attack of *delirium tremens*, thereby disabling himself from the performance of his duty as subaltern officer of the day on the 10th of July 1836, the same being a repetition of similar misconduct on the 30th April, the 22d May, the 6th and 7th July 1836.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Lieut. William Jennings, of the 68th regt. N.I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him; and they do therefore sentence him, the said Lieut. William Jennings, to be dismissed the service.

Approved,

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com. in Chief, East-Indies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Nov. 15. Mr. H. Walters to be a temporary member of Sudder Board of Revenue.

22. Mr. A. Grote authorized to exercise full powers of a magistrate in zillah Hooghly, during intended tour of officiating magistrate, Mr. Samuels, through interior of that district.

Mr. J. Lewis to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 4th or Moorsshedabad division, v. Mr. Walters promoted.

Mr. E. M. Gordon to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of the 15th or Dacca division, and special commissioner under Reg. 111. of 1834 for district of Sylhet, v. Mr. Lewis.

Mr. F. Cawley to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr.

25. Mr. H. S. Lane to act as salt agent at Tumlook, during absence of Mr. T. P. Marten.

29. Mr. R. P. Nisbet to be civil and session judge of Moorsshedabad, v. Mr. E. M. Gordon.

The following officers to be deputy collectors for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue: *viz.*—Mr. Wm. Taylor, in zillahs Burdwan, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and deputy collectorate of Bancoora; Mr. G. A. C. Plowden, in zillahs 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorsshedabad; Mr. W. P. Goold, in zillahs Rajshahye, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, and deputy collectorates of Bogra and Pubna; Mr. F. Lowth, in zillahs Jessore and Backergunge; Mr. M. W. Carruthers, in zillah Dacca, in addition to his present jurisdiction; Mr. F. J. Morris, in zillah Shahabad, v. Mr. B. J. Colvin, officiating, likewise, as deputy collector of same class in zillah Sarun, and to be permanently vested with duty in both districts on departure of Mr. Quintin on furlough; v. Mr. R. N. Farquharson to officiate in zillah Patna.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to officiate as magistrate and collector of Burdwan, in the room of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. John A. F. Hawkins to be session judge throughout jurisdictions of Captains Ramsay and Lewis, assistants to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, for purpose of trying persons committed by those officers.

Mr. B. J. Colvin to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of southern division of Cuttack.

Mr. F. Skipwith to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan.

Mr. D. J. Money to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore.

Mr. E. H. C. Monckton authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Backergunge.

Mr. F. B. Kempt, ditto ditto in Bulloah.

Baboo Roopchand Bhowe to be deputy collector in zillah Maldah, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

30. Mr. C. C. Hyde to be salt agent of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore.—Mr. W. P. Palmer to remain in charge during absence of Mr. Hyde.

Mr. Richard Walker to be collector of government customs at Calcutta.

Mr. William Bracken to be deputy collector of sea customs at Calcutta, v. Walker promoted.

Lieut. J. S. Phillips appointed to charge of revenue survey of pergunnah Buldakhul, in zillah Tipperah.

Dec. 3. Mr. W. J. H. Money to officiate as magistrate and collector of zillah Tipperah.

6. Mr. A. Smelt to officiate as additional judge of zillah Burdwan.

Mr. J. Staniforth to officiate as civil and session judge of Backergunge.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly to officiate as magistrate and collector of Midnapore.

Mr. G. W. Battye to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Mr. C. Tottenham to be joint magistrate and deputy collector in Binnloah.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell to be deputy collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue in zillah Sylhet, officiating likewise as deputy collector of same class in zillah Tipperah, and to be permanently vested with duty in both districts, on Mr. Bruce's promotion.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sylhet.

Mr. A. C. Heyland to officiate as civil and session judge of Rajshahy.

Mr. W. M. Dirom to officiate as magistrate and collector of Rajshahy.

Mr. R. Hampton to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rajshahy.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to officiate as opium agent at Benares, during absence of Mr. Trotter.

17. Mr. F. E. Reid to officiate a joint magistrate and deputy collector of Buggoora.

Mr. W. T. Trotter to officiate as magistrate and collector of Purneah.

19. Thos. Holroyd, Esq. to be sheriff of Calcutta during ensuing year.

22. Mr. J. T. Mellis to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Burdwan, v. Mr. G. Adams, whose appointment has not taken place.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 14th or Moorshedabad division.

Mr. K. Murchison, governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, reported his departure from Prince of Wales' Island for Calcutta on the 6th Nov., preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to England on furlough. Mr. Bonham took charge of the government of those settlements on the same date, under the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe having passed an examination on the 13th Dec., and being reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in the native languages, the order issued on the 5th October last for that gentleman's return to England is cancelled.

Mr. T. Young, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in the native languages.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins has been permitted to proceed to Rohtuck, and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station.

Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart., reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment on the 4th Dec.

Reported their return:—Messrs. F. W. Russell and George Tod, from England; Mr. G. F. Brown, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 22. Mr. Charles Smith, to presidency, for two months, preparatory to his return to England.—23. Messrs. H. Fraser, senior, W. S. Alexander, and R. W. Barlow, to Europe, in the present season.—25. Mr. T. P. Marten, to Cape, for two years, for health.—30. Mr. W. St. Q. Quinton, to England, for health.—30. Mr. C. C. Hyde, to sea, for eighteen months, for health.—Dec. 5. Mr. C. H. Cameron, to Cape, for a period not exceeding two years, for health.—Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, to Cape, for twelve months, for health.—7. Mr. G. J. Morris, to Europe, in present season.

BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE N.W.P.

Nov. 9. Mr. W. De H. Routh to officiate as magistrate and collector of Delhi.

Mr. J. L. M. Lawrence to officiate as magistrate and collector of south division of Delhi territory.

Mr. C. Gubbins to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuck.

Mr. A. Fraser to officiate as magistrate and collector of northern division of Delhi territory.

11. Mr. A. Shank to be a deputy collector for purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining in first instance, cases under Regs. II. of 1819, IX. of 1825, and III. of 1828, within zillah of Gornackpoor.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to officiate as civil and session judge of Delhi, making over charge of his present office of officiating magistrate and collector of Meerut to Mr. T. J. C. Plowden, the joint magistrate and deputy collector.

16. Mr. J. Maberly authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Meerut.

23. Mr. H. W. Deane to officiate as collector of Banda.

25. Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector under magistrate and collector northern division, Delhce territory.

26. Mr. G. A. Bushby to receive charge of office of secretary to Lieutenant-governor in judicial and revenue department from Mr. Macsween, and perform duties until further orders.

Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as magistrate and collector of Humnecpoor.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 26. Mr. C. Macsween, secretary to the Lieut.-governor N.W.P., to presidency, for three months, preparatory to applying for permission to visit the Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Henry Lushington, to Europe, in the present season.—30. Mr. Robert Neave, to England.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 7. The Rev. Chas. Wimberly to officiate as district chaplain at Barrackpore and chaplain to Governor-general,—the appointment to be made permanent on departure of the Rev. Dr. Parish to Europe on furlough.

The Rev. Anthony Hammond to officiate as chaplain of the Old Church on departure of the Rev. R. B. Boyes to Cape of Good Hope.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Oct. 3, 1836.—Lieut. J. W. Robertson, of engineers, to join head-quarters of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Oct. 8.—Assist. Surg. K. M. Scott to perform medical duties of Gowaharrah, as well as Gowa-hattee, during absence of Mr. Hunter proceeding to presidency on sick leave.

Oct. 31.—Ens. A. P. Phayre, 7th N.I., doing duty with Assam I. Inf., at his own request permitted to resign his appointment, and rejoin his corps.

Nov. 1.—Capt. E. R. Watts removed from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 4th tr. 1st brigade horse artillery.

Nov. 2.—Capt. C. Dallas new prom. (on staff employ), posted to 4th comp. 4th bat. artillery.

Supermund. 2d-Lieut. C. Douglas to proceed to Agra, and do duty with 4th comp. 4th bat. artillery.

Nov. 9.—Capt. R. D. White, 69th N.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Sir Thomas Amburey, Kt. and C.B.

Ens. R. Hill, 4th, permitted to resign appointment of acting interp. and qu. mast. to 31st N.I., to which he was nominated on 28th Sept. last.

Assist. Surg. W. Bogie, M.D., posted to 65th N.I., and directed to join.

Nov. 10.—Unposted Ensigns R. H. Alexander and R. A. Smith to do duty with 70th regt. at Barrackpore, and Ens. Allan Cameron, at his own request, with 54th N.I., at Meerut.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin posted to 51st N.I.

Nov. 11.—Surg. A. Davidson, M.D., of 1st L.C.,

to afford medical aid to artillery attached to Meywar field force; date 31st Oct.

Superintending Surg. W. A. Venour removed from Agra to Benares circle of medical superintendence.

Superintending Surg. S. Ludlow removed from presidency to Agra circle, and Superintending Surg. W. Findon from Benares to presidency circle of superintendence.

Surg. D. Henton, 57th N.I., to act as superintending surgeon at Benares, during absence of Superintending Surg. Venour.

Surg. R. Brown to resume medical duties of regt. to which he belongs.

Asst. Surg. A. Wood, M.D., to afford medical aid to troops, and detail of sappers and miners, forming escort of Com.-in-chief.

Cornet W. G. Prendergast posted to 8th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares; and Cornet W. F. Tytler to 9th do. at Nussereabad.

Fort William, Nov. 14.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. Geo. Penrice brought on effective strength of regt. of artillery.

Nov. 21.—Ens. W. C. Erskine, 73d N.I., to do duty with Assam L. Inf., v. Ens. A. P. Phayre resigned.

Cadet of Cavalry L. H. Hardyman admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Messrs. James Willis and J. B. Lowth admitted on estab. as veterinary surgeons.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 15.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Woodburn, 44th N.I., to act as brigade major to Malwah field force, during absence, on leave, of Brigade Maj. Cheape; date 1st Nov.

Asst. Surg. R. Christie to be garrison assistant surgeon at Allahabad.

Nov. 18.—The following orders confirmed:—Capt. John Hay, 35th N.I., to officiate as major of brigade in Oude, as a temporary arrangement.—The services of Asst. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., 4th tr. 2d brig. horse artillery, placed at the disposal of political agent of Loodianah; date 31st Oct.

The following postings and removals of medical officers made:—Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., from 27th to 11th N.I.—Asst. Surgs. W. Stevenson, senior, to 1st N.I.; J. S. Sullivan, from 51st to 4th do.; E. H. Allingham, from 63d to 24th do.; W. O. H. McCheyne to 26th do.; S. M. Griffith to 34th do.; J. S. Sutherland to 60th do.

Capt. P. Craigie, 1st assist. adj. gen. of army, to be deputy post master at head quarters.

Lieut. F. Wallace, invalid pension estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowance at Benares, instead of Baitool.

Nov. 19.—The following removals of Lieut. Colonels made:—H. Burney (on staff employ) from 70th to 19th N.I.; J. H. Littler from 19th to 70th do.; J. Anderson (on furl.) from 8th to 39th do.; T. S. Oliver from 30th to 11th do.

Nov. 23.—The following unposted officers to do duty:—Cornet M. J. Turnbull with 8th L. C. at Sultanpore, Benares.—Ensigns E. Forbes with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore; and S. H. J. Davies with 51st do., at Dinapore.

Surg. M. Powell removed from 64th to 54th N.I., and directed to join at Meerut.

Nov. 25.—Capt. P. P. Turner, 61st N.I., to be 2d in command to Ramgurni light. inf. bat.; and Cornet E. Harvey, 10th L. C., to have charge of detachment of 5th local horse attached to that corps.

Nov. 26.—Capt. John Hay, 35th N.I., to be Persian interpreter to Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Freeth, 55th N.I., to be adj. to that regt., v. Jellicoe prom.

Nov. 29.—The following removals and postings made:—Major Gen. and Col. Sir H. Worsley, K.C.B., (on furl.) from 23d to 10th N.I.—Colonels W. Casement, C. B., (on staff employ) from 7th to 23d N.I.; R. C. Andree (new prom.) to 7th do.; A. Galloway (new prom., on furl.) to 58th do.; H. Huthwaite (on furl.) from 29th to 15th do.; P. Le Ferre (on leave) from 15th to 29th do.—Lieut. Col. F. Young (on staff employ) from 58th to 7th N.I.; J. Frushard (new prom.) to 53th do.;

W. G. Mackenzie (on leave of absence) from left wing European regt. to the 6th N.I.; J. Orchard (new prom., on furl.) to left wing of European regt.; R. Rich from 23d to 22d N.I.; E. Wyatt (on leave) from 22d to 23d do.; H. Cock (on leave) from 30th to 29th do.; C. F. Wild from 62d to 30th do.; R. Chalmers (on furl.) from 22d to 62d do.

Agra, Nov. 21.—Asst. Surg. D. Gullan, 14th N.I., authorized to take charge of medical duties of civil station of Shahjehanpore.

Fort William, Nov. 26.—Asst. Surg. J. Innes, M.D., to be surgeon, from 11th Nov. 1836, v. Surg. James Clarke, dec.

Lieut. George Gordon, 50th N.I., to command Resident's escort at Catmandhoo, v. Capt. G. H. Robinson, 34th N.I., proceeding to Europe.

Dec. 5.—*European Regt.* (left wing). Lieut. and Brev. Capt. William Shortreed to be capt. of a company, and Ensign D. Seaton to be lieut. from 15th Nov. 1836, in suc. to Capt. James Marshall retired.

55th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Freeth to be capt. of a company, and Ens. W. G. Horne to be lieut. from 1st Dec. 1836, in suc. to Capt. W. P. Welland retired.

73d N.I. Lieut. Peter Abbott to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. J. Michell to be lieut., from 1st Dec. 1836, in suc. to Capt. N. Stewart retired.

Capt. G. S. Lawrenson, 3d bat. artillery, to act as assist. adj. gen. of regiment, during absence of Capt. Cartwright.

Capt. John Jervis, 5th N.I., to officiate as paymaster of native pensioners at Meerut and Hapur during absence of Capt. Hoggan.

Lieut. James Drummond, 19th N.I., to superintend drilling of Paik company at Cuttack.

The following officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieuts. H. A. Boxcawen, 54th N.I., and H. Stone, 49th do., 27th Nov. 1836; C. B. Hall, 40th do., and H. Halded, 7th L. C., 3d Dec. 1836.

Capt. P. C. Anderson, 64th N.I., permitted to resign his app. of 2d in command of Mhairwarrah Local Bat., and is accordingly placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

52d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Moore to be capt. of a company, from 24th Nov. 1836, v. Capt. T. P. Ellis dec.—Supernum. Lieut. R. Morrieson brought on effective strength of Regt.

Asst. Surg. T. W. Burt permitted to continue in charge of medical duties of civil station of Tipperah, till 1st Feb. 1837.

Dec. 19.—**60th N.I.** Capt. Charles Fitzgerald to be major, Lieut. W. Riddell to be capt. of a company, and Ens. G. P. Whish to be lieutenant, from 1st Dec. 1836, in suc. to Major Archibald Dickson retired.

Asst. Surg. John Wood app. to medical duties of civil station of Gawalparah, v. Asst. Surg. T. C. Hunter, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

Supernum. Cornet T. T. Tucker brought on effective strength of cavalry, v. Cornet W. D. S. Hannay dec.; 2d Dec. 1836.

Mr. J. C. Brown admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

22d N.I. Capt. Charles Hamilton to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Stewart to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. D. McPherson to be lieut. from 26th Nov. 1836, in suc. to Major F. C. Robb retired.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 9.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Veterinary Surgs. J. B. Lowth and J. Willis to do duty, former with 1st tr. 2d brig. horse artillery at Dum-Dum, and latter with 5th L. C. at Cawnpore; date 23d Nov.—Ens. G. M. Prendergast to do duty with 9th N.I. at Barrackpore, instead of with 50th at Dacca.—Asst. Surg. J. Barber to have medical charge of artillery division assembled for annual practice at Cawnpore.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. C. Scott, 20th N.I., to act as station staff at Loodianah, v. Lieut. Bridge, 62d, who has marched with his corps.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. A. Cowpar, 59th N.I., to act as adjutant to left wing, during its separation from head quarters of regt.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. G. C. Armstrong, 47th N. I., to be 2d in command to Ramguri light inf. bat., v. Capt. Turner, permitted to resign that situation.

Cornet E. Harvey, 10th L. C., permitted to resign command of detachment of 5th local horse serving with Ramguri light infantry, to which he was nominated in Orders of 25th Nov.

Lieut. G. B. Tremenheere permitted to resign adjutancy to corps of sappers and miners.

Lieut. J. Gilmore, of engineers, directed to join head-quarters of sappers and miners at Delhi.

Dec. 14.—1st Lieut. F. Gaitskell, 4th comp. 3d bat., to act as adjutant to artillery assembled at Sultapore, Benares, for annual practice.

The following removals and postings made:—Surge. J. J. Paterson (on furlough) from 41st to 18th N. I.; E. J. Yeatman, M.D., from 11th to 41st do.; C. Mackinnon (on leave) from 32d to 42d do.; J. Duncan from 6th to 32d do.; D. Campbell (on leave) from 15th to 16th do.; J. Immes, M.D., (new prom.) to 15th do.; G. G. Campbell (on furl.) from 9th to 29th do.; P. Carruthers, from latter to former corps.—Assist. Surg. J. Davenport, M.D., from 21st N. I. to 10th L. C.; H. R. Bond (on furl.) to 48th do.; A. Gibbon and H. J. Tucker, M.D., to proceed, former to Agra, and latter to Cawnpore, and to do duty under Superintending Surgeons at those stations.

Dec. 15.—Cornet L. H. Hardyman to do duty with 8th L. C. at Sultapore, Benares.

Lieut. J. F. Verner, 60th N. I., to act as adj. to 5th Local Horse, as a temp. arrangement.

Dec. 16.—Ens. J. P. Goad, 66th, at his own request, removed to 1st N. I., as junior of his rank.

Dec. 22.—Brigadier Oglander to join at Cawnpore, and take command of station, reporting himself to Brigadier Gen. R. Stevenson, C. B.

The following removals and postings to take place in the Regt. of Artillery:—Col. W. Hopper from 7th to 3d bat.; Col. H. Faithfull from 3d to 7th bat.; Capt. C. Dallas (on staff employ) from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 1st tr. 3d brigadeforce artillery; Capt. R. Horsford (new prom.) to 4th comp. 4th bat.

The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. R. Younger, 56th N. I., to act as station staff, during absence, on duty, of Capt. Thompson, deputy-assist. adj. gen.; date 8th Dec.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. P. Milner 31st N. I., to act as detachment staff to troops assembled for service in Singhbloom; date 29th Nov.

Ens. G. Ballie, 5th, at his own request, removed to 72d N. I., as junior of his rank.

Fort William, Dec. 26.—Artillery. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Alexander to be capt., and 2d Lieut. R. Walker to be 1st lieut., from 21st Dec. 1836, in suc. to Capt. W. Bell, dec.—Supernum. 2d Lieut. C. Douglas brought on effective strength of regt.

Lieut. G. M. Sherer, 57th N. I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 20th Dec. 1836.

The services of Ens. S. A. Abbott, 51st N. I., placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N. W. Provinces, for employment in revenue survey department.

Jan. 2.—Assist. Surg. W. A. Green, attached to civil station of Ghaseepore, to perform medical duties of civil station of Howrah, v. Assist. Surg. J. Jackson, whose services are placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of North-Western Provinces.

Cadet of Infantry E. Hall admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The services of the following officers placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for employment in revenue survey, viz. Lieut. B. W. Goldie, corps of engineers; Lieut. H. L. Thullier, artillery.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Nov. 28. Capt. James Marshall, left wing European Regt., on pension of a major, from 15th Nov. 1836.—Capt. W. P. Welland, 55th N. I., on pension of his rank, from 1st Dec. 1836.—Superintending Surg. W. A. Venour, medical establishment.—Dec. 3. Capt. Niel Stewart, 72d N. I., on pension of a major, from 1st Dec. 1836.—19. Major Archibald Dickson, 60th N. I., on pension of his rank, from 1st Dec. 1836.—Major F. C. Robb, 22d N. I., on pension of his rank, from 26th Nov. 1836.—26. Major D. Bruce, 26th N. I., on pension of a lieut. col., from 1st Jan. 1837.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Dec. 26. Capt. W. Foley, 10th N. I., deputy assist. com. gen., at his own request, from 1st Jan. 1837.

Lieut. and Adj. J. Coke, 10th regt. N. I., having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William to be qualified for the office of Interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

The undermentioned officers having been pronounced qualified in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages by district committees, are exempted from further examination, except by the examiners of the College of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they visit the Presidency, viz. Nov. 25. 2d Lieut. R. Warburton, artillery; Lieut. J. Shaw, and Ens. T. F. Patterson, 2d N. I.; Lieut. and Adj. E. Hay, 35th do.; Lieut. J. Hunter, 53d do.; Ens. M. E. Sherwill, 64th do.—Dec. 8. Lieut. H. Marsh, 3d L. C.; Ens. H. P. Budd, 17th N. I.; Ens. J. Chambers, 21st do.; Ens. J. Duncan, 26th do.; Ens. J. Morrison, 30th do.; Ens. J. D. Fergusson, 36th do.; Ens. W. Morrison, 54th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe. Oct. 17. Major R. C. Macdonald, 49th N. I.—Capt. W. H. Wake, 45th do.—24. Lieut. W. C. Carter, 34th N. I.—Lieut. Edward Watt, 6th L. C.—31. Capt. Wm. Conway, 53d N. I. (arrived at Madras).—Nov. 7. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. H. Littler, 19th N. I.—14. Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st do.—Cornet W. H. Hepburne, 5th L. C. (restored to his regiment by order of the Court of Directors).—Assist. Surg. John Colvin, M.D.—Major Thomas Wardlaw, 45th N. I.—21. Major F. C. Robb, 22d N. I.—Lieut. F. W. Hardwick, 10th N. I.—Lieut. C. Darby, 52d N. I.—Capt. G. Gillman, 31st N. I.—Capt. H. C. Will on, 25th N. I.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan—28. Capt. G. R. Crawford, regt. of artillery.—Capt. James Cook, 12th N. I.—Major Richard Home, 73d do.—Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D.—Major John Davies, 71st N. I.—Dec. 5. Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, left wing European Regt.—Capt. W. Vernon, 33d N. I.—Lieut. F. Raleigh, 1st N. I.—Lieut. W. R. Dunmore, 31st N. I.—Assist. Surg. James Davenport, M.D.—26. Major I. Campbell, 12th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Tritton, 41st N. I.—Jan. 2. 1837. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. H. T. Roberts, C. B., 5th L. C.—Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N. I.—Capt. P. Brown, 29th N. I.—Capt. W. G. Leunox, 43d N. I.—Capt. A. Webster, ditto.—1st Lieut. B. W. Goldie, corps of engineers.—Lieut. H. Lyell, 43d N. I.—Surg. G. Angus.—Lieut. Col. J. Orchard, European Regt.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 21. Lieut. N. D. Barton, 6th L. C., on private affairs (vid Bombay).—Lieut. Wm. Lindsay, 10th N. I., on ditto.—Capt. T. B. P. Festing, invalid estab., on ditto.—28. Capt. G. A. Smith, 9th N. I., on private affairs.—Capt. W. H. Halford, 41st N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. G. W. Bishop, 71st N. I., on ditto.—Surg. D. Harding, on ditto.—Dec. 3. Assist. Surg. James Morice, on ditto.—5. Lieut. F. Collyer, 5th L. C., on ditto.—12. Lieut. Joshua Wilcox, 4th N. I., for health.—19. Lieut. J. S. Boswell, 19th N. I., for health.—Lieut. John Hunt, 22d N. I., for health.—Lieut. Henry Cheere, 74th N. I., for health.—Ens. Henry Weaver, 54th N. I., for health.—Ens. W. C. Fullerton, 69th N. I., for health.—Assist. Surg. W. M. Buchanan, M.D., for health.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. P. Wade, 13th N. I., on private affairs.—Lieut. T. W. Morgan, 14th N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. John Locke, 22d N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. C. H. Burt, 64th N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. Charles Hutton, 20th N. I., on ditto (vid N. S. Wales).—Col. J. N. Smith, 59th N. I. (brigadier general, late in command of Saugor division), for health.—Col. P. Le Fevre, 29th N. I., on private affairs.—20. Capt. W. Mackintosh, 5th N. I., for health.—Cornet W. H. Tweedale, 8th L. C., for health.—Ens. F. H. Hawtre, 37th N. I., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. Duncan, M.D., for health.—Maj. J. Davies, 71st N. I., on private affairs.—Capt. J. R. Birrell, 11th N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. A. H. Shepherd, 14th N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. J. French, 14th N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. F. C. Milner, 36th N. I., on ditto.—Lieut. J. Sutherland, 56th N. I., on ditto.—Assist. Surg. D. Browne, for health (instead of to the Cape).

To visit Presidency (preparatory to making application to retire from the service).—Dec. 15. Capt. C. Fitzgerald, 60th N. I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 19. Lieut. Col. G. T. D'Aguiar, inv. estab., for two years, for health.—26. Capt. H. R. Murray, 73d N.I., for two years, for health.—Jan. 2. Surg. C. Mackinnon, for two years, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Nov. 21. Capt. John Cartwright, assist. adj. gen., of artillery, for two years, for health.

Cancelled.—Nov. 28. The leave to Europe granted to Assist. Surg. Wm. Stevenson, sen.

His Majesty's Forces.

To Europe.—Lieut. W. V. Jillard, 16th Lancers.—Lieut. M. G. Dennis, 4th Foot, on private affairs.—Lieut. Guest, 16th Lancers.—Lieut. Secombe, 26th Foot, for health.—Maj. Romney, 17th Foot, for one year (with intention to retire on h. p.)

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Calcutta.

Nov. 25. *Strathisla*, Johnston, from New South Wales.—27. *L'Aube* (24 guns), Perry, from Brest and St. Dennis, with General Allard on board.—Jan. 2, 1857. *Solph*, Vahl, from Singapore and Penang; and *John William Durr*, Ewart, from Madras and Coringa.—4. *Heulens*, Rand, from Boston; and *Edward*, Cheney, from Singapore.—6. *Brilliant*, Gilkeson, from Liverpool and Rio de Janeiro.

Departure from Calcutta.

Jan. 3. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

Nov. 29. *John Bagshaw*, Blyth, for Mauritius; and *New York Packet*, Gregory, for Colombo.—Jan. 5. *Herzban*, Huxtable, for Liverpool.—7. *Ann*, Pybus, for China.—9. *London*, Wimble, for London.—10. *Duke of Clarence*, Sandford, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 7. At Moorshedabad, the lady of A. Kean, Esq., m.d., of a son.
10. At Secrole, Benares, Mrs. Thomas Cox, 18th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Baitool, the lady of Capt. F. Seaton, 66th regt. N.I., of a son.
11. At Calcutta, the lady of A. Garden, Esq., m.d., of a son.
— At Serampore, Mrs. C. Kiernan, of a son.
20. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Woolridge, Esq., of a son.
— At Futtighur, Mrs. Joshua Rowe, of a son.
21. At Calcutta, the lady of R. H. Snell, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
26. At Beerbhoom, the lady of Henry Chapman, Esq., assist. surg. of the Governor-General's body guard, of a son.
Nov. 7. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Lamb, 51st regt., of a son.
— At Berhampore, the lady of J. M. De Verriue, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Shahjehanpore, Mrs. George Gaumnisse, of a son.
10. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. James Hewett, 52d N.I., of a son.
— At Mutundary, Jessore, Mrs. John Oman, of a daughter.
12. At Korunta Dhee, the lady of Capt. A. C. Spotteswoode, of a daughter.
— Mrs. George Brown, of a son.
— At Comillah, the lady of F. Courjon, Esq., of a son.
14. Mrs. John Wallace, of a son.
— Mrs. L. Young, of a son.
15. At Baraset, the lady of George Battye, Esq., C.S., of a son.
16. Mrs. Thomas Beckett, of a daughter.
17. At Agra, the lady of Brian Hodgson, Esq., of a son.
— At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. Latouche, of a daughter.
18. Mrs. Thomas Ribeiro, of a daughter.
19. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. Nash, 43d N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. J. W. Roberts, of a son.

19. At Elambazar, the lady of John Erskine, Esq., of a son.

20. At Patna, the lady of R. N. Farquharson, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— At Nursingpore, the lady of Lieut. G. P. Thomas, of a son, still-born.

21. At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. W. Cassabon, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of C. A. Cantor, Esq., of a son.

22. At Fort William, the lady of Frederick Corby, Esq., garrison surgeon, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Guilleron, of a daughter.

23. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. J. L'Estrange, of a son and daughter.

24. Mrs. M. Roberts, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. Skinner, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. H. S. Ham, of a son.

— Mrs. F. X. Henriques, of a son.

26. At Pooree, the lady of J. M. Brander, Esq., m.d., of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thos. Black, Asiatic Lithographic Press, of a son.

— Mrs. W. W. West, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Mouhyr, the lady of H. Clarke, Esq., of a son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Wickins, relict of the late Mr. C. M. Wickins, of a son.

4. At Calcutta, the lady of W. P. Palmer, Esq., C.S., of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of A. D. Kemp, Esq., attorney-at-law, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. J. H. Birch, deputy judge advocate-general, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Weaver, of a son.

8. Mrs. D. W. Hill, of a son.

— Mrs. Samuel Smith, of a son.

9. At Lucknow, the lady of Major Lowe, 2d N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of James Irving, Esq., of Canton, of a son.

25. At Chowringhee, the lady of G. W. Anderson, Esq., of a son.

29. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Capt. Torckler, of a son.

30. At Calcutta, the lady of George Pratt, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. H. Court, of a son.

31. At Esplanade Row, the lady of Wm. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 1, 1857. Mrs. S. M. Gasper, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 8. At Dinapore, Mr. F. W. Fitzroy to Mrs. A. Havell.

Nov. 11. At Calcutta, Mr. Edward Jones to Miss Mary McLauchlan.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. James Anderson Potter to Miss Ann Stephen.

14. At Dinapore, Mr. William Westcott to Miss Eliza Havell, of Deggah.

17. At Meerut, Trevor Chichey Plowden, Esq., C.S., to Frances Wilhelmina, only daughter of the late A. Schafalitzky de Moadel, Esq.

21. At Calcutta, Mr. John Archibald Bontein to Miss Mary Gregory.

22. At Calcutta, John Monteith, Esq., of the Ballymange Tannery, to Miss Sarah Stacy, of the French and English millinery warehouse, Government Place.

23. At Calcutta, Capt. R. D. H. Macdonald, 5th regt. L.C., to Mary, eldest daughter of James Henry Crawford, Esq., of the Bombay civil service.

— At Sultanpore, Benares, Lieut. Thos. Moore, 18th regt. L.C., to Isabella Maria, third daughter of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq., of the Bengal medical service.

— At Calcutta, Priscilla Susanna, daughter of Edward Wakefield, Esq., to Henry, son of Abel Chapman, Esq., of Woodford, in the county of Essex.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. P. Melk, H.M.'s 49th regt., to Mary Anne, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Francis, Company's military service.

7. At Calcutta, D. W. McKinnon, Esq., of the Madras army, to Arabella Pollock Maxwell, eldest daughter of Francis Hamilton, Esq.

15. At Calcutta, the Rev. Anthony Gartin to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Judge, Esq.

Jan. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Ross to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Wallis.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 12. At Secrole, Benares, Mrs. S. Freed.
 16. At Moulmein, Mr. D. Vandockum, aged 28.
 29. At Fort William, from the effects of a *coup de soleil*, Ens. C. T. W. Boswell, 29th regt. N.I.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. John Davis, of the ship *Repulse*, aged 39.
 Nov. 4. At Deesa, Anna Maria, wife of Lieut. Bowen, H.M.'s 40th regt., and daughter of the late Capt. Charles Turner, R.N.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Rees, wife of Mr. V. Rees, aged 24.
 6. At Deyrah Dhoon, Sophia Isabella, wife of Major J. Jenkins, H. M. 11th L. Drags.
 — At Calcutta, Josephina, wife of Mr. Joseph Vander Beek, aged 30.
 7. Mr. Fidel Hayer, cutler, aged 45.
 9. At Meerut, Mrs. M. A. Symott, aged 21.
 11. At Mussoorie, James Clarke, Esq., late garrison surgeon of Cluniar, in his 38th year.
 14. Drowned in crossing a nullah, on his way to his factory, Parselly, Kishnaghur, George Dent, Esq., aged 26.
 15. At Surajguriah Factory, near Monghyr, Edmund Mannington, Esq., indigo planter, of Bhau-gulpore.
 17. At Jeypore, aged about 45, Hookum Chund, elder brother of Jotha Ram.
 18. At Calcutta, Mr. F. Young, aged 65.
 — Mr. Isaac Davis, hair dresser, aged 59.
 19. Mrs. J. Thomas, aged 42 years.
 20. At Buxar, Mrs. John Varley.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. R. Miallah, aged 18.
 — At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Evans, H.M.'s 26th regt.
 24. At Meerut, Capt. T. P. Ellis, of the 52d regt. N.I., aged 35.
 25. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard George, aged 42.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Wm. Fairrow, of the ship *John Bageshaw*, aged 19 years.
 27. At Calcutta, R. J. Barwell, Esq., son of Arthur Champion Barwell, Esq., C.S., aged 26.
 — Mrs. Bethana Moorzel, aged 75.
 Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Mendes, aged 30.
 5. At Calcutta, Mr. Thos. Wallace, aged 29.
 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Ridley, junior.
 8. At Serampore, Mrs. Luis Christian.
 9. At Calcutta, Vard in M. Vardan, Esq., aged 33.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Lewis.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Harding.
 13. At Calcutta, Mr. Domingo Albert.
 — Mr. John Matthew, aged 75.
 19. Mr. Bartholomew Vally, aged 43.
 31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Reid, aged 31.
 Jan. 2. Mr. Thos. Macintosh, aged 56.
 3. At Calcutta, Mr. E. L. Turnbull, joint proprietor of the Carruthurst School, aged 29.
 5. At Asseerghur, on his way to England, J. G. Deedes, Esq., C.S., eldest son of the Rev. J. Deedes, rector of Willingale, Essex.

Madras.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. R. B. FITZ GIBBON.

At an European General Court-martial, held at Fort St. George on the 24th Oct. 1836, Capt. R. B. Fitz Gibbon, of the 5th regt. L. C., was arraigned by order of the Commander-in-chief, on the complaint of Major John Wallace, of the 46th regt. N. I.

Charge.—"I charge Capt. Richard Beresford Fitz Gibbon, of the 5th regt. L. C., and paymaster in the Southern Division, with scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

First.—"In having, at Madras, on the 25th June 1836, in a pamphlet, purporting to be a statement of facts, and circulated by him, falsely asserted that the court-martial, of which I was the president, which assembled on the 7th April

in the same year, for the trial of Gunner Leach of the 2d batt. of artillery, would not permit him, Capt. Fitz Gibbon, to offer explanation though solicited through the deputy judge advocate, when he, Capt. Fitz Gibbon, was ordered into close arrest, by that court, on the 15th of the same month; such assertion being contrary to fact.

Second.—"In having, at the same time and place, in the same pamphlet, falsely asserted, that he was compelled to come into court a prisoner though prosecutor: such assertion being contrary to fact.

Third.—"In having, at the same time and place, and in the same pamphlet, falsely asserted, that the said court-martial sent Corporal Thipthorpe, of His Majesty's 54th regt. of Foot, out of court a prisoner, and ordered him to be kept in solitary confinement all night: such assertion being contrary to fact.

Fourth.—"In having, at Trichinopoly, on the 7th of April, in the same year, falsely stated, on oath, before the said court-martial of which I was president, that he, Capt. Fitz Gibbon, had never walked to the artillery practice ground after sun-set: such statement being contrary to fact.

Fifth.—"In having, at the same place, on the 14th of the said month, in a note addressed to Capt. Lachlan McLean, of the 6th regt. N. I., officiating deputy judge advocate, falsely stated as follows: 'I know nothing of Corporal Thipthorpe, and can only suppose, when he said I gave him thirty rupees, he mistook me for some one else:—whereas, he, Capt. Fitz Gibbon, subsequently acknowledged to the same officer, and admitted in the said pamphlet, that previously to his having written the note in question, he not only knew the said Corporal Thipthorpe, but had given him no less a sum than Rs. 200.

Sixth.—"In having, at the same place, on the 15th of the said month, when prosecutor before the court-martial of which I was president, done his utmost to mislead the court into the belief of testimony upon oath, which he, Capt. Fitz Gibbon, knew to be false, by entering a protest against impugning the denial upon oath by Corporal Thipthorpe, of the receipt of any sum of money from him, Capt. Fitz Gibbon, whereas he, Capt. Fitz Gibbon, then well knew, and has subsequently admitted, that money had been paid by him to Corporal Thipthorpe, and that the denial thereof, by that individual, on his oath, involved the crime of perjury.

Seventh.—"In having, at the same place, on the 30th of August in the same year, before the court of enquiry, of which Lieut. Col. B. McMaster, of the 23d regt. of L. Inf., was president, falsely stated as follows: 'I can positively assert that, at the dinner to General Lindesay on the

28th of October, I also wore a cavalry uniform; such statement being contrary to fact, and contrived for the purpose of misleading the authority to whom the proceedings in question were to be submitted.

Eighth.—“In having, at the same place, on the 5th Oct. 1835, indecently exposed his person to private Cornelius Shea, of H. M. 54th regt. of Foot.

“Madras, 21st Sept. 1836.”

Capt. R. B. Fitz Gibbon, of the 5th regt. L. C., and paymaster in the southern division, charged, in addition to the charge originally preferred against him, on the representation of Lieut. Col. Mildmay Fane, of H. M. 54th regiment.

Additional Charge.—“With scandalous infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First.—“In having, at Trichinopoly, on the night of the 6th Oct. 1835, indecently exposed his person to private Andrew Hammon of H. M. 54th regiment.

Second.—“In having, at the same place, shortly afterwards, on the same night, in like manner exposed his person to corporal John Goode, of the same regiment.

“Madras, 24th Sept. 1836.”

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the first instance of charge, —that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the second instance of charge, —that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the third instance of charge, —that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the fourth instance of charge, —that the prisoner is guilty.

On the fifth instance of charge, —that the prisoner is guilty.

On the sixth instance of charge, —that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the seventh instance of charge, —that the prisoner is guilty.

On the eighth instance of charge, —that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the first instance of the additional charge, —that the prisoner is not guilty.

On the second instance of the additional charge, —that the prisoner is not guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. R. B. Fitz Gibbon, of the 5th regt. L. C., and paymaster of the southern division, to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) W. SEWELL,

Colonel and President.

(Confirmed.)

(Signed) P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-chief.

Madras, 18th Nov. 1836.

Mr. R. B. Fitz Gibbon is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

ENS. P. F. THORNE.

At an European general court-martial, held at Kamptee, on the 29th Oct. 1836, Ensign P. F. Thorne, of the Madras European regt., was placed in arrest by order of Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, commanding the regiment:—

Charge.—“For highly irregular, un-officer-like and contumacious conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

First.—“In having, at Kamptee, on the 5th Oct. 1836, in making entry of a division order of the same date, in the orderly book of the company to which he belongs, written in large characters, triply underlined and waved, such parts of the order as conveyed a reprimand to himself: with intent thereby to cast contempt and ridicule upon the officer commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force.

Second.—“In having, at the same place, on the 6th of the same month, neglected to obey the regimental orders, of the 4th of the same month, wherein he had been duly warned and directed to read the daily division and regimental orders, every evening, to his company, at sun-set roll-call.

Third.—“In having, at the same place, on the 6th of the same month, committed a similar neglect of orders.”

Finding on the first instance of the charge, —that the prisoner is ‘guilty,’ with exception of the words ‘with intent thereby to cast contempt and ridicule upon the officer commanding the Nagpore subsidiary force.’

On the second instance of the charge, —‘guilty.’

On the third instance of the charge, —‘guilty.’

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. P. F. Thorne, of the Madras European Regiment, to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of three calendar months, commencing from such time his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved.—The suspension awarded will commence from the date of the receipt of this order.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 1. Capt. J. J. Underwood, superintending engineer Presidency division, to be one of trustees for St. George's Church, v. Lieut. Col. Montelith relieved.

11. W. R. Taylor, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Horsley.

12. J. F. Bury, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Northern division of Arcot.

H. D. Cook, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar.

15. C. R. Baynes, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah, during employment of Mr. Babington on other duty.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, during employment of Mr. Forsyth on other duty.

23. W. U. Arbutnot, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chicacole.

Dec. G. J. V. Fullerton, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

Mr. J. F. McKemie, master-attendant at Cuddalore, to officiate as assistant master-attendant and boat paymaster at Presidency.

10. A. Maclean, Esq., to be Malayalam translator to Government.

J. A. Casamajor, Esq., is permitted to resign the service of the Hon. Company, on his succeeding to an annuity of £1,000 per annum.

Attained Rank.—Dec. 1. C. R. Baynes, as junior merchant, from 19th Nov. 1836.—Chas. Whittingham and S. D. Birch, as factors, from 9th Nov. 1836.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 22. Mr. A. M. Owen, to sea, for eighteen months, for health.—Dec. 1. Messrs. A. Crawley, K. B. Thomas, W. Morehead, R. T. Porter, and F. Anderson, to Europe, on private affairs, with absence allowance.—G. Mr. George Sparkes, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25, 1836.—Capt. Wm. Cunningham, 44th N.I., to be assist. qu. mast. general to Nagpore subsidiary force.

43d N.I. Ens. James Richardson to be lieut., v. Salmon dec.; date of com. 16th Oct. 1836.

Assist. Surg. James Anderson, M.D., and H. O. Snowden, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Oct. 28.—Assist. Surg. James Kellie, appointed to medical charge of civil establishment of zillah of Madura, v. Allardice.

Nov. 1.—*Artillery.* 1st Lieut. Thomas Ditmas to be capt., and 2d Lieut. Henry Lawford to be 1st lieut., v. McKenzie placed on retired list; date of coms. 21st June 1836.—Supernum. 2d-Lieut. T. H. Campbell to be brought on effective strength from 21st June 1836, to complete estab.

1. Lieut. James Forbes, 20th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of qu. mast. and interp. to that corps at his own request.

Lieut. Werge, H.M. 39th regt., to be considered as having been appointed aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., commanding southern division of army, from 25th May 1836.

Lieut. Col. Walpole and Major Limond to resume their respective duties of military secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, and town major of Fort St. George.

Nov. 4.—5th L.C. Cornet F. H. Scott to be qu. mast. and interpreter.

14th N. J. Lieut. C. F. Kirby to be adj. v. Todd, resigned.—Ens. J. Jackson to be qu. mast. and interp., v. Kirby.

Capt. H. W. Hadfield, 1st N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. W. Todd, 14th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of adj. to that corps.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. Thos. Maclean, 39th N.I., to be private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor.

Lieut. J. Maitland, artillery, to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, v. Maclean.

Lieut. E. W. Snow, 24th N.I., to be assist. secretary to Military Board, v. Lavie.

Lieut. J. Alexander, 8th L.C., to be fort adj. of Fort St. George, v. Snow.

1st N.I. Lieut. Samuel Talman to be capt., and Ens. James Marjoribanks, to be lieut., v. Hadfield invalided; date of coms. 4th Nov. 1836.

Lieut. G. J. Walker, H.M. 13th Lt. Drags., to be aide-de-camp to Commander-in-chief, from 11th Oct.

Cadet of Infantry W. R. Brown admitted on estab., and prom. to Ensign.

1st Lieut. Shaw to be second assistant to Civil Engineer in 3d division.

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2d Lieut. Inverarity to be second assistant to Civil Engineer in 4th division.

Brigadier Wahab, c.s., to be placed in temporary command of troops in Northern division south of Vizagapatam, with authority to correspond direct with head-quarters of army, during approaching service in Goomsoor.

Lieut. Col. Anderson to be a brigadier of 2d class, and will, under orders of Brigadier Gen. Taylor, have immediate command of Goomsoor field force, with staff officer at present attached, whose designation will be changed from brigade major, to deputy assist. adj. general.—The Deputy Adj. General of the Army and Assist. Qu. Mast. General of the Army are attached to Brigadier Gen. Taylor during the service.

1st-Lieut. F. C. Cotton to act as civil engineer in 2d division during absence of Capt. H. C. Cotton employed on other duty.

1st-Lieut. S. Vardon to act as civil engineer in 4th division, during absence of Lieut. F. C. Cotton employed on other duty.

1st-Lieut. T. Smythe to act as an assist. of 1st class in 1st division, during employment of 1st-Lieut. Vardon with 4th division.

Nov. 15.—8th N. J. Ens. T. L. Patch to be lieut., v. Woodhouse lost at sea; date of com. 30th Oct. 1836.

10th N. J. Ensign Walter Cook to be lieut., v. Clayhills lost at sea; date of com. 30th Oct. 1836.

Nov. 18.—Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre appointed to medical charge of estab. of Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam.

Nov. 22.—Lieut. Col. W. M. Burton, of artillery; to be a brigadier of 2d class, and to command Bangalore.

5th L. C. Lieut. George Elliott to be capt., and Cornet G. L. H. Gall to be lieut., v. FitzGibbon discharged date of coms. 18th Nov. 1836.—Supernum. Cornet Lousada Barrow to be brought on effective strength of regt., from 18th Nov. 1836, to complete estab.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 24, 1836.—1. Lieut. Col. David Ross removed from 49th to 11th regt., and Lieut. Col. C. G. Alves (late prom.) posted to former corps.

Assist. Surg. E. S. Cuming, having been reported qualified to treat acute cases of disease, removed from 2d Bat. Artillery, to do duty with H.M. 63d Foot.

Oct. 25.—Assist. Surgs. R. H. Rennick and A. Wright directed to proceed forthwith to Masulipatam and place themselves under orders of officer commanding that station.

Nov. 3.—Assist. Surg. J. Mathison, M.D., to do duty with H.M.'s 63d Foot until further orders.

The following removals made at request of officers respectively, since 30th July 1836, are cancelled:—Ensigns W. F. Hutton, from 9th to 34th regt.; G. B. Stevens, from left wing M.E.R. to 32d do.; T. M. Warren, from 43d to 9th do.; W. D. Mainwaring, from 2d to 20th do.; G. W. Peyton, from 46th to 25th do.; R. P. Podmore, from 47th to 44th do.

The following Ensigns of Infantry are reposted:—3d Ensigns E. W. Metcalfe, to 14th regt.; H. W. Tulloch, 52d do.; Oliver Brassey, 10th do.; W. D. Mainwaring, 45th do.; R. P. Podmore, 2d do.; Frederick Nelson, 47th do.; W. R. Studdy, 11th do.; H. B. Kensington, 32d do.; A. R. West, 22d do.; G. W. Peyton, 6th do.; H. R. Nuthall, 46th do.; G. C. Dickson, 23d do.; T. Thompson, 28th do.; W. F. Hutton, 34th do.; J. J. Gibson, 9th do.; G. B. Stevens, 37th do.; J. M. Walhouse, left wing M. E. regt.; Charles Mocker, 1st regt.; Frederick Childers, 33d do.; H. D. Abbott, 28th do.; T. M. Warren, 9th do.; G. S. Dobbie, 7th do.; Blackett Revell, 43d do.; G. W. N. Dunlop, 4th do.—4th Ensigns Samuel Shaw, 38th regt.; J. M. H. Phillips, 18th do.; J. P. Biggs, 16th do.; H. P. Kelghly, 12th do.; E. W. Boudier, right wing M. E. regt.; W. H. Baynes, 49th regt.—The officers to join the regiments to which they now stand posted.

Nov. 4.—Ens. W. T. Moneys to do duty with 14th N.I., till further orders.

Nov. 5.—Capt. W. H. Hadfield posted to Carnatic European Veteran Battalion.

(H)

Ena. W. R. Brown to do duty with 18th N. I.

Nov. 7.—Ena. R. P. Podmore removed, at his own request, from 2d to 44th N. I.

Asst. Surg. R. H. Rennick to continue to do duty at the depot of Cuddalore until further orders.

Nov. 11.—Ena. T. M. Warre removed, at his own request, from 29th to 9th N. I.

1st Lieut. W. M. Gabbett removed from 2d batt. to effective strength of horse artillery, v. Maitland removed and posted to 2d batt.

Capt. R. F. Otter, 28th regt., appointed to charge of convicts at Guindy, when 2d Lieut. C. A. Orr, of sappers and miners, will proceed to join head quarters of that corps.

The following removals of Assist. Surgs. ordered:—J. Innes, from 51st to 27th N. I.; C. C. Linton, from 27th N. I. to 5th L. C.; W. Beauchamp, from H. M. 57th to 51st N. I.

Nov. 15.—The following removals of Lieut. Cols. ordered:—G. M. Steuart, from 20th to 30th N. I.; J. T. Gibson, from 26th to 20th do.; H. Ross, from 30th to 22d do.; C. Lethbridge, from 22d to 28th do.

Nov. 18 to 21.—The following officers removed at their own request:—Ena. E. W. Boudier, from right wing M. Europ. Regt. to 51st N. I.—Ena. E. W. Metcalfe, from 14th to 43d N. I.—Ena. G. S. Dobbs from 7th to 44th N. I.—Ena. G. W. Peyton from 6th to 25th N. I.—Ena. W. H. Baynes from 49th regt. to 3d L. Infantry.—Cornet Lousada Barrow posted to 5th L. C. as 4th cornet.

Fort St. George, Nov. 25.—Capt. Archibald Douglas, 49th N. I., to be paymaster at Trichinopoly, v. FitzGibbon discharged.

3d L. C. Lieut. H. S. Waters to be adj.

19th N. I. Lieut. P. B. Young to be adj.

7th L. C. Cornet W. H. LeGeyt to be lieut., v. Onslow, dec.; date of com. 13th Nov. 1836.—Superm. Cornet C. W. Gordon to be brought on effective strength of regt. from 18th Nov. 1836, to complete estab.

Assist. Surg. J. W. G. Macdonell permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Nov. 29.—Maj. Gen. Sir George Elder, K. C. B., admitted on staff of this estab., and appointed to command of Mysore division of army (since dead).

Capt. Wm. Grenville, H. M. 2d Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir George Elder, K. C. B., from 27th Nov.

31st N. I. Ena. J. H. A. Vosper to be lieut., v. Johnston, dec.; date of com. 23d Nov. 1836.

Cadet of Artillery Ronald Macpherson admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieut.

Mr. W. L. O. Moore, M.D., admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Dec. 2.—1st Lieut. Henry Watts, Corps of Engineers, to be assistant to Superintending Engineer at Presidency.

Dec. 6.—12th N. I. Lieut. W. G. Johnstone to be adjutant.

39th N. I. Lieut. A. F. Beavan to be adj.

Dec. 8.—Brigadier Gen. C. A. Vigoureux, C. B., re-appointed to command of Mysore division of army, till further orders, v. Maj. Gen. Sir George Elder, K. C. B., dec.

Dec. 9.—31st N. I. Ena. Roger Jackson to be lieut., v. Martin, dec.; date of com. 29th Nov. 1836.

Capt. A. S. Logan, 33d N. I., to be paymaster in Centre division, v. Douglas.

Maj. William Shaw, 18th N. I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Dec. 13.—18th N. I. Capt. R. J. H. Vivian to be major, Lieut. Wm. Russell to be capt., and Ena. C. H. Winfield to be lieut., v. Shaw invalided; date of com. 9th Dec. 1836.

41st N. I. Ena. W. E. P. Cotton to be lieut., v. Fair, dec.; date of com. 28th Nov. 1836.

Capt. W. Justice, 3th N. I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Hyderabad subsidiary force, v. Vivian prom.

Lieut. Thomas Maclean, 39th N. I., to be assist. adj. gen. to Nagpore subsidiary force, v. Logan.

31st N. I. Lieut. J. M. Madden to be qua. mast. and interp., v. Hammond proceeded to Europe.

The services of Major R. J. H. Vivian, 18th N. I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Lieut. Thomas Maclean, assist. adj. gen. of Nagpore subsidiary force, to act as private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor until further orders.

1st Lieut. Henry Watts, corps of engineers, to act as superintendent of roads in public and assessment departments.

Dec. 20.—Lieut. C. Seagram, H. M. 45th regt., to be aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. C. A. Vigoureux, C. B., commanding Mysore Division.

Cadet of Infantry D. W. McKinnon admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 22.—Lieut. J. Thomson, 5th N. I., to act as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of Southern division of army; date 10th Oct. 1836.

Nov. 24.—Cornet C. W. Gordon removed from 6th, and posted to 7th L. C., as 4th cornet.

Nov. 25 to 29.—The following officers removed at their own request:—Ena. G. B. Stephens from 37th to 32d N. I.—Ena. Samuel Shaw from 38th to 16th regt.—Ena. J. P. M. Biggs from 16th to 38th regt.—Ena. H. P. Keighly from 12th to 49th regt.

Nov. 30.—Assist. surg. R. H. Manley removed from 18th, to do duty with 47th N. I.

2d Lieut. Ronald Macpherson, of artillery, to do duty with 2d bat. until further orders.

Dec. 1 to 6.—The following officers removed at their own request:—Ena. B. Revell from 43d to 31st L. I.—Ena. Thomas Thompson from 28th to 34th L. I.—Ena. H. D. Abbot from 26th to 31st L. I.

Lieut. R. A. Joy removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 1st Nat. Vet. Bat. at Madras.

Dec. 10.—Major W. Shaw posted to 1st N. V. B.

Dec. 13.—Ena. H. R. Nuthall removed, at his own request, from 46th to 23d L. I.

Dec. 17.—1st Lieut. J. V. B. Timins to do duty with horse brigade of artillery, during absence of Lieut. Hall on sick cert.

Dec. 19.—Assist. Surg. A. W. Collings having been reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of disease, removed from 2d bat. artillery to do duty with H. M. 62d Foot.

Maj. Poulton removed from 2d N. V. B. to Carnatic E. V. B., and to join at Vizagapatam.

Capt. Millingen removed from 1st to 2d N. V. B., and to join detachment at Guntoor.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Assist. Surgs. J. C. Fuller from 14th to 8th N. I.; J. Dorward, from 7th L. C. to 39th N. I.; E. G. Bedwell, from Northern Div. to 50th N. I.; C. Don, to Madras Europ. Regt.

Ena. J. J. Gibson removed, at his own request, from 9th to 26th N. I., and to rank next below Ena. T. F. V. Outlaw.

Lieut. Losh, adj. 9th regt., having been examined at the College in the Persian language, has been reported as having "satisfactorily established his claim to the honorary reward for his proficiency."

Lieut. Waters, 3d L. C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bellary, has been reported "perfectly capable of discharging the duties of adjutant."

Cornet Scott, acting qu. mast. 8th L. C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported "qualified to perform the duties of an interpreter."

Lieut. Young, acting adj. 19th regt., having been examined by a committee at Bangalore in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported "qualified to perform the duties of adjutant."

Lieut. Beavan, 39th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Jaulna, has been reported "qualified to perform the duties of adjutant."

Lieut. Johnstone, 12th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Bangalore, has been reported "fully qualified to discharge the duties of adjutant."

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 8. Lieut. D. Birley, 27th N. I.—Lieut. Josiah Williams, 44th do.—Lieut. Charles Rowlandson, 40th do.—28.

Capt. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N. I.—29. 1st Lieut. H. Watts, engineers.—Capt. Wm. Hill, and Lieut. F. Hamilton, European Regt.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) M. Carthew, 21st N. I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 28. Capt. H. H. Watts, 20th N. I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Nov. 1. Lieut. James Forbes, 20th N. I., and Lieut. E. Baker, 32d do. (both to embark from Western Coast).—4. Lieut. Robert Henderson, corps of engineers (to embark from ditto).—8. Lieut. C. Lethbridge, 22d N. I. to embark from Malabar Coast.—11. Lieut. S. W. J. Molony, 6th L. C., for health to embark from ditto.—15. Major M. Tweedie, 20th N. I. (to embark from ditto).—18. Major R. C. Campbell, 43d N. I., for health.—22. Lieut. R. T. Onslow, 7th L. C., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—25. Maj. G. Conran, artillery (to embark from Calcutta).—Capt. H. W. Hadfield, C. E. V. B., for health to embark from Western Coast.—Surg. David Bracknidge, for health.—Dec. 13. Major A. McPherson, 45th N. I., for health.—16. Lieut. Col. J. Ogilvie, 11th N. I., for health.—Capt. G. Burn, 14th N. I., for health.—20. Brigadier T. H. Smith, commanding Palaveram.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 20. Major W. Shaw, 1st N. V. B. (eventually to Europe).

To Calcutta.—Nov. 15. Capt. J. Shiel, 13th N. I., for six months, from date of his embarkation from Tenasserim.—29. Surg. W. Wilson, M.D., to Calcutta, for six months, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Nov. 1. Lieut. W. B. Littlehales, 52d N. I., for three months.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 9. At Moulmein, the lady of W. Warwick, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 17. Mrs. John Xavier, of a daughter.

20. At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. M'Call, assist. com. general, of a son.

Oct. 15. At Waltair, the lady of Major H. Walter, 50th N. I., of a daughter (still-born).

23. Mrs. Augustus Gilles, of a son.

24. At Madras the lady of W. Elphinstone Underwood, Esq., of a son.

25. At Arcot, Mrs. J. Huford, of a daughter.

27. At Cuddapah, the lady of Assist Surg. Dartnell, H. M. 41st Regt., of a son.

Nov. 2. At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. E. Lawford, Engineers, of a son.

5. At Bangalore, the lady of A. A. Linton, Esq., assist. surg. L. C., of a son.

— Mrs. H. Townsend, of a son.

7. Mrs. John Begent, of a daughter.

12. At Bendorah, the wife of Mr. A. M. Muzello, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. Batchelor, of a son.

15. At Tanjore, the lady of Capt. John Hutchings, commanding Resident's escort, of a son.

16. Mrs. T. D. W. Clark, of a son.

20. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. T. A. Duke, commanding Resident's escort, of a son.

23. At Secunderabad, the lady of J. H. Gunthorpe, Esq., horse artillery, of a daughter.

27. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. McMurdy, of a daughter.

Dec. 1. At Samulcottah, the lady of Lieut. Burdett, 41st Regt., of a son.

3. At Madras, Mrs. F. Pope, of a son.

10. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Stockwell, paymaster in Ceded Districts, of a son.

13. At Madras, the lady of G. L. Prendergast, Esq., M. C. S., of a son.

13. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Boyd, H. M. 54th Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 22. At Madras, James Dodd, Esq., assistant surgeon, Company's service, to Adelaide, youngest daughter of the late John Teed, Esq., M.P., of Sydney House, Plympton, Devon.

Nov. 8. At Madras, Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th L. C., to Henrietta, second daughter of William Baynford Taylor, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

Nov. At Masulipatam, Francis Henry Crosier, Esq., of the civil service, to Harriet Benaley Gresham, only daughter of J. B. G. P. Pasku, Esq., 1st judge of the Provincial Court in the Northern Division.

18. At Pondicherry, the Rev. J. M. Lechler, to Mary Emma, eldest daughter of the late J. Brown, Esq., Vepery.

30. At Madras, Mr. Lewis Esteve, to Miss Ann Maria Fridell.

Dec. 8. At Madras, Joseph Barrow, Esq., to Matilda Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. W. Marriott, Esq., Taunter, Somersetshire.

Jan. 7, 1837. At Madras, William B. Thompson, Esq., assistant surgeon, horse artillery, to Penella, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Jacob, of the county of Wexford, Ireland.

DEATHS.

Oct. 16. At Arcot, Mr. T. Moody.

30. Lost at sea, on board the *Sea Gull*, off Eakpilly, in a storm, Lieut. T. H. Woodhouse, of the 8th regt., and Lieut. C. Clayhills, of the 10th regt. N. I.

Nov. 13. At Jaulnah, Lieut. R. T. Onslow, of the 7th regt. L. C.

19. At Madras, Mr. John Cashart, aged 62.

23. At the village of Rempecheriah, near Guntur, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. R. Johnston, 31st regt. N. I.

26. Major Taylor, H. M. 13th Dragoons. His death was so sudden that before a friend near at hand, who had been sent for could arrive, he was no more.

28. At Secunderabad, Trussell, wife of Cyrus Daniell, Esq., paymaster of H. M. 55th regt.

— At Waltair, Lieut. Peter Fair, of the 41st regt. Native Infantry.

29. At Secunderabad, Lieut. E. H. Martin, of the 31st Light Infantry.

Dec. 1. At Quilon, Mrs. Miller, wife of the Rev. William Miller, missionary.

2. At Secunderabad, Ensign Henry Nixon, of the 30th Regt. N. I.

21. At Madras, Mrs. Corrie, wife of the Lord Bishop of Madras.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

EUROPEAN VETERAN COMPANY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1836.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having been requested to cause the European Veteran Company to be disbanded, all establishments connected therewith are to be discontinued from this date.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 8, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the several Lock Hospitals under this Presidency be abolished; that at Poona from the 31st inst., and those at other stations forthwith.

RETIRING FUND.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 21, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, having submitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors the scheme of a Retiring Fund proposed to be established for the Infantry of the army of this Presidency, is pleased to sanction the receipt of subscriptions and donations on account of the same, by the several military paymasters agreeably to the following scale, pending

the decision of the Hon. the Court of Directors thereon.

	In India.	In Europe.
Lieut. Colonels	70	35
Majors	50	25
Captains	15	7½
Lieutenants	6	2½
Ensigns	2	1

The rate of donation to those promoted from 1st Jan. 1837,

On promotion to Colonel.....	5,550
To Lieut. Colonel	1,310
To Major.....	1,070
To Captain.....	300
To Subaltern.....	45

Subscription to absentees in Europe recoverable on return to the country.

Donations recoverable from officers promoted agreeably to the number of months, difference of pay charged.

Colonel 12 months—Lieut. Colonel 7 months—Major 4 months—Captain 2 months—Lieutenant 1 month.

Paymaster's drafts to be dated on the 1st of the month in which the subscription is realized.

COURTMARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. RALPH.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 27, 1836—At a general court-martial held at Poona on the 16th July 1836, Lieut. Joseph Ralph, of H. M. 6th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge :

Charge.—With conduct highly unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

1st. "In having, at the mess table of his regiment, on the evening of the 17th inst., struck Lieut. J. M. Schnell, of the said regiment, his superior officer.

2d. "In having, in an official letter, dated 18th instant, addressed to Brev. Capt. Gordon, adjutant of the 6th Regt., for my information, asserted a deliberate falsehood, by saying, with reference to his conduct as set forth in the first instance, 'I, in getting up, touched him lightly on the head, and in so doing knocked off his wig,' he Lieut. R. being perfectly aware that he struck Lieut. Schnell intentionally."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Sentence.—That the prisoner is guilty of the 1st instance of the charge.

That he is not guilty of the 2d instance.

The Court having found him guilty as above specified, does adjudge him to be dismissed his Majesty's service.

Approved,

(Signed) H. FANE, Genl.
Commander-in-chief.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—The Commander-in-chief of the army in India, having received strong testimony of the general merits of Lieut. Ralph as an officer, remits the sentence which has been (very properly) passed upon him, hoping that the Lieut. will take

care, that by his future conduct, he will shew that he was deserving of such leniency, and that in the subsequent part of his military service, he will exhibit as much of merit as he has done in that which has passed, and which placed him in his present respectable regimental situation.

BREVET CAPT. G. MACKENZIE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mygong, Nov. 9, 1836.—At a general court-martial, held at Poona on the 29th August 1836, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Mackenzie, of H. M. 2d (or Queen's Royal) regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges :

1st *Charge.*—For officer-like conduct, having left the cantonment of Poona on or about the 14th April 1836 in contempt of the authority and disobedience of the orders of Brigadier T. Willshire, commanding the Poona brigade, conveyed to him through the officer commanding the regiment, in a letter from the acting superintendent of bazars of the above date, directing that he, the said Brev. Capt. Mackenzie should remain at that station till a claim of Rs. 235 and 1 anna, preferred against him by Lawrence Barretto, shop-keeper and auctioneer in the cantonment bazaar of Poona, should be settled or decided on by competent authority.

2d *Charge.*—For scandalous conduct, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances ; viz.

1st. In having, in a letter dated Poona, 27th June 1836, in reply to one of the same date, addressed to him by the acting major of brigade, by order of the brigadier, made the following false assertions in respect to a draft given by him (Brev. Capt. Mackenzie) at Bombay, on a person residing there, of the name of Pursotum Ranchore (commonly called Billy Bannian) ; viz. 'the sum was that claimed by Barretto, as stated in the bazar master's letter, the date of which I do not know, but, on writing out the order the agent showed me Barretto's bill, signed by me ;' whereas, no such bill had ever been sent to Bombay, and the claim for which the aforesaid order was stated to have been given, was admitted by Brev. Capt. Mackenzie before a court of request at Poona, betwixt the 30th June and 2d July 1836, to be a just claim.

2d. In having, in the month of Dec. 1835 and Jan. 1836, purchased various articles at four different public sales in the cantonment of Poona, to the value of Rs. 221. 5 annas, and not paying for the same ; being in direct breach of the terms of such sales, as publicly notified, and (although repeatedly called on for payment) allowing the debt to remain unpaid,

till he, Brev. Capt. Mackenzie, was ordered up from Bombay by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, when the claim was brought before a court of requests at Poona, between the 30th June and 2d July 1836, and the amount awarded against him.

3d. In having given drafts or orders on the aforesaid Purshotum Ranchore, to the undermentioned persons, under the dates, and for the sums hereafter specified; viz. Jehangheerjee Manockjee, Poona, 10th Dec. 1835, Rs. 69; Muncheerjee Jamssetjee, Bombay, 12th May 1836, Rs. 126; Ramchunder Doulutram, Poona, 20th June 1835, Rs. 153:—the whole of which drafts were dishonoured or refused to be paid, and remained unsettled till brought before a court of requests, at Poona, between the 30th June and 2d July 1836, when awards on the whole of them were given against Brev. Capt. Mackenzie.

4th. In having, since Feb. 1836, retained and appropriated to his own use the sum of Rs. 40, due to a native, named Pestonjee Sorabjee, residing in the cantonment bazar of Poona, being the amount of hire of four mirrors, for a bachelor's ball given at Poona, on the 18th Sept. 1835, which money he, Brev. Capt. Mackenzie, received from the gentlemen concerned; but, of which the said Pestonjee Sorabjee never received any part, as the same, when brought before the court of requests aforesaid, was admitted by Brev. Capt. Mackenzie to be a just claim against him.

5th. In having most improperly produced in the beginning of June 1836, among other vouchers, to the gentlemen who gave the bachelor's ball before referred to, a bill dated 30th Sept. 1835, as a receipted voucher for having paid to Pestonjee Sorabjee the aforesaid sum of forty rupees; whereas, he, the said Brev. Captain Mackenzie, had never paid any sum of money to Pestonjee Sorabjee, for the hire of the four mirrors mentioned in the bill, he, the said Brev. Capt. Mackenzie having, as before set forth, admitted it to be a just claim against him before the aforesaid court of requests.

6th. In having left Poona on or about the 11th April 1836, without paying the debts he had contracted to numerous native shop-keepers, tradesmen, and others, amounting to between 17 and 1800 rupees, and allowing the said debts to remain unpaid till he was ordered back to Poona from Bombay, when they were brought by the different claimants before the aforesaid court of requests, when awards were given against him, Brev. Capt. Mackenzie, on the whole of them.

The whole of the conduct set forth in the second charge, being disgraceful to him, Brev. Capt. Mackenzie, and tending to lower the character of British officers in the opinion of the natives.

Additional Charge preferred by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief against Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Mackenzie, H. M. 2d (or Queen's Royal) regt. of Foot; viz.

For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instance, viz.

In having, at a court of requests holden in cantonment near Poona, between the 2d July and 1st Aug. 1836, in a case in which Hossein Ali Mahomed, residing in the said cantonment, was plaintiff, and he, Capt. George Mackenzie, was defendant, knowingly and fraudulently produced and laid before the court two papers bearing date Poona, Oct. 30th 1835, and Feb. 12th 1836, purporting to be receipts by the aforesaid Hossein Ali Mahomed, in full payment of money from him, and on account of him Capt. Mackenzie and others; and to each of which papers a cross was falsely affixed, as the mark of the said Hossein Ali, for the purpose of defrauding him of the sum of Rs. 377, being the amount sued for, at the aforesaid court.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding, that the prisoner is guilty of the first charge.

That he is guilty of the first instance of the second charge.

That he is guilty of the second instance, but not to the extent of scandalous conduct.

That he is guilty of the third instance.

That he is guilty of the fourth instance.

That he is guilty of the fifth instance.

That he is guilty of the sixth instance, but not to the extent of scandalous conduct.

The whole of the conduct set forth in the second charge, with the exceptions before specified in the second and sixth instances, being in the opinion of the court disgraceful to him, Brev. Capt. Mackenzie, and tending to lower the character of British officers in the opinion of the natives.

The court are of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the additional charge.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, do adjudge him, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Mackenzie, to be cashiered.

Approved.

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com.-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by the court.—The court cannot close these proceedings without recording their disapprobation of the conduct of the prisoner in detaining Brigadier Wiltshire in waiting for four days, under pretence of requiring his evidence,

when in fact the information required from that officer, in the single question proposed to him, was already sufficiently apparent; such conduct being, in their opinion, clearly evasive, and as such disrespectful to the court itself.

And further, the court view with feelings of displeasure the aspersions attempted to be thrown on the character of the Judge Advocate by the prisoner, in the assertion falsely made by him in the rejoinder, that the answers were improperly and incorrectly taken down, with the intention of misleading the minds of the members; being of opinion that no incorrectness appears on the face of the proceedings, and that, on the contrary, that officer discharged his duties with unwearied attention and fidelity.

REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

In the course of the defendant's address to the court, doctrines are put prominently forward, which (having also been advanced elsewhere) the Commander-in-chief in India deems it necessary to remark upon.

The defendant says, that the charges against him were "founded on an unprecedented and uncalled for inquisition into his private affairs; unwarranted by the usages and regulations of his Majesty's service;" and further, that so common an occurrence as an officer running into debt cannot "possibly be the proper subject of a military charge;" and he adds, that "the conduct of an officer in private life is most certainly not subject to control or military jurisdiction."

It is to be hoped, that such opinions as these are not very current among the officers of the army in India: but nevertheless, the Commander-in-chief thinks it would be wrong to permit such sentiments to be advanced, without condemning them; and calling to the recollection of officers, that every act which is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman is a proper subject of a military charge." He is much mistaken, who deems that he may run in debt beyond his means for making repayment, and may leave his station while under such circumstances, and thus occasion his own name, and that of the regiment to which he belongs, to become topics for scandal and reprobation, without his becoming fully amenable to military jurisdiction, and liable to punishment for such conduct.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 30. Mr. H. Brown to be acting assistant judge of Conkan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Dec. 7. Lieut. Rudd, 5th N.I., to act for Capt. Hunter in command of Poona police corps, and as assistant superintendent of police.

14. Lieut. J. Burrows, 14th N.I., to succeed Capt. J. Hale, 22d N.I., as an assistant in Thuggee department in Western Malwa and Guzerat.

Lieut. T. H. Brown, 23d N.I., and second in command of Bheel corps, and Lieut. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., and adj. to that corps, to be assistant magistrates in province of Candeeah.

15. Mr. John Lewis Johnson to be sheriff of Bombay for ensuing year.

General Department.

Nov. 24. Mr. J. W. Langford to act as deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master, during absence of Mr. Gregor Grant.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 10. Mr. P. M. Dalsell to act as uncovenanted assistant to collector of customs at presidency, during Mr. Barra's absence on sick cert.

Dec. 2. Mr. W. W. Bell to be first assistant to collector of Ahmednuggur, and placed in charge of Nassick districts.

Political Department.

Dec. 21. Capt. William Lang to be acting political agent in Kattewar, during absence, on sick cert., of Mr. James Erskine.

Mr. Assist. Surg. P. Lord, M.D., to be attached to Capt. Burnes' mission.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 18. Mr. William Charnier, to Europe, for health.—Dec. 14. Mr. James Erskine, political agent in Kattywar, to visit presidency, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 19. The Rev. G. Pigott, B.A., chaplain at Deesa, allowed to visit Ahmedabad six times, and Hursloo three times in course of the year.

Dec. 19. The Rev. W. M. Burrell, M.A. (recently admitted on this estab.), to be chaplain at Bhoo, and to visit Rajcote four times in the year, spending two Sabbaths there at each visit.

J. Patch, Esq., solicitor, to be actuary for registrar of Archdeaconry of Bombay, from 2d Dec., the date of Mr. Southouse's resignation of that office.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 8, 1836.—Lieut. A. Nash, of engineers, to proceed with survey of the Indapoor Furgunnah (heretofore conducted by Lieut. Wingate) under orders of Mr. Goldsmid.

Nov. 10.—Brigadier Morse to take temporary command of southern division of army, and Lieut. Col. Green to command temporarily station of Belgium, during absence of Brig. Gen. Salter; date 5th Nov.

Capt. Hunter, 16th N.I., to act as paymaster of southern division of army, v. Meriton.

Ens. J. M. Browne, European Regt., to act for Lieut. Rudd, in charge of Poona military bazaars.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. C. F. North to succeed Lieut. Leech as assistant to superintendent of roads, tanks, &c.

Nov. 23.—Lieut. W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I., to act for Lieut. Browne as assist. superintendent of bazaars at Poona, during employment of latter officer on his present duty.

Nov. 24.—*European Regt.* (right wing.) Ens. H. B. Rose to be lieut., v. Strong prom., 10th Sept. 1836.

Lieut. C. W. Maude, 18th N.I., to act as adj. to Guzerat Prov. Bat., during absence of Ens. Gordon on furlough to Cape.

Ens. J. R. Kelly, 10th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to 24th N.I., during absence of Capt. Denton on post duty to Broach.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt., during absence of Ens. J. R. Kelly on med. cert.

Capt. P. Hunter, 1st L.C., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

Nov. 29.—Cadet of Infantry F. J. Neeld admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. C. Threshire, sub-assist. com. gen., to perform duties of line adj. at Rajcote, during absence of Lieut. Anderson on sick cert.

Capt. C. Denton, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment stationed at Broach.

Ena. L. Scott, 17th N.I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language to left wing of 1st L.C., from 31st Oct.

Lieut. C. Burnes, 17th N.I., to act as adj. to field detachment in Myhee Kaunta, during absence of Lieut. Calland.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. J. B. Bellasis and Ena. J. C. Wright, 9th N.I., to act as interpreters, former to 20th, and latter to 24th N.I., from date of departure of Ena. Kelly from station.

Lieut. C. Rooke, 23d N. I., to act as adj. to detachment proceeding to Vingoria.

Ena. W. Reynolds, 14th N. I., to act as adj. to field detachments serving in Myhee Kaunta, during absence of Lieut. Jukes.

15th N. I. Lieut. A. Hamerton to be adj., v. Mitchell resigned; date 23d Nov. 1836.

Dec. 7.—Assist. Surg. Sproule appointed to medical charge of troops proceeding to Calcutta on ship *Adelaide*.

Dec. 10.—Capt. G. Rowley, 2d L. C., to be extra aid-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N. I., to act as line adj. at Rajcote, during the absence of Lieut. Anderson on sick cert.

Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, M. D., to be surgeon, v. J. McNeill retired; date 4th June 1836.

Capt. T. Donnelly, 1st Gr. N. I., to assume charge of pay office at Belgam, on departure of Capt. Merion on sick cert.

Dec. 15.—Assist. Surg. Leggett to act for Assist. Surg. Frith as civil surgeon and staff surgeon at Sholapore, the latter having left station on sick leave.

Dec. 16.—Ena. J. W. Auld, 30th N. I., to take charge of road from Chandore to the Sindwa Pass, under Capt. Scott, superintendent of public works in Khandeish.

Dec. 17.—Surg. J. Bird to be acting civil surgeon at Presidency, and Assist. Surg. J. F. Heddle, as a temp. arrangement, to take charge of native general hospital.

Dec. 22.—Capt. N. Strong, right wing European Regt., to act as brigade major at Poona, during absence of Capt. St. John on leave.

Cadet of Infantry J. S. Aked admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Dec. 26.—Lieut. Morison, 3d N. I., to assume charge of commissariat department at Asserghur, as a temp. arrangement.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 19. Brev. Col. A. Robertson, 14th N. I.—Major M. Soppitt, 21st do.—Capt. J. Saunders, 15th do.—Capt. H. Spencer, 25th do.—Capt. S. Poole, 1st L.C.—Capt. J. Tyndall, 22d N. I.—Assist. Surg. J. Crawford.—Lieut. Col. M. E. Bagnold, 19th N. I.—Dec. 5. Capt. J. Thornton, 19th N. I.—13. Lieut. F. D. Bagshawe, 5th N. I.—22. Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, 3d L. C.—Maj. T. L. Groundwater, artillery.—Capt. E. W. Jones, 3d N. I.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Nov. 24. Brev. Capt. R. J. Crozier, 26th N. I.—Ena. W. H. Clarke, 2d or Gr. N. I., for health.—29. Assist. Surg. W. Hardy, M.D., for one year, on private affairs.—Dec. 1. Capt. E. Halum, 10th N. I., on private affairs.—5. Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, commanding N. V. B.—Lieut. J. Carr, inv. estab., for health.—Ena. H. P. H. Hookin, 6th N. I., for health.—Lieut. Col. F. Farquharson, 14th N. I.—7. Capt. C. H. Johnson, 19th N. I., for health.—12. Lieut. R. Hudson, 2d Gr. N. I., for health.—15. Capt. A. F. Bartlett, 26th N. I., for health.

To Madras.—Dec. 23. Capt. A. M. D. Elder, European Regt., for six months, on private affairs.

To Sea.—Nov. 19. Lieut. C. H. Nixon, 2d bat. artillery, for six months, for health (also to Egypt).—Dec. 5. 2d Lieut. G. P. Baynes, artillery, for nine months, for health (eventually to Neelgherry Hills).

To Egypt.—Dec. 5. Lieut. J. A. Eckford, 19th N. I., for fifteen months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 10.—Mr. James Smith to be purser, v. Todd resigned.

Dec. 26.—The following temporary appointments confirmed:—Midshipman Ne-bitt to join the *Shannon*, from 1st July to 25th Oct.—Lieut. H. N. Poole appointed to temporary command of the *Alphinstone*, from 23d Nov.—Lieut. H. C. Boulderson, from the *Alphinstone* to the *Hugh Lindsay*, in room of Lieut. Poole, from 23d Nov.—Midshipman J. S. Grieve to be acting lieut. to the *Amherst*, from 5th July to 3d Aug., when he returned to the *Sir Herbert Compton*.—Midshipman H. Hewitt, from the *Coote* to the *Amherst* as acting lieut., from 3d Aug. to 6th Sept.

Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 6. Midshipman Shum, to England, for health.—22. Commander W. Lowe, to Presidency, from Persian Gulf, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals

JAN.—Cheshire, Campbell, from Liverpool.—John Campbell, Paton, from the Clyde.—20. William, Clarke, from London.

Departures.

JAN. 21.—Portland, Conbro, and John Knox, Thompson, both for Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 18. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. Bowen, H. M. 40th regt., of a son.

26. At Poona, the lady of J. M. Brander, Esq., M. D., of a daughter.

Nov. 13. At Tannah, the lady of Henry Young, Esq., C. S., of a son.

— At Ahmednuggur, the lady of J. W. Muspratt, Esq., C. S., of a daughter, still born.

17. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Harry W. Bre-l, Esq., Horse Artillery, of a son.

22. At Byculla, the lady of George Coles, Esq., of a son.

24. At the Light House, Colaba, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Hayman, of a daughter.

25. In the Fort, Mrs. Malvery, of a son.

27. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Goodfellow, of the Engineers, of a son.

28. At Byculla, the lady of Henry G. Gordon, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Byenilla, the lady of Dr. Sproule, assist. surgeon artillery, of a daughter.

Dec. 7. At Khambala, the lady of E. H. Towns-end, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

12. At Kirkee, the lady of B. Newton Ogle, Esq., capt. H. M. 4th L. Drags., of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. B. Smith, of a daughter.

20. At Byculla, the lady of Lieut. H. B. Turner, of engineers, of a daughter.

— At Colaba, the lady of Commander Wm. Lowe, Indian Navy, of a son.

22. At Colaba, the lady of William Meadows Brownrigg, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 17. At Poona, Lieut. W. H. Salmon, 19th N. I., to Sarah, youngest daughter of Col. James Welsh, Madras army.

28. At Bombay, Anthony William Clarke, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the late Colonel Skeene.

Dec. 15. At Malligaum, Major George Taylor, 3d N. I., to Elizabeth Marie Alphonsine, daughter of the late William Dowling, Esq., Dublin.

DEATHS.

Oct. 15. Mr. Joze Antonio de Castro, aged 47.

Nov. 9. At Rajcote, Mrs. Jane Gillies, of fever.

Dec. 1. In the Fort, Mr. J. T. Callaghan, of the Auditor General's Office.

— At Colabah, Lieut. Barry, 6th Regt. N. I.

22. At Bombay, Brevet Capt. Thomas Mitchell, 15th Regt. N. I.

Lately. Ramsan Khan, the prime minister of Scinde. He was murdered at the instigation, it is said, of one of the sons of the Nazim.

— At Poonah, J. Plane, Esq., surgeon Bombay Native Infantry.

Ceylon.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 20. Lieut. Lillie, 58th regt., to succeed to appointment of staff officer of Galle, v. Capt. Deacon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Nov. 21. *Fairy Queen*, from London.—25. *Tickler*, from London.—Dec. 27. *Tigris*, from London and Cape.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 6. At Galle, the lady of John Heyliger, Esq., Ceylon Rifle Regt., of a son.
Dec. 2. At Colombo, the lady of Capt. Bagenall, Ceylon Rifle Regt., of a son.
3. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Smith, Ceylon Rifles, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 2. At Colombo, Don Abraham de Thomas, modiar, aged 64 years.
17. At Colombo, James Titterton, Esq., apothecary to the forces, in his 47th year.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Nov. 28. *Batavia*, from London.—Dec. 10. *Lord Lyndoch*, from Sydney (to load from London).

Penang, Singapore, &c.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Mr. Murchison, the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, having proceeded to Bengal on leave of absence, Mr. Bonham, on the 14th Nov., took temporary charge of the office of governor, and Mr. Wingrove that of resident councillor at Singapore, in conformity with the orders of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal dated 8th June 1836.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Nov. 18. *Renoir*, from Batavia.—Dec. 1. *Two Brothers*, from Batavia.—2. *Hershey*, from Penang.—3. *Carolina*, from Batavia; *Amelia*, from Samarang; *Royal Saxon*, from Manilla.—9. *Volunteer*, from Liverpool and Penang.—16. *Omega*, from Batavia.—17. *Bencoolen*, from Batavia.—20. *Brilliant*, from Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 5. At Penang, Mrs. Agatha Elizabeth Harris, of a daughter.
Nov. 1. At Penang, the wife of Mr. L. S. L'Evre, of a son.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Penang, Wm. Cox, Esq., proprietor and publisher of the *Gazette*, and deputy sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island.
Nov. 22. At Singapore, Capt. John Poynton, deputy master attendant at that settlement, aged 35.
Dec. 20. At Singapore, Lieut. John P. Germon, 48th regt. Madras N.I.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Dec. 22. *Neptune*, *Trunty*, and *Clifton*, all from London.—*Annawan*, *Africa*, *William Jardine*, *Abdon*, *Sarah* and *Ursula*, *Earl Grey*, and *Fanny*, all from Liverpool.—*Arabian*,

from Bristol.—*Viscount Melbourne*, *Asia*, and *Bombay Castle*, all from Bengal.—*Thames*, and *Charles Grant*, both from Madras.—*Hashmy*, from Bombay.—*Aleiope*, from Buenos Ayres.—*Midlothian*, from N. S. Wales and Java.—*Judith*, from Singapore.—*William Lockerty*, from Batavia.—*Mary Somerville*.—*Medora*.

Freight to London (Dec. 20).—£4. 10s. to £54 per ton.

BIRTH.

Nov. 17. At Macao, the lady of A. C. Maclean, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

Non. 18. Of dysentery, Mr. George Hill.
21. In Whampoa Reach, Mr. Christopher Johnstone, surgeon of the *Earl Halcarras*.
Dec. 4. At Canton, from the upsetting of a boat, in his 15th year, Duncan S. Campbell, midshipman of the *Viscount Melbourne*, and eldest son of Duncan Campbell, Esq., of Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square.
9. At Whampoa, Capt. W. Coles, commander of the ship *Canton*, son of J. Coles, Esq., of Old 'Change, London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 21. *Zor*, from Liverpool.—27. *Pitacottin*, from London; *Glenalvon*, from Bordeaux.—Jan. 17. *Fortitude*, from Marseilles.—11. *Britannia*, from Cape.—14. *Suzer*, from Marseilles.—15. *Parmer*, from London.—17. *Java*, from London.

Departures.—Dec. 20. *Midus*, for Launceston.—21. *Robert Surcouf*, for Calcutta.—27. *Egbert*, for Calcutta.—28. *Findlater*, for Madras.—29. *Colt*, for Sydney.—Jan. 7. *Susannah*, for Calcutta.—9. *Elephant*, for Calcutta.—15. *Ceres*, for Madras; *Ajar*, for Calcutta; *Leveret*, for Johanna.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Jan. 10. *Mary*, from Rio de Janeiro.—13. *Glenarm*, from London.—18. *Mex Merrilies*, from London.—Feb. *Nuna*, from Cork.—14. *Elizabeth*, from Portsmouth.—19. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, Campbell, from Falmouth (53 days).—20. *Catharine*, from Portsmouth.

Departures from ditto.—Jan. 21. *Eliza*, Haddon, for Algoa Bay; *Shepherd*, for Swau River.—24. *Cecilia*, for Batavia.—27. *Dryade*, for Mauritius.—Feb. 1. *Glenarm*, for Ceylon.—5. *Europa*, for Mauritius.—22. *Nuna*, for Ceylon.—23. *William*, for N. S. Wales.

Arrival at Algoa Bay.—Jan. 12. *Maria*, from London.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 17. Mrs. Harrison Watson, of a daughter.
26. At Stellenbosch, the lady of J. D. Gielg, Esq., Madras C.S., of a daughter.
Feb. 6. The lady of T. C. Robertson, Esq., Bengal C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 27. At Cape Town, James Forrester, Esq., commander of the ship *Australia*, to Miss Ann Furchess.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20. At Theopolis, Mrs. Barker, wife of the Rev. G. Barker, resident missionary at that institution.
Jan. 14. John William, son of Capt. Tayt, of the brig *Galatee*, aged 16 years.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS papers to the 14th January reached us on the eve of publication, and we extract a few items of intelligence.

The *Courier* of the 10th January says : " the appointment of Lieut. Colonel Conway, adjutant-general of the army, to the command of Hyderabad, with the rank of brigadier-general, it is reported, only awaits the sanction of the Supreme Government."

The case of Causey Chitty, and the justice of his incarceration, are discussed in the papers.

A meeting of the Steam Committee was convened for the 21st January, to take into consideration the communication from Sir F. Head, respecting the Steam-Association of London. Meanwhile, the following resolution was published (amongst others) for submission to the meeting : " that the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Major Head and Capt. Barber, for their zealous endeavours to promote the establishment of steam communication between India and Europe by the Red Sea. The inhabitants of Madras, not being in possession of the result of their applications to Parliament and the Indian Government in England, are not yet prepared to enter into any negotiation with the Provisional Committee of London, in regard to shares in the proposed Indian Steam-Company : should, however, their applications be either refused or neglected, this meeting has no doubt that shares will readily be taken, provided the proposed company be incorporated, and the shareholders relieved from all responsibility beyond the amounts of their shares ; but the number of shares to be taken here will be much increased, if the port of Madras is included in the benefits of the steam-communication, as well in regard to passengers as letters."

The Goomsur war is represented as drawing to a close, and the officer in command is making arrangements for the disposal of the troops. Ghohera Molekoo and two leaders of the enemy were captured the latter end of December.

The Rev. Wm. Taylor, late in connexion with the London Missionary Society, and the Rev. Wm. Hickey, of the Wesleyan Society, have seceded from the Dissenters and were admitted into holy orders by the bishop, on the 8th January.

The Madras Government has sanctioned a donation of Rs. 1,900 (one-third of the estimate) to Dr. O'Conner, in aid of the repairs and alterations of the Capuchin Church. Another Catholic church is to be built in Black Town.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. VOL. 23. No. 89.

Bombay.—Sir John Malcolm's statue has been placed in the Town-hall of Bombay.

A meeting has been held at Bombay, when arrangements were made for establishing a bank there, on the model of the Bank of Bengal. A committee, to take the necessary steps for obtaining a charter, and for properly organizing the institution, was formed ; and a book opened for subscriptions. In the very first day twenty-one lakhs of rupees were subscribed. An attempt has been made to establish a branch of the Bank of Bengal at this presidency.

Ceylon.—On the 14th December, a deputation from the inhabitants of Colombo waited upon the Governor, with a petition bearing 14,553 signatures, against a proposed ordinance "for consolidating and amending the laws for the better security of his Majesty's subjects against the contagion of the small pox," alleging that the provisions "are calculated materially to affect the liberty of all classes of his Majesty's subjects on this island ; to harass and oppress them in a variety of ways, and to inflict upon them a far greater evil than that which they intended to remedy, but without obtaining the desired object." The Governor is represented to have said, that he was not surprised to find such a number of signatures, in consequence of the attempts that had been made to prejudice the public against the proposed ordinance, by representing it as useless, and calculated to excite rebellion amongst the people. He dwelt upon the necessity of such measures as those proposed, where the difficulty of promoting vaccination amongst the natives was so great as here.

China.—A General Chamber of Commerce was formed in Canton, on the 28th November, which is expected to be the commencement of a new era in its foreign commerce : "Never before," says the *Canton Register*, "has there been such a union of different national and individual interests in this city."

An edict from the Governor, Fooyuen and Hoppo, has been addressed to the hong merchants, on the subject of the residence of the foreign merchants at Canton, "in contradiction to the regulations," instead of returning to their country ; they cite former imperial orders, that foreign merchants shall not reside in the city, under penalty of severe punishment (the hong merchants being sufficient to superintend their affairs), and declare that there will be no future indulgence, and that "the said foreigners, Jardine, Innes, Dent, and Turner ; and

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Framjee, Merwanjee, Dadabhoy, Gordon, Whiteman—that they may all obey accordingly. All of them must immediately explain all matters connected with their trade. They are allowed a fortnight to pack up and leave the city; and they may return to their countries in any ships convenient to themselves, whether going direct or not. If any amongst them may not be able to arrange their affairs within the given time, they are allowed to go to Macao, and remain there for the same period."

In a reply to a representation from the merchants to the governor against the inconvenience which they suffer from the regulation of the Hoppo's office, which prevents raw silk and silk piece goods being shipped except in a limited quantity, his Excellency refuses to change the regula-

tions, and orders the Hong merchants to communicate his orders to the "barbarian merchants," and cause them "to yield obedience thereto," and "not indulge their wild expectations, lest their far-distant trade be cut off."

Some controversy has taken place between the Canton papers, the *Register* and the *Free Press*, on the subject of the imperial order against the introduction of opium: the former suggesting that it was a *hoax*, the latter that it was genuine. The question seems to have been set at rest by a furious order against the "debased wretches" who deal in the article, and directing the Hong to inquire the names and proceedings of the foreign merchants who are engaged in introducing it, the first-named being "Jardine, nicknamed the iron-headed old rat."

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

MOVEMENT OF CORPS.

The 10th N.I., to march from Samulcottah to Bellary, to be there stationed.

The 9th N.I., to march from Vellore to Quilon, to be there stationed.

The 1st N.I., to march from Quilon to Vellore, to be there stationed.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 29. T. D. Lushington, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

F. N. Maltby, Esq., to resume his situation of register to Zillah Court of Canara.

Jan. 4, 1837. A Purvis, Esq., to act as an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Cudapah.

10. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot, P. B. Smollett, Esq., to be assistant judge and criminal judge of Chicacole, v. Mr. J. C. Scott.

Faroukgha, &c.—Jan. 3. Mr. H. Dickinson, to Neigherries, for six months, for health.—Mr. W. E. Lockhart, to Europe, with absence allowance.—10. Mr. C. Roberts, to ditto, with ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 27, 1836.—5th N. I. Ens. H. F. Gustard to be lieutenant, v. Hayman dec.; date of com. 13th Dec. 1836.

Capt. Peregrine Maitland, H. M. 74th regt., to be military secretary to Commander-in-Chief from 24th Dec.

Cadet of Infantry Edmund Tower admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Dec. 30.—James Robson, M. D.; admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Jan. 3, 1837.—Cadets of Infantry G. R. Gleig and S. J. Batten admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. J. D. V. Packman admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Assist. Surg. John Arthur, M. D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Jan. 4.—Capt. John Chisholme, of artillery, to act as commissary of stores to Hyderabad subsidiary force, during absence of Capt. Hamond on sick certificate.

Jan. 6.—Supernum. Cornet R. W. Raikes brought on effective strength of 1st L. C., from 3d Jan. 1837, to complete estab., v. Napier resigned.

With reference to G. O. by Right. Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council of 14th Nov. 1836 (see p. 47), the following promotions are ordered:—*To be Colonels.* Lieut. Col. J. Briggs, 44th Regt., from 1st Dec. 1829.—W. M. Burton, artillery; J. Wahab, C. B., 32d Regt.; J. Bell, 7th do.; T. H. S. Conway, C. B., 6th L. C.; G. M. Stuart, 30th Regt.; M. Culbourn, 41st do.; S. S. Gummer, 42d do.; T. King, 47th do.; J. Green, 4th do.; W. Monteith, K. L. S., Engineers; M. Riddell, 8th L. C.; J. T. Trewhman, 34th Regt.; R. L. Evans, C. B., 29th do.; and W. Morison, C. B., artillery, from 18th June 1831, to relieve them from supersession by promotion of Lieut. Col. Duncan McLeod, of Bengal estab. to rank of col. regimentally.—W. Cullen, artillery; J. Napier, 40th Regt.; J. Ogilvie, 11th do.; R. Home, 12th do.; T. Marrett, 10th do.; and J. T. Gibson, 20th do., from 22d Jan. 1834, to relieve them from supersession by promotion of Lieut. Col. Richard Tickell, C. B., of Bengal estab., to rank of colonel regimentally.

Jan. 10.—Infantry. Major Arthur McFarlane, from 16th regt., to be lieutenant col., v. Hodgson dec.; date of com. 27th Dec. 1836.

16th N. I. Capt. J. K. Luard to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. A. Grant to be capt., and Ens. G. Carr to be lieutenant, in suc. to McFarlane prom., date of coma. 27th Dec. 1836.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Malcolmson to be surgeon, v. Faskin dec.; date of com. 3d Oct. 1836.

Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N. I., to be secretary to Commissioner in Goomsur, with retrospective effect from date on which he joined Mr. Russell's camp.

Cadet of Infantry W. J. Hare admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Jan. 13.—42d N. I. Capt. John Thomas to be major, Lieut. J. C. G. Stuart to be capt., and Ens. Alex. Tod to be lieutenant, v. Macpherson retired; date of coma. 10th Jan. 1837.

Assist. Surg. Eugene Finnerty, M. D., to be surgeon, v. Anderson retired; date of com. 3d Jan. 1837.

Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N. I., and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. H. Hicks, 35th do., to take charge of invalids, &c. of H. C. service proceeding to England on ship *True Briton*.

Lieut. S. Varden, corps of engineers, to act as superintending engineer in centre division.

Capt. C. E. Faber, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer in 4th division.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 28, 1836.—Ens. Edm. Tower to do duty with 45th N. I.

Jan. 4, 1837.—Cornet R. W. Raikes posted to 1st L. C. as 4th cornet.

Ensigns G. R. Giegl and S. J. Batten to do duty with 45th N. I.

Jan. 5.—The following removals ordered:—Cols. A. Andrews, c.b., from 42d to 1st N. I., and R. West, from 1st to 42d do.—Lieut. Cols. S. S. Gunner from 42d to 1st N. I.; J. Stewart from 51st to 42d do; and J. Moncrieff from 1st to 51st ditto.

Jan. 11.—Ens. W. J. Hare (recently admitted) to do duty with 18th N. I.

Jan. 12.—Lieuts. Cols. John Low removed from 16th to 19th N. I., and A. B. Dyce, from 6th to 19th do.—Lieut. Col. A. McFarlane (late prom.) posted to 16th do.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Jan. 3. Cornet F. Napier, 1st L. C.

Permitted to retire.—Jan. 6. Surg. Robert Anderson, from 3d Jan. 1837.—10. Major Evan Macpherson, 42d N. I.

Ens. Stewart, 49th Regt., having passed a creditable examination at the College in the Hindoostanee language, has been reported fully entitled to the allowance authorized by G. O. G. 1st July 1828, which is accordingly to be disbursed to him.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 30. Lieut. Col. A. B. Dyce, 19th N. I.—Capt. John Mann, 25th do.—Lieut. W. H. Pigott, 46th do.—Lieut. H. A. Thompson, 50th do.—Jan. 3. Capt. W. Langford, 51st do.—Lieut. Col. F. L. Doveton, 4th L. C.—Lieut. Col. R. L. Evans, c.b., 29th N. I.—Capt. J. P. Woodward, 9th do.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. Pope, 24th do.—Lieut. J. F. Stevens, 18th do.—G. Capt. R. D. Weir, Europ. Regt.—Capt. James Kerr, ditto.—Capt. Charles Wahab, 16th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thos. Maynor, 26th do.—Assist. Surgs. H. S. Rogers and J. J. Purvis.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Dec. 30. Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N. I.—Jan. 3. Lieut. H. Metcalfe, 29th N. I., for health.—10. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. R. Hicks, 35th N. I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 30. Capt. P. Hammond, for eighteen months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Departures.

JAN. 5. *Seasons*, Yates, for Cape and London.—15. *True Briton*, Beach, for Cape and London.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 22. At Madras, Henry D. Cook, Esq., C.S., to Catherine, youngest daughter of John H. Home, Esq., of Long Formacus, Berwickshire.

Jan. 11. At Madras, George Dumergue, Esq., C.S., son of Charles Dumergue, Esq., of Albermarle-street, London, to Maria, third daughter of John Bird, Esq., C.S.

14. At Madras, Capt. T. B. Forster to Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland.

DEATHS.

Dec. 19. Mr. John Sheriffe, aged 27.
20. At Jaulnah, the lady of Major W. Taylor, commanding 30th regt. N. I.

25. At Cuddalore, Mrs. Holtzberg, aged 78, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Holtzberg, formerly missionary at Cuddalore.

27. At Vishnoochuckrum, near Naugum, Lieut. Col. S. I. Hodgson, 6th regt. N. I.

28. In camp at Nowgaum, Lieut. J. B. Hayman, 6th regt. N. I.

Jan. 6. At Pondicherry, Adelaide, wife of Joseph Chenot, Esq.

11. At Madras, Assist. Surg. S. H. Royes, medical establishment.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE, PRIVY COUNCIL,

Dec. 16, 1836.

Young and others, Appellants; Bank of Bengal, Respondents.—Lord Brougham delivered the judgment of their lordships.

This was an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, in an action brought by the assignees of J. Palmer and Co. against the Bank of Bengal, in which a verdict was taken by consent, subject to the opinion of a court on a special case. The case stated, that Palmer and Co. had been in the habit of obtaining loans from the Bank, on the deposit of Company's negotiable paper, as well as on the discount of their own and other securities; that, in November 1829, Palmer and Co. obtained in this way six loans from the Bank, amounting to Rs. 4,17,000, depositing Company's paper to the amount of Rs. Rs. 4,60,000, and giving their own promissory notes at three

months' date for the sums thus advanced.

By these six promissory notes, Palmer and Co. engaged to pay the several sums advanced with interest, and each note contained a further statement, that so much Company's paper had been deposited for the reimbursement of the Bank at the expiration of the three months' credit, rendering to Palmer and Co. any surplus arising from such sale, and with an undertaking of Palmer and Co. to make good any deficiency, and to pay 12 per cent. interest from the expiration of the credit, until the debt should be discharged or the paper sold. The several credits expired in February 1830, and on the 4th January, whilst the loans remained unpaid and the deposits were in the hands of the Bank unsold, Palmer and Co. were adjudged insolvent, and the plaintiffs were appointed assignees of their estate and effects. At the same period, the Bank held two promissory notes of Palmer and Co.'s, at three months' date,

for Sa. Rs. 40,000 and 60,000, payable the 24th of January and 7th February 1830, which the Bank held as indorsees for value, Palmer and Co. having discounted them with the Bank, in the ordinary course of business, and before the first of the six loans. None of the loans being paid, the Bank proceeded to sell the paper deposited, according to the terms of the agreement, and there remained a surplus upon the six sales of Rs. 20,176.10.8, after paying off the loans with the interest stipulated. For this sum, with interest at 6 per cent., the action was brought. The Bank sought to set-off the sum due upon the two promissory notes which they held as indorsees for value, against this surplus of the deposits made upon the subsequent loans; and the Court, on the case reserved, being of opinion that this set-off was competent to the Bank, gave judgment for the defendants.

The Act, under which the proceedings were had upon Palmer and Co. insolvents, contains a provision (sec. 36.) similar to the 50th sec. of the English Act 6 Geo. IV. ch. 16., touching mutual debts and credits, and although there are some words of the latter omitted, yet, as there is a very general declaration, that "all such debts due and claims as may be proved under a commission of bankruptcy, according to the Act of 6 Geo. IV., may also be proved in a proceeding under this Act, in the same manner and subject to the like deductions, conditions, and provisions, as therein are set forth and described," it is manifest that the proceedings are entirely assimilated, and that the present question is to be dealt with exactly as if it had arisen in a proceeding in bankruptcy under the English Act. It is equally clear that in this case the question turns upon the right of set-off given by the statute, which extended the set-off recognised by the common law (1 Mod. 215., and 2 Vern.). But for that extension, it never could be contended that the Bank had a lien upon the securities deposited beyond the amount of the money advanced upon the credit of those securities, since, even in the most favourable view which could be taken, that of the Bank being Palmer and Co.'s bankers, the lien for the general balance of the customer's account would, in this case, be restricted, by the circumstances under which the deposit was made. "Davis v. Bowsher." 5 Term Rep. 488. Nor can it be said that the debt due by Palmer and Co. on the promissory notes discounted, had any connection with their deposit of the securities, for that debt was contracted before those securities were deposited, and the Bank could not have had them in contemplation when it discounted the notes. The claim of the

Bank is accordingly rested upon the 50th sec. of the Bankrupt Act, which is taken from the 28th sec. of the 5 Geo. II. c. 30., with such additions as were supposed necessary for enabling contingent debts to be set off, since these were by the new act made proveable. Every debt or demand made proveable by the Act against the estate of the bankrupt may, by this 50 sec., be set off "against such estate;" that is, against any debt or demand of the bankrupt's estate. But the former provision is retained, with the addition of the word "demand," taken from the 46 Geo. III., viz. that, where mutual credit has been given by the bankrupt and any other person, the commissioners shall state the account between them, and one debt or demand may be set against another; and the balance only be claimed or paid on either side.

The question then is, whether or not there were mutual credits or debts between the parties. That there was both a debt from Palmer and Co. to the Bank, and a credit from the Bank to them, is undeniable. The Company were both previously indebted on their notes discounted, and by the money advanced on the deposits; but that is not enough, unless either the Bank was indebted to them, or they had given the Bank credit. The only question then is, had the Company given the Bank credit before the bankruptcy, within the meaning of the Act? In other words, was the deposit of the negotiable paper, with power to sell and pay over the surplus in case the advance made on it should not be repaid, a credit given by the Bank to the Company? If it was a credit, we may further observe, that it was so only to the extent of the surplus; for, as far as regarded the monies advanced to secure which the deposit was made, that deposit was only *in presenti* a bailment, and even *in futuro* a payment of Palmer and Co.'s debt to the Bank. The question is, whether the deposit, *quoad* the surplus, amounted to a credit given; whether or not Palmer and Co. giving the Bank a power to possess themselves of the surplus, after repaying themselves their own debt when that debt should become due, can be said to be a giving of credit to the Bank?

Now, although, generally speaking, debt and credit are correlative terms, yet it may be admitted that the introduction of the words "mutual credit" extends the right of set-off to cases where the party receiving the credit is not debtor *in presenti* to him who gives the credit. Accordingly, the relation contemplated by the statute has been held to be established where the debt is immediately due from the one party, and only due at a future day from the

other. It was so held in "*ex-parte* Prescott," 3 Atk., where the mutual credit was constituted by simple contract debts presently due on the one side, and a specialty debt not due on the other. "*Smith v. Hodson*," 4 T. Rep., "*Hankey v. Smith*," 3 T. Rep. Many other cases affirm the same doctrine; but in none of those cases was there any uncertainty as to the party, said to receive the credit, becoming sooner or later debtor *in presenti* to the other; in none of them did the existence of the relation of debtor and creditor depend upon the pleasure of one party; in all of them the party said to have given the credit had placed the other party in a situation which he himself could not alter; had given him funds of which he could not dispossess him, or, which is the same thing, a power over funds which he could not revoke. The case is materially different where one of the parties has actually become indebted to the other, and can only cease to be so by paying the debt, but the other has only acquired a power which may end in making him debtor or not, according as the donor of the power pleases. A. is indebted to B., and B. is neither actually indebted to A., nor under any liability which must needs end in his being A.'s debtor, but has only been entrusted with a power over A.'s funds, to be executed at a future time, if A. pleases, but, if A. thinks proper, never to be executed at all. Admitting that, in the event of A. never revoking the power, a debt will arise, the existence of that debt is defeasible; the only certainty is, that A., in order to revoke the power, must do an act wholly unconnected with giving B. any credit, namely, discharge a debt due to B. Now it is not denied, that Palmer and Co. could at any time have prevented the Bank from ever receiving the surplus, in respect of the possibility of which surplus arising, the credit is supposed to have been given; by repaying the monies advanced they could regain possession of the deposit, and the power of sale was determined without any consent of the pawnee. Again; not only did the existence of any debt at any time depend upon the depositor, but he had no such debt as could have been proved under a commission against the pawnee. The words added, "and every debt or demand hereby made proveable," to the recent Act, for the purpose of including contingent debts, shew that debts, in order to be set off, are supposed proveable, which indeed appears to follow from the nature of the case. Suppose the Bank of Bengal had been made bankrupt before selling the paper, it is clear that Palmer and Co. could not have proved against their estate for the contingent

surplus. The paper was deposited to answer a specific purpose, and if any use had been made of it inconsistent with the terms of the deposit, the pawnee would have committed an offence, a breach of trust certainly, a transportable offence, if the Bankers' Act extends to Bengal. But, unless the power of sale was executed by the pawnee (in which case he became the debtor at once), the pawnor could not be said to have contracted a debt, either present or contingent, to the pawnee, and consequently the pawnor could make no proof. Next, it must be observed, that, though the question is on the statute, and though the statutory right of set-off extends the right known to the common law, yet the common law principle of mutuality, which is of the essence of set-off, must prevail, and if the deposit, or rather the surplus, could not be set-off against the demand of the pawnee, so neither shall the pawnor's debt be set-off against the surplus. Lord Hardwicke appears mainly to have proceeded on this view in "*ex-parte* Ockendon," 1 Atk. "Could the miller," he asks, "have refused to deliver up the corn, in an action at the corn-factor's instance, by claiming to set off a debt due unconnected with the deposit? 2. And *vice versa*, could the corn-factor have set-off the value of the corn in an action by the miller for money lent at a former time?" Holding that both questions must be answered in the negative, he considers that as decisive against the miller's right to set-off the debt antecedently due from the donor. And Lord Mansfield, in giving the judgment of the Court of King's Bench, some years after, in "*Green v. Farmer*," 4 Burr. 2224, after reading his own note of "*ex-parte* Ockendon," observes, that Lord Hardwicke thought he could not construe a dealing to be within the mutual credit clause of the Bankrupt Act, unless it could be so construed in an action of trover, and adds, "that certainly is so." But if the same test be applied to the present case, there is an end of the question. For, first, no one contends that, had Palmer and Co. repaid the monies advanced on the deposit, the Bank could have retained the paper for their antecedent debt, which is one of the points made by Lord Hardwicke; next, had the Bank brought their action upon the notes which they held as indorsees, it is manifest that Palmer and Co. never could have set-off the surplus which might arise from the sale of the paper deposited, which is the second of Lord Hardwicke's points. No doubt, the case would have been altogether different had the Bank actually sold the paper, and received the surplus, prior to the bankruptcy, for then they would

have been debtors in that amount to Palmer and Co., and the case would have been one of mutual debts, supposing the notes discounted then due; or supposing them not yet due, it would have been a case of credit given to Palmer and Co. by them, and of debt due from them to Palmer and Co., and so clearly within the statute. This is the case of *Atkinson v. Elliott*, 7 T. Rep., but is wholly different from the case at bar.

There is nothing inconsistent with what has now been advanced, in the decision or the language in the Court of Common Pleas, in the case of *Rose v. Hart*, 8 Taunt. 499, where the former case of *Olive v. Smith*, 5 Taunt. 56, was reconsidered, and a material qualification added to the generality of the doctrine which had there been laid down. In *Olive v. Smith*, a broker had been allowed to set-off a debt antecedently due from his employer against the losses recovered from the underwriters on policies deposited in his hands. In *Rose v. Hart*, the Court held that such a set-off is only competent to the pawnee, in cases where the thing alleged to be a giving of credit, either constitutes a present cross-debt, or must end in one. This limitation of the case of *Olive v. Smith* has, in subsequent cases, been approved and followed; *Sampson v. Burton*, 2 Brod. and Bing. *Rose v. Sims*, 1 Barn. and Adolph.; and although the Court, in *Ea-um v. Cato*, 5 Barn. and Adolph., appeared to hold that it was enough if the transaction would most likely terminate in a debt, yet it is to be remarked that the argument went entirely upon other grounds, and the decision cannot justly be said to have relaxed the restriction by which the Court of Common Pleas had, in *Rose v. Hart*, qualified its former opinion. If it be admitted that there can arise no right of set-off, in respect of mutual credit, unless the dealing be at the time of the bankruptcy such as necessarily, and at all events, must terminate in creating the relation of debtor and creditor between the parties, then is the present case out of that rule, and the Bank's claim of set-off defeated. Nor will the reversal of the judgment below be found repugnant to any of the cases, except *ex-parte Deeze* and *Olive v. Smith*, of which the latter appears to have proceeded almost, if not altogether, upon the authority of the former, and not to mention that it falls in some manner within the scope of Lord Mansfield's observation in *French v. Fenn*, to be afterwards cited. It is impossible to regard *ex parte Deeze* as resting on the ground upon which the report in Atkyns places it; and although Lord Mansfield, in

Green v. Farmer, seems to vouch for the accuracy of that report, as well as of the report in the same book of *ex-parte Ockendon*, he nevertheless refers to Lord Hardwicke's statement in the latter case, that in the former there had been some evidence of a usage, and gives it as the result of his own inquiry respecting *ex-parte Deeze*, that the packer (the pawnee) was by the usage in the nature of a factor. A reference which we have made to Lord Hardwicke's original note-books has confirmed this statement, that the power of usage was made and evidence adduced respecting it. From hence, and from Lord Hardwicke's subsequent decision, in *ex-parte Ockendon*, as well as from what has been said both in the Common Pleas on *King v. Flint*, 8 Taunt., and by Lord Eldon, in *ex-parte Flint*, 1st Swanst., it may be considered that *ex-parte Deeze* is no longer law, as reported in Atkyns, and that but for a special custom, giving the pawnee a general lien, the mere deposit, whether of goods or of securities, for a particular purpose, as it certainly will not constitute the pawnee a debtor, so it will not amount to a giving of credit at all, unless coupled with an authority given to the pawnee of selling them; such power being given absolutely, and not countermandable. But it is equally certain that *Olive v. Smith* was decided upon the assumption that *ex-parte Deeze* is a binding authority, and when we said that the language of the Court, in *Rose v. Hart*, so materially varies and narrows the principle which had been the guide in the former decision, and that the case itself is disposed of in a way not easily reconcilable with *Olive v. Smith*, and in no way whatever reconcilable with the report of *ex-parte Deeze*, upon which *Olive v. Smith* had been grounded, and that the view now taken may be reconciled with the latter and more correct, or rather more authentic, opinions of Lord Hardwicke, and with the latter and more correct opinions of the Court of Common Pleas, there seems to be no good reason for supporting a claim, which is both at variance with principle, and runs counter to greater weight of authority than can be produced in support of it. With respect to the case of *Parker v. Carter*, it may be observed, that the defendants rested their title to set-off upon a lien which they claimed to have "as general agents" of the bankrupt, and the report of the case in Cook's Bankrupt Law, 578, gives this as the ground of the decision in their favour. *Gibbs J.*, in *Olive v. Smith*, 5 Taunt. though, on the granting of the rule nisi, he states it (*Parker v. Carter*) as a case of mutual credit, yet afterwards, the particulars hav-

ing been enquired into, seems to admit that it was a case of lien (p. 65.), and accordingly he rests his judgment mainly upon '*ex-parte Deeze*,' and mentions also '*ex-parte Boyle*,' and '*French v. Fenn*.'" "*Ex-parte Boyle*" (C. B. L. 561.) was the case of a client who owed a sum to his solicitor, for work done and money lent, and who gave the solicitor, by way of loan, his notes of hand to a larger amount, part of which notes were not due and not paid by him till after the solicitor's bankruptcy. Here the notes payable to the solicitor's order at the client's bankers were treated as a loan by the parties; at the date of the bankruptcy, the lender of the notes had become liable to pay, at all events, the contents of them to the holders chosen at the solicitor's pleasure, they being made payable to the order of the solicitor, and nothing could prevent this liability from ending in a debt from the solicitor to the client, but the solicitor himself repaying the money advanced upon them. The client could not, by any act of his own, prevent his money coming into the hands of the solicitor or of the payee chosen by him to a fixed amount and at specified times. This case, therefore, comes clearly within the restriction imposed by the case of "*Rose v. Hart*," the doctrine laid down in "*Olive v. Smith*," and the same observation applies to "*ex-parte Wagstaff*," 13 Ves., where the credit in question arose from an acceptance of the bankrupt payable after the bankruptcy, but certainly payable then. The case of "*French v. Fenn*," (reported in 3 Doug. and Cooke's B. L.) is also distinguishable from the one at bar, although it must be allowed to have gone further than any decision which preceded it, excepting "*ex-parte Deeze*." But it does not appear that the debt, against which the price of the pearls, when sold, was allowed to be set off, was in any part contracted before the agreement respecting the pearls, and Lord Mansfield expressly says, that "*Fenn* had trusted *Cox* (the bankrupt) with other goods which, in all probability, he would not have done, but for the pearls being left in his (*Fenn*'s) hands." This would make this case nearly the same with "*Demainvray v. Metcalf*," 2 Ver. 698, where Lord Cowper relies mainly upon the debt set-off being, in fact, an advance made on the pawn. Lord Mansfield, in "*French v. Fenn*," seems also to rely much on the circumstance peculiar to that case, of the other two partners in the adventure (*Cox* and *Holford*), having agreed to allow *Fenn* interest on the money which he had advanced to pay for the pearls in the first instance; and one thing is quite clear, viz. that, by the nature of the transaction, the rights of each

partner until sale being to an undivided third, and *Fenn* having the deposit for sale, neither of the others could have obtained his share; nay, both the others joining, could not have obtained their shares, nor gotten the whole pearls out of the pawnee's hands, until the sale, which must at once render the credit to the pawnee certain. If it be said that *Cox* might have assigned his right to his share of the eventual price minus his proportion of the purchase-money, (in the same way that *Palmer and Co.* might have assigned their right to the contingent surplus,) then it must be also observed, that the consideration takes the case out of the rule laid down in "*Rose v. Hart*," and could not stand with the decision in that case. It ought to be observed further, that "*ex-parte Deeze*" was relied upon expressly by Mr. Justice Buller, in deciding "*French v. Fenn*;" both Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Buller seem to have been very much influenced, by what they term considerations of general justice.

Upon the whole, then, we are of opinion, that the judgment in this case must be reversed, and that the verdict taken by consent, subject to the opinion of the Court, should stand, and the *postea* be delivered to the plaintiff. The interest too must be calculated subsequent to the time up to which the verdict for interest was taken, and this must be added to the verdict.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, April 18.

Hart v. Alexander. — This case was tried during the sittings after last term in Westminster before the Lord Chief Baron, and we then reported it at great length. The question was touching the liability of the defendant *Alexander* for the debts of a banking-house in India, which had failed many years after *Mr. Alexander* had ceased to be a partner of the firm, and had passed the office of an East-India director.

The verdict was for the defendant.

Sir W. Follett now moved for a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside, and a new trial granted. The ground was misdirection by the judge. In support of this, it was stated that the learned judge had in his address commented upon passages of the evidence as regarded probabilities, but from the space of time under consideration, and which had elapsed since plaintiff's connexion with the banking-house first commenced, the evidence was necessarily in a great degree circumstantial, and the learned judge had referred the questions at issue freely to the jury.

The Court (Mr. Baron Bolland dis-

sentient) held that there had been no misdirection, and the rule was refused.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House on the 12th April, when it was resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the court be given to Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., the chairman, and to John Loch, Esq., the deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the past year; it was also unanimously resolved, that Sir James Rivett Carnac be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to Mr Loch, accompanied by an expression of the Court's regret that the effects of the late occurrence should have deprived them of the gratification of seeing him on the occasion, and of their earnest wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

On the same day a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of six directors, in the room of Henry Alexander, Esq.; William Stanley Clarke, Esq.; John Shepherd, Esq.; John Thornhill, Esq.; Francis Warden, Esq.; and Sir W. Young, Bart., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on William Astell, Esq.; William Butterworth Bayley, Esq.; Russell Ellice, Esq.; Richard Jenkins, Esq.; Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.; and John Masterman, Esq.

On the 13th April a Court of Directors was held, when the new directors took the oath and their seats. Mr. Loch, the deputy-chairman for the past year, although going on very favourably, had not, in the opinion of his medical advisers, sufficiently recovered from the effects of the late attempt upon his life, to enable him to resume his usual occupations, and was therefore absent from the court. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., was chosen chairman, and Maj.-Gen. Sir James Law Lushington, K. C. B., deputy chairman, for the year ensuing.

GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

The King has been pleased to appoint James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie, Esq. to be governor and commander-in-chief of the island of Ceylon; date 29th March 1837.

SIR FRANCIS FORBES.

The King was on the 5th April pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Francis Forbes, Esq., chief justice of New South Wales.

MR. WAGHORN.—EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

The enterprising Mr. Waghorn, to whom, whilst in Egypt, the cause of overland communication with India has been so much indebted, has arrived in England, having proceeded to Malta in company with Major Estcourt, left by Col. Chesney in command of the Euphrates expedition, and who, with his party, after ascending the Tigris above Bagdad, till they were stopped by shoal water, left the *Euphrates* steamer at Bagdad on the 23d January, crossed the Desert on camels, and reached Beirout on the 24th February, where the party embarked for Malta. Mr. Waghorn's object in visiting England, is to make further arrangements in furtherance of any plan which may be adopted for steam communication with India.

DR. JAMES BURNES.

His Majesty has been pleased to bestow the civil decoration of the Guelphic Order on Dr James Burnes (brother of the distinguished traveller), as a mark of royal approbation of his services in India, to which he is about to return. Dr. Burnes was for many years civil surgeon in Cutch, to which office other responsible functions were attached (including that of postmaster in Cutch); and his merits are amply ascertained by the strong testimony of the Bhooj Durbar, transmitted through the British resident, and especially by the official notification of the Bombay Government, that his "kind and unwearied attention, which the Hon. the Governor (Sir John Malcolm) has had full opportunity of learning, has, the Governor in Council is aware, created the most lively sentiments of gratitude, while it has established, in the strongest manner, his claims to the approbation of Government."

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. George Forbes, from 26th regt., to be lieut., v. Miller who exch.; Cadet J. F. Fitzgerald to be cornet by purch., v. Routh app. to 16th L. Drags. (both 21 March 37).—Veterinary Surg. John Green, from 1st. Drags., to be vet. surg., v. Timm app. to 3d Dr. Gu. (31 April).

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet J. A. Seton, from 3d L. Drags., to be cornet, v. White, who exch. (21 April 37).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet Francis Burdett to be lieut. by purch., v. Welby who retires; and Chas. Deacon to be cornet by purch., v. Burdett (both 14 April 37).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Cornet R. Routh, from 4th L. Drags., to be cornet, v. MacGregor, who retires (24 March 37).

4th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. T. M. Chambers to be capt. by purch., v. Faunce who retires; Ens. George King to be lieut. by purch., v. Chambers; and James Cross to be ens. by purch., v. King (all 7 April 37).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. B. Nolan, from h. p. 4th W. I. Regt., to be capt., v. P. Patterson who exch., rec. dif. (31 March 37).—Lieut. James Wilson to be capt., v. Drury dec. (7 April); Lieut. John Lumley to be capt. by purch., v. Nolan who retires (8 do.); Ens. H. C. English to be lieut., v. Wilson (7 do.); Ens. G. M. Atkins to be lieut. by purch., v. Lumley (8 do.); Cadet Edw. Montagu to be ens., v. English (7 do.); J. E. Robertson to be ens. by purch., v. Atkins (8 do).

16th Foot (in Bengal). W. S. Carter to be ens. by purch., v. Abbot (7 April 37).—James Caulfield to be ens. by purch., v. Wilkinson app. to 15th F. (14 do.).

18th Foot (in Ceylon). G. F. Call to be ens. by purch., v. Tongue app. to 30th F. (7 April 37).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. John Miller, from 4th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Forbes who exch. (24 March 37).—Lieut. Wm. Maule, from 31st F., to be lieut., v. Hutchinson who exch. (22 Oct. 36); Ens. W. L. Robson to be lieut. by purch., v. Fitzgerald prom.; and John Rodgers to be ens. by purch., v. Robson (both 31 March 37).

31st Foot. Lieut. B. A. S. Hutchinson, from 26th regt., to be lieut., v. Maule who exch. (22 Oct. 36); Lieut. Charles Dunbar, from 20th regt., to be lieut., v. Pigott who exch. (31 do.).

35th Foot (at Madras). Ens. A. R. Marshall to be lieut., v. Harding dec.; and Cadet C. J. Walker to be ensign, v. Marshall (both 7 April 37).

40th Foot (at Bombay).—Lieut. J. B. Oliver to be capt., v. Connor dec.; and Ens. H. Seymour to be lieut., v. Oliver (both 7th Nov. 36); Cadet W. J. Hamilton to be ens., v. Seymour (20 April 37); J. Y. Vance to be ens. by purch., v. Hamilton app. to 97th regt. (21 do.).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Lieut. M. Bourke, from h. p. 4th F., to be lieut., v. Deacon prom. (20 April 37); Lieut. Caleb Reid, from h. p. 25th F., to be lieut., v. Skinner app. to Newf. Vet. Comps. (21 do.).

Brevet. Capt. B. Nolan, 6th F., to be major in army (22 July 30).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 30. *Kirkman Findley*, Russell, from Bengal 30th Oct.; and *Crescent*, Skelly, from Cape 10th Jan.; both at Liverpool.—*Jean*, Goldie, from Bengal 13th Nov.; off Margate.—*Falcon*, Tod, from Mauritius 7th Dec.; off Falmouth.—31. *William Harris*, Terry, from N. S. Wales 10th Oct., and *Rio de Janeiro* 6th Jan.; at Deal.—**APRIL 6.** *Jumna*, Robinson, from Canton 18th Dec.; off Holyhead.—*John o'Gaunt*, Robertson, from Canton 24th Dec.; at Waterford.—8. *Euphrates*, Hannay, from Bengal 18th Dec., at Liverpool.—10. *Havre*, Boucer, from South Seas; off Plymouth.—11. *Asia*, Stead, from Canton 24th Nov.; *Patrol*, Martin, from Sourabaya 14th Oct., and Singapore 23d Nov.; and *Lord Althorp*, Sproull, from Manila 27th Nov.; all off Falmouth.—*Allerton*, Evans, from Bengal 10th Dec.; off Liverpool.—12. *Rapid*, Casse, from Mauritius 24th Dec.; at Deal.—14. *Duke of Bedford*, Rowen, from Bengal 15th Jan. 1837; off Falmouth.—*Boyne*, Richardson, from Bombay 24th Dec., and *Calicut* 31st do.; *Canton*, Garbutt, from Mauritius 16th Dec.; *Tribune*, Browse, from Mauritius 25th Nov., and Cape 2d Jan.; and *Comet*, Patterson, from Cape 23d Jan.; all off Plymouth.—*Fatree Queen*, Hookey, for Bengal 4th Dec.; off Cork.—15. *Eliza Stewart*, Miller, for China 5th Dec.; off Portland.—*Emanuel*, Fleming, from Batavia 9th Dec., off Kingsbridge.—*Inglborough*, Rickett, from China 17th Dec.; off Liverpool.—*Sephyr*, Thomson, from a whaling voyage and Table Bay; off Plymouth.—*Macassar*, Poppen, from Batavia; off Plymouth (for Rotterdam).—17. *Gipsy*, Bewley, from Bengal 17th Dec.; *William*, Thompson,

from Bengal 25th Dec.; and *Lady Charlotte*, Williams, from Canton 17th Dec.; all at Liverpool.—*George and Mary*, Gibson, from Ceylon 12th Nov., and Cape 21st Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Orient*, White, from Bengal 5th Nov., and Cape 21st Jan.; off Penzance.—*Wanderer*, Cobb, from Mauritius 8th Jan.; off Land's End.—*Clorinda*, Dumble, from Mauritius 12th Jan.; and *Susan*, Neatby, from China 10th Dec.; both off Falmouth.—*Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, from Bengal 18th Dec.; *Friends*, Mac Cleverty, from Manila 26th Sept., and Singapore 26th Oct.; and *Agnes*, Proudfoot, from Bengal 25th Nov.; all off Liverpool.—*Minerva*, Fairclough, from Mauritius 25th Dec.; at Bristol.—*Samuel Winter*, Rodgers, from Singapore 29th Nov.; at Deal.—*Montrose* Jones, from Mauritius 5th Jan.; and *Malabar*, Dunlop, from Mauritius 28th Dec., and Cape 1st Feb.; both off Cork.—18. *Repulse*, Pryce, from Bengal 26th Dec., and Cape 14th Feb.; *Ermouth*, Warren, from Bengal 8th Dec.; *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, from Canton 5th Dec.; *Eliza Jane*, Canney, from Ceylon 25th Dec.; and *Guiana*, Tayt, from V. D. Land 8th Nov.; all from Deal.—*Agrippina*, Rodgers, from Ceylon 17th Nov., and Cape 21st Jan.; *Bencon*, Croft, from Bengal 26th Oct.; and *Courier*, Dixon, from Mauritius 17th Dec., and Cape 24th Jan.; all off Dover.—*Bombay Packet*, Garnock, from Bombay 11th Dec.; and *John Woodall*, Arnold, from Mauritius 21st Dec.; both off Liverpool.—*Augusta Jessie*, Edenborough, from Mauritius 15th Jan., and Cape 7th Feb.; off Dungeness.—19. *Joshua Carroll*, Toby, from Mauritius 13th Jan.; and Cape 7th Feb.; *John Palmer*, Laurence, from South Seas; and *Lagoda*, Endicott, from Batavia and Samarang; all off Dover.—*Columbia*, Hooton, from Bombay 25th Dec.; at Liverpool.—20. *Ningara*, Hammond, from Bombay 8th Dec.; off Dover.—21. *Fairy Queen*, Cousins, from Ceylon 26th Dec.; off Hastings.—*Florville*, Mitchell, from Cape 2d Feb.; and *Margaret and Ann*, Buck, from Cape 5th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Australia*, Forrester, from Bombay 22d Nov., and Cape 28th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Velox*, Jones, from Mauritius 18th Jan.; at Bristol.—*Mercurius*, Esink, from Batavia; off Dover.—22. *Edward*, Lindsay, from Singapore 23d Nov.; at Deal.—24. *Henry Wellesley*, Freeman, from Singapore 23d Nov.; *Bachelor*, Ellis, from Madras 22d Dec.; *Chili*, Nixon, from V. D. Land 8th Sept.; and *Wunstead*, Macauliffe, from South Seas; all at Deal.—*Vestal*, Lyons, from Bombay 29th Dec.; in the Clyde.—*Bardaster*, M'Donald, from Singapore 5th Dec.; off Brighton.—*Indemnity*, Roberts, from Ceylon 11th Dec., and Cape 7th Feb.; off Folkestone.—*Abel Tasman*, Zelstra, from Batavia; off Falmouth.—*Theresa*, Young, from Bengal 17th Dec.; off Dartmouth.—26. *True Briton*, Beach, from Bengal 15th Dec., Madras 15th Jan., and Cape 26th Feb.; off Hastings.—*Hector*, Johnson, from Bombay 1st Jan.; off Holyhead.—27. *Lady Feversham*, Webster, from Bombay 25th Dec., Vingora 1st Jan., and Cape 15th Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Belhaven*, Crawford, from Manila 17h Dec., and Cape 16th Feb.; off Falmouth.

Departures.

MARCH 13. *Mangles*, Carr, for N. S. Wales (with convicts) and China; from Deal.—20. *Lord Sumarez*, Scarborough, for Mauritius; from Mar-
seilles.—26. *Abeeromby*, Butcher, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Jamaica*, Martin, for Bombay; from the Clyde.—31. *Abel*, Gower, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—**APRIL 2.** *Warnick*, Little, for Cey-

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Ion and Madras; from Liverpool.—4. *Addingham*, Sedgwick, and *Hamilton*, Johnson, both for Cape; from Deal.—5. *Tweed*, Lawson, and *Daniel Wheeler*, Bouch, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—6. *Perfect*, Snell, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—7. *Imogen*, Riley, for Bengal; from Deal.—8. *Hamilton Ross*, Robb, for Cape; from Portsmouth.—9. *Fair Isle*, Mills, for N. S. Wales; from Shields.—10. *Reliance*, Warner, for Madras, Bengal, and China; from Deal.—11. *Mandarin*, Donald, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—12. *Courier*, Proudfoot, for Cape; from Deal.—13. *H. M. brig Pelorus*, Harding, for Cape and Mauritius (with specie); from Portsmouth.—14. *Themis*, Pickeling, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—15. *Isabella Cooper*, Currie, for Bengal; *Iris*, Mackwood, for Ceylon; and *Martius*, Patterson, for V. D. Land; all from Deal.—16. *Duke of Sussex*, Horsman, for Cape, Madras, Straits, and China; from Deal.—17. *Morley*, Evans, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—18. *Porcupine*, Laing, for Mauritius; from Deal.—19. *Ripley*, Steward, for Bengal; and *Hero of Malouin*, Grundy, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—20. *Calcutta*, Brown, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Kingston.—21. *Tory*, Reid, for Bombay; from Greenock.—22. *Isabel*, Jones, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—23. *Merrmaid*, Chapman, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—24. *Malcolm*, Sim, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—25. *Renown*, MacLeod, for Bengal; from Greenock.—26. *Marquis Camden*, Gribble, for Madras, Straits, and China; *George Canning*, Winn, for Mauritius; *Mazeppa*, Tate, for Algoa Bay; *Charles Carter*, Cristall, for Mauritius; and *Argyle*, Sandys, for Madras and China; all for Deal.—27. *Sarah Birkett*, Aitkin, for Singapore, China, and Manila; and *Queen Mab*, Ireland, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Walmer Castle, from Bombay (additional): Capt. Driscoll, late of the *Hindoo*.

Per Boyne, from Bombay: Mrs. Young; Major Romney, H. M. 17th regt.; Lieut. Denies, H. M. 40th regt.; Lieut. Mackintosh, 2d N. L.; Masters Tendall, Stevens, and Williams; 70 invalids; 5 soldiers' wives.—From the Coast: Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and family; Capt. and Mrs. Henderson; Capt. and Mrs. Neill; Mrs. Clementson and child; Capt. Hammond, Madras army; Lieut. Russell, ditto; Lieut. Baker and child.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer, from Bombay to Suez: Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn; Mrs. Milbourne; Messrs. Hunter, Bainbridge, and Fawcett, Bombay C. S.; Col. A. Robertson, Bombay army; Capt. Kennet, ditto; Lieuts. Hill, Holt, and Sparrow, ditto; Mr. Ashburner, editor of the *Bombay Courier*; Messrs. Higginson and Steinfact, merchants; Mr. Rogers, veterinary surgeon.

Per Blazer steamer, from Alexandria to Malta: Sir Edward Pearson; Major Tweedie; Capt. Yeaddell; Lieuts. Forbes and Malony; Messrs Young, Estridge, Estibowen, Southouse, Higginson, Waghorn, Lein, Mogg, Hunter, Hall, Reeves, and Gabart; Barons Furstenburg and Schomberg; Capt. Estcourt, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Charlewood, and fourteen men, late of the Euphrates expedition.

Per Theresa, from Bengal: Mrs. James; J. J. James, Esq.; Wm. Carr, Esq.

Per Duke of Lancaster, from Bengal: Mrs. Rose and child; Mr. and Mrs. Previte and child; Lieuts. Mackenzie and Woodhouse; Master Peguey.

Per Euphrates, from Bengal: Mrs. Stewart and family; E. J. Harington, Esq., C. S.; H. B. Brownlow, Esq., ditto; W. St. Q. Quinton, Esq., ditto; Major McDowall; Capt. Wotherspoon; two Misses Robinson; two Misses Strickland.

Per Bombay Packet, from Bombay: Lieut. C. H. Hodgson, Madras army; Ens. H. P. Hockin, 8th Bombay N. I.

Per Ersmouth, from Bengal: Mrs. Denbar and child; Mrs. Boeck and four children; Mrs. Mack; Rev. John Mack; Lieut. A. McDougall, 73d N. I.; J. Morice, Esq., assist. surg. 9th N. I.; Mr. Maxwell.

Per Fairae Queen, from Bengal: Mrs. Field; B. Airthorpe, Esq.; Lieut. Read, Bengal artillery; Mr. Simone, merchant.

Per Orient, from the Cape (additional): H. T. Maynard, Esq.; Signor T. D'Abrantes. Portuguese government secretary at Mozambique, with his son, and four servants.

Per William, from Bengal: Capt. Inge; Lieuts. Pigot, Harvey, and Seacombe; Dr. Bond; Mr. Gratson.

Per Agrippina, from Ceylon: Mrs. Fitzmaurice; Mr. Brooks; two children.

Per H. M. steamer Hermes, from Malta: Mr. Higginson, of Liverpool; Mr. G. Ashburner, from Bombay; Mr. Waghorn, from Alexandria.

Per Ingleborough, from China: Capt. George Melville, country service, late of the *Charlotte*.

Per Benecolen, from Bengal: Mrs. Foote; Mrs. Hindmarsh; Mrs. Goad; Lieut. Flower, 25th N. I.; Ens. Goad, 67th do.; two Masters Goad; two Misses Mackay.—(Serj. Neynoe destroyed himself on board two days after leaving the Cape. Miss Mackay died at sea.)

Per Hector, from Bombay: Mrs. J. B. Egan and child; Capt. Dalway, 2d Queen's regt.

Per Margaret and Ann, from Cape: Lieut. Granville H. M. 89th regt.

Per Augusta Jessie, from Mauritius: Dr. Robinson, Royal Navy.

Per Courier, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Salter and five children; two Masters Granger.

Per True Briton, from Madras: Mrs. Maclean; Mrs. Col. Downes; Mrs. Major Claridge; Mrs. Capt. Hicks; Mrs. Moorat; two Misses Moorat; Miss Foothead; Capt. Geoghegan; Capt. Hicks; John Moorat, Esq.; D. A. Macleod, Esq.; Rev. Mr. Mitchell; two Misses Robertson; two Misses Johnston; two Misses Moorat; two Masters Maclean; two Masters Robertson; two Masters Moorat; two Masters Hicks; Masters Johnston and Allsop; ten servants; sixty-three H. C. invalids, one woman, and two children.—(Two invalided soldiers, one soldier's wife, and a seaman, died at sea.)—Landed at the Cape: A. M. Owen, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Hamond; Miss and Master Hamond.

Per Lady Feversham, from Bombay: Mrs. Deshon; Mrs. Eyre; Mrs. McPherson; Capt. Deshon; Dodgin, M'Clear, and Eyre; Lieut. Birk, Brock, Murray, Huart, Hill, and O'Kelly; Ens. M'Pherson; Surgeon Moffatt; 136 men, 10 women, and 21 children of H. M. service.

Expected.

Per Lady Raffles, from Bengal: Capt. Wornum; Lieut. Beavan; Ensign Wilson; Mr. Marrievie.

Per London, from Bengal: Lady Ximenes and family; Mrs. Doctor Nicholson; Mrs. Major Fulton and family; Mrs. Capt. Wood and family; Mrs. Capt. Festing and family; Mrs. Henderson and family; Miss Cossiter; Mr. Steer, C. S.; Mr. Phillips, C. S.; Capt. Festing; Mr. Henderson; Mr. H. Ferguson; Mr. G. Jessop; two Misses Goldie; two Misses Smith; Miss Ross; Master Turnbull.

Per Malabar, from Bombay: E. H. Bailie, Esq.; Capt. C. H. Johnson, 12th N. I.; Mr. J. L. Strover; Mr. Wilkins, 4th L. Drags.; Miss Morris and servant.

Per Urania, from Bombay: Mrs. Col. Hunt; Mrs. Guarde and three children; Mrs. Barnes; G. A. Turnbull, Esq.; Lieut. Brackenridge.

Per Gilmore, from Bombay: Mrs. Carr; Mrs. Bartlet; Misses Hunt and Shippee; Capt. Carr, Curtin, Mayne, Bartlet, and Meriton; Lieuts. Yates and Hudson; Mr. Sparm; Dr. Frith; Master Shippee.

Per William Nicol, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Chamber, C. S.; Capt. and Mrs. Houghton and seven children; Mrs. Baboo; Mr. M'Haffie, 6th N. I.; Mr. Gordon, 80th do.

Per Marquis of Hastings, from Bombay: Mrs. Graham; Mrs. English; Mrs. Dixon; Mrs. Walch; Mrs. Mann; Mr. Anderson, C.S.; Mr. Sparkes, C.S.; Col. Farquharson, 14th N.I.; Col. Sutherland, N.I.; Capt. Graham; Capt. Walch; Capt. Watts, Madras estab.; Misses E. and C. Wilmoughby, E. Farquharson, E. H. Graham, C. and J. Vaughan, E. and J. Walch, and A. Blaxland; two Masters Vaughan; three Masters Walch; three Masters Brown.

Per St. George, from Bengal (for Bristol): Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Thomson; Mrs. Dick and child; Dr. and Mrs. Mackinnon and child; Capt. and Mrs. Clarkston; Major Bruce; Capt. Jillard; Capt. Mackintosh and child; Capt. Burrell; Dr. Buchanan; Dr. Duncan; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. R. C. Jenkins; Mr. Fullerton; Mr. Cowell; Mr. Smith. For the Cape: Capt. Murray.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Morley, for Bombay: Lady S. Campbell; G. A. E. Campbell, Esq., C.S.; Capt. and Mrs. Johnson; Capt. and Mrs. Walker; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pemberton; Lieut. and Mrs. Webb; Mr. and Mrs. Wooler; Miss Hughes; Capt. Grant, H. M. 4th L. Drags.; J. Montrieux, Esq., barrister; Mr. Bradley, assist. surgeon; Mr. Irwin.

Per Argyle, for Madras: Eusign Cox.

Per Reliance, for Bengal (additional): Capt. Beaton, 54th N.I. (late Colonel in the British Auxillary Legion in Spain); Mr. Shum; Mr. Power; Mr. Baker.

Per Duke of Sussex, for Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Farren; Capt. Munsey; Mr. Walker; Mr. Whish.—For Penang: Mr. and Mrs. Paddy and infant.—For China: Mr. Daniell; Mr. Rodgers; Mr. Le Geyt.—For the Cape: Mr. Dennison.

Per Mermaid, for Bombay: Mrs. Lugard and two Misses Lugard; Mrs. Stevenson; Mrs. Cox; two Misses Baynes; Miss Lindsay; Capt. Campbell; Rev. Mr. Lugard; Mr. Hastings; Mr. Hunter; Mr. Cox; four children.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 4. At sea, the lady of James George Neill, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a son.

April 15. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. Charles Griffiths, Bengal army, of a daughter, still-born.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th Regt. Madras I. C., of a son.

17. At Blackheath, the lady of Capt. Reilly, Bengal engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 29. At St. Pancras Church, Francis, son of Sir F. M. Ommanney, to Julia Henrietta, daughter of Thomas Metcalfe, Esq., of Fitzroy-square and Lincoln's-Inn.

— At Kingston Church, Portsea, Mr. Adolphe Von Kummer, of Gosport, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Capt. W. Pickford, of

London, formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

30. At Hackney Church, Capt. W. G. Whige, 35th Madras N. I., eldest son of the Rev. J. White, Stogamber, Somerset, to Louisa Ann, eldest daughter of Michael Gray, Esq., of Portland-place, Clapton.

April 1. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, O. P. Cross, Esq., of Somerset House, to Harriet Eleanor Abel, niece of the late Dr. Abel, physician extraordinary to Lord Amherst when in India.

4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, James Pratt Barlow, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, and Kennington, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of J. Du Pré Alexander, Esq., of Grosvenor-square.

6. Henry William, son of Col. White, Bengal army, to Alexandrina Eliza, daughter of the late Major Alexander MacLeod, Bengal army.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29. Drowned, from falling overboard the ship *Artemis*, on his passage from Calcutta, Thomas E. C. M. Cresswell, second surviving son of Richard Estcourt Cresswell, Esq., of Pinckney Park, Wilts.

March 4. At Bruges, in her 49th year, Mrs. Matilda Diggle, widow of H. W. Diggle, Esq., late judge and magistrate of Kaira, Bombay.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Mary Aiskell, widow of Maj. Gen. Francis Aiskell, lately in the service of the Hon. East-India Company.

20. At Bay View, Isle of Man, aged one year and six months, Georgina Eliza Victorine, tenth and youngest child of John Henderson, Esq., Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

31. In London, John Madox, Esq., the Oriental traveller.

April 6. At his residence in Abergavenny, in the 85th year of his age, General William Kinsey, senior officer of the Madras army.

8. At his residence, Lower Halliford, Middlesex, aged 64, Commodore James Jeakes, many years an officer in the Indian Navy.

13. Louisa Anne, aged 35, wife of Richard Temple, Esq., of the Nash, near Worcester, and sister to Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.

14. At Stonehouse, Mr. A. B. S. Kent, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, and son of the late Capt. Kent, of the Royal Marines.

— At Cheltenham, Champenowne Hele Fowell, youngest son of R. S. M. Sprye, Esq., of the Indian army, and of Ugborough, Devonshire.

16. In Upper Wimpole-street, in her 84th year Mrs. Fraser Tytler, relict of the late Hon. Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouslee.

20. At Clifton, Valetta Henrietta Sparrow, widow of the late Capt. E. Sparrow, of the 1st Bombay Cavalry.

Lately. At Daylesford-House, Worcestershire, in her 91st year, Mrs. Hastings, relict of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, Governor-general of Bengal.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 3 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, December 29, 1836.

	Ra.A.	Ra. A.		Ra.A.	Ra. A.
Anchors .....Sa.Rs. cwt.	11 0	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.....Sa.Rs. F.md.	5 13	@ 5 15
Bottles .....do.	100 12 4	— 12 13	— flat .....do.	5 14	6 0
Coals .....B. md.	0 14	— 1 0	— English, sq. ....do.	3 11	3 13
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..F.md	37 8	— 37 12	— flat .....do.	3 10	3 12
— Brasers' .....do.	38 0	— 38 6	— Bolt .....do.	3 11	3 13
— Thick sheets .....do.	—	—	— Sheet .....do.	6 2	6 10
— Old Gross .....do.	36 10	— 36 14	— Nails .....cwt.	9 8	14 8
— Bolt .....do.	38 8	— 39 0	— Hoops .....F.md.	5 0	5 4
— Tile .....do.	34 12	— 35 8	— Kettleidge .....cwt.	2 10	2 13
— Nails, assort. ....do.	35 0	— 37 8	— Lead, Pig .....F.md.	7 11	7 13
— Peru Slab .....Ct.Rs. do.	37 8	— 39 8	— unstamped. ....do.	7 9	7 10
— Russia .....Sa.Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery .....do.	10 D.	to 25 D.
Copperas .....do.	1 15	— 2 2	— Shot, patent .....bag	3 6	4 4
Cottons, chintz .....pce.	—	—	— Spelter .....Ct.Rs. F. md.	7 10	7 11
— Muslins, assort. ....do.	1 0	— 13 0	— Stationery .....do.	30 D.	45 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 .....mor.	0 6	— 0 8½	— Steel, English.....Ct.Rs. F. md.	6 10	6 12
Cutlery, fine .....do.	10 to 25A.	to P.C.	— Swedish .....do.	6 14	7 4
Glass .....do.	5 A.	— 20A.	— Tin Plates .....Sa.Rs. boxes	18 12	19 4
Hardware .....do.	30 D.	— 50D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..yd.	5 8	12 0
Hosiery, cotton .....do.	5 A.	— 30A.	— coarse and middling....	1 4	4 0
Ditto, silk .....do.	15 to 37D.	to P.C.	— Flannel fine.....do.	0 15	1 7

MADRAS, December 7, 1836.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles .....do.	100 16	@ 17	Iron Hoops .....candy	35	@ 115
Copper, Sheet .....candy	287	— 290	— Nails .....do.	110	— 115
— Bolt .....do.	218	— 225	— Lead, Pig .....do.	50	55
— Old .....do.	240	—	— Sheet .....do.	50	55
— Nails, assort. ....do.	315	— 320	— Millinery .....do.	P.C.	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz .....piece	4	— 5	— Shot, patent .....bag	3	3½
— Ginghams .....do.	2	— 3	— Spelter .....candy	40	—
— Longcloth, fine .....do.	9	— 14	— Stationery .....do.	10A.	15A.
Cutlery, coarse .....P.C.	10A.	10A.	— Steel, English.....candy	35	38
Glass and Earthenware .....do.	10A.	25A.	— Swedish .....do.	42	45
Hardware .....do.	10A.	15A.	— Tin Plates .....box	16	17
Hosiery .....do.	15A.	20A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..yd.	10A.	15A.
Iron, Swedish .....candy	52	53	— coarse .....do.	10A.	20A.
— English bar .....do.	28	30	— Flannel, fine .....do.	10 to 12 ans.	pr. yd.
— Flat and bolt. ....do.	28	30	— Ditto, coarse .....do.	7 to 8 ans.	do.

BOMBAY, January 14, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors .....cwt.	12	@ 13	Iron, Swedish .....St. candy	60	@
Bottles .....do.	1	1.2	— English .....do.	45	—
Coals .....ton	10	12	— Hoops .....cwt.	6.8	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..cwt.	62	63	— Nails .....do.	18	—
— Thick sheets .....do.	64	65	— Sheet .....do.	7.8	—
— Plate bottoms .....do.	64	65	— Rod for bolts .....St. candy	45	—
— Tile .....do.	51	52	— do. for nails .....do.	50	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c. ....do.	—	—	— Lead, Pig .....cwt.	11	—
— Longcloths .....do.	—	—	— Sheet .....do.	11	—
— Muslins .....do.	—	—	— Millinery .....do.	20D.	—
— Other goods .....do.	—	—	— Shot, patent .....cwt.	10	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 .....lb.	0.11½	— 1.1½	— Spelter .....do.	9	9.6
Cutlery, table .....do.	10A.	—	— Stationery .....do.	15D.	—
Glass and Earthenware .....do.	10 D.	30 D.	— Steel, Swedish .....tub	10.8	—
Hardware .....do.	P.C.	—	— Tin Plates .....box	17	—
Hosiery, half hose .....do.	10 A.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..yd.	2	—
			— coarse .....do.	4	—
			— Flannel, fine .....do.	1.8	—

CANTON, November 29, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. ....piece	3	@ 5	Smalts .....pecul	30	@ 60
— Longcloths .....do.	3	10½	— Steel, Swedish .....tub	3.75	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. ....do.	—	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth .....yd.	1	1-06
— Cambrics, 48 yds .....do.	5	9	— do. ex super .....yd.	2.5	—
— Bandannoes .....do.	2	2-30	— Camlets at Lintin .....pce.	28	29
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 80 .....pecul	37	40	— Do. Dutch .....do.	33	34
Iron, Bar .....do.	1½	—	— Long Ellis .....do.	9	9½
— Rod .....do.	4	—	— Tin, Straits .....pecul	27	28
— Lead, Pig .....do.	6	6½	— Tin Plates .....box	8	—

SINGAPORE, December 3, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6	@	9	
Bottles	100	4	—	4½	
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	34	—	35	
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	24	—	2½		
— Imlt. Irish	24	—	1.90	—	2½
— Longcloths 38 to 40	34-36	do.	4½	—	5
— do. do.	36finedo.	5½	—	6	
— do. do.	40-44	do.	4	—	6½
— do. do.	44-54	do.	9	—	
— do. do.	54	do.	—		
Prints, 7-8. single colours	do.	2	—	2½	
— 9-8.	do.	2½	—	2½	
Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do.	1½	—	2½	
Jaconet, 20	40	—	44	—	2½
Lappets, 10	40	—	44	—	1½
Chintz, fancy colours	do.	3	—	5	
Cotton Hkfs. Imlt. Battick, dble.	doz.	2½	@	4	
— do. do. Pullicat	doz.	1½	—	2	
— Twist, 30 to 40	pecul	50	—	52	
Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—
Iron, Swedish	pecul	4½	—	5	
— English	do.	3½	—	4	
— Nail, rod	do.	4½	—	5	
Lead, Pig	do.	5	—	5½	
Sheet	do.	5	—	5½	
Shot, patent	bag	—	—	—	
Spelter	pecul	5	—	5½	
Steel, Swedish	do.	4½	—	5½	
— English	do.	—	—	—	
Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	9	—	10	
— Camblets	do.	25	—	30	
— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1	—	2	

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 5, 1837.—The importations of Piece Goods for the last six months have been unusually heavy, and sellers in consequence have been obliged to submit to gradually reducing rates, until now, when it is found difficult to effect sales, even at present prices. The market has seldom been in a worse state, without excepting any article, either as regards price or supply on hand.—The demand for Twist, for the last month, has been less active than was to have been expected with the existing light stock: in some of the recent sales, a slight reduction is observable.—The demand for all descriptions of Woollens has fallen off lately, and the sales effected have been at a reduction on former rates.—Little or no variation has taken place in the price of Copper within the last two months; present prices will not remit prime cost in England.—The stock of Iron is heavy, and no immediate improvement can be expected.—Swedish Iron, well assorted, is in some request, but does not keep pace with the rise at home.—Leads are very flat, and large supplies are in first hands.—Steel on the decline.—Spelter without any immediate prospect of amendment.

Madras, Dec. 3, 1836.—Although the market for Europe Goods has received a fresh supply by the *Lady Flora*, we have not heard of any sales having

been effected worth noticing, or that it has caused an improvement in the price or demand of any article. Metals continue to be sold in small parcels, but without any increase on former rates.

Bombay, Jan. 17, 1837.—Some active sales for a particular description of Piece Goods, chiefly grey, have been reported, but the market generally is very dull. Metals continue without any activity in the demand.

Singapore, Dec. 21, 1836.—The demand for Cotton Goods and Twist since our last, has not been brisk, there being generally little doing at this particular season. Woollens (long-ells), only about 800 pieces in the market; this article is only in demand from February to April annually, and the consumption is limited.—English Bar-Iron, none in first hands.—Bolt and Hoop Iron, in demand, and consumption very limited.—Spelter, stock about 70 tons in hand, and sales difficult to effect.—Steel, stock very moderate, but demand limited.—Tin-plates, none, and in no demand for consumption in the place.—Iron Nails, wanted.

Canton, Dec. 6, 1836.—British manufactures continue without any improvement in demand or prices.—Iron has had a tendency to decline in price, but we have not heard of any sales at reduced rates.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 29, 1836.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan	Prem. 14 8	13 8
Second 5 per cent.	0 11	4 0
Third 5 per cent.	3 8	2 12
4 per cent.	Disc. 1 14	2 4

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal	Sa. Rs. 16,000	a 16,200
Union Bank	(Co. Rs. 2,700) Co. Rs. 1,000	a 1,050

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.; to sell, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per Sa. Re.

Rate of Exchange, Jan. 5, 1837.

At present the rate may be considered 2s. 4d. to 2s. 4½d. per Sicca Rupee.

Madras, Dec. 3, 1836.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 5 prem.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4 prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1 disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—1 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per Ms. Re.

Bombay, Jan. 14, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.8 to 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 108 to 108.4 per do.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108.4 to 111.12 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.4 to 111.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 105.3 to 106 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, 99 to 99.8 Company's Rs.

Singapore, Dec. 21, 1836.

Exchanges.

On London, 6 months sight, 4s. 8d. per Spanish dollar.
Off Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 219 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, Dec. 3, 1836.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per Sp. D.
On Bengal.—E. I. Company's Agents' Bills, 30 days 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Company's Bills, 60 days, 208 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 220 to 222 ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ to 5 per cent. prem.

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Ton.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Bengal	1857.						
	May 1	Jean	281	Gardner & Co.	Peter Goldie	St. Kt. Docks	Gregon, Melville, & Co.; Gardner, Urquhart, & Co.
	— 5	Alfred	295	Rintoul & Co.	Thomas Jamieson	St. Kt. Docks	Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; Phillips and Tiplady.
	— 20	Rai Rames	400	Cortie & Co.	Geo. Wm. Phillips	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
	July 1	Madagascar (N.S.)	950	Richard Green	Wm. H. Walker	St. Kt. Docks	Frederick Green & Co.
	— 25	Duke of Bedford	750	Sir C. Cockerell & Co.	William A. Bowen	St. Kt. Docks	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart., Austin-frantz.
	June 20	Coromandel	650	Joad & Boyes	Thos. Boyes	W. I. Docks	Captain Boyes, George Yard; T. Havside & Co.
	May 3	Orient	600	Thomas White	Thomas White	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; T. Havside & Co.
	June 1	Remite	1434	Tomlin & Forbes	Henry Pryce	W. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man.
	May 30	Ersmouth	750	Forbes, & Co.	Daniel Warren	W. I. Docks	Forbes, & Co., King William-street.
Madras & Bengal	June 6	Seringapatam (N.S.)	950	Richard Green	George Denny	E. I. Docks	Fred. Green & Co., Cornhill; James Barber.
	June 1	Thames	550	James T. Hay	Walter Young	St. Kt. Docks	Richards, Little, & Co.; T. Havside & Co.
	May 3	Bombay	1345	Henry Templer	James L. Templer	E. I. Docks	John Pirie, & Co.
	— 25	Minerva	1000	Arbuthnot & Latham	George Ireland	E. I. Docks	Arbuthnot & Latham; Alves, Steel, & Harrison; J. Barber;
	May 31 (Troops)	True Briton	700	M. & H. Wigram	Chas. Beach	E. I. Docks	Scott, Bell & Co., John Pirie & Co. [Phillips & Tiplady.
	June 1	Palmer Castle	536	Thos. F. Stead	Thos. F. Stead	E. I. Docks	Fred. Green & Co.
	— 15	Erasmus	700	Richard Green	William Bouchier	Lon. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	May 6	Alexander Baring	340	Thornion & West	P. F. Marks	Lon. Docks	R. F. Wade, London-str.; Phillips and Tiplady.
	— 15	Edisa Stewart	505	Baring, Brothers, & Co.	Nichas de St. Croix	St. Kt. Docks	Sanderson, Fox & Co.; Phillips & Tiplady.
	June 20	Symmetry	450	Jas. & Wm. Stewart	Robert Millar	W. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley, Birchin-lane.
Ceylon	May 5	Rapid	340	J. Painter	A. S. Casate	Lon. Docks	T. Blyth & Sons, Limehouse.
	— 15	Richard Mount	180	George Walker	J. Palmer	Lon. Docks	(Docks & Loup, Mark-lane.
	— 15	Sterling	353	Reid, Irving, & Co.	John Burnett	Lon. Docks	Reid, Irving & Co.; Phillips & Tiplady.
	— 10	Margaret Wilkie	250	William Morris	Neil Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth; Robert Douglas, Church-row.
	— 2	Fallegfield	400	John Chapman & Co.	Geo. Stewart	Lon. Docks	John Chapman & Co.
	— 25	Charlotte	160	James R. Gaff	James R. Gaff	Lon. Docks	Thomson & Edwards; Hill & Wackerbarth.
	— 4	Lypher	155	William Kerswell	E. Hilbery	St. Kt. Docks	Thomson & Edwards; Waddell, Beck & Co.
	— 16	Lord Wm. Bentinck	460	Joseph Fletcher	William Doutty	St. Kt. Docks	John Masson, Lime-street-square.
	— 10	Fanguard	237	Matthew B. Walker	Matthew B. Walker	St. Kt. Docks	John Marshall, Birchin-lane.
	— 11	City of Edinburgh	500	James Shepherd	Valentine Ryan	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, East-India Chambers.
New South Wales	— 25	Duchess of Kent	380	George Bishop	H. Lamb	St. Kt. Docks	John Pirie & Co.
	— 31	Augusta Jesse	400	John Pirie & Co.	H. Edenborough	Deptford	John Pirie & Co.
	June 1	William Horrie	463	Robert Barry	Henry Terrey	Deptford	John Pirie & Co.
	May 12	Charles Kerr	403	John Pirie & Co.	Harford Arnold	Sheerness	John Chapman & Co.
	— 12	Recovery	425	Thomas B. Oldfield	Thomas Johnson	Sheerness	Lachlan, Sons, & Mac Leod, Alle-street.
	— 10	Elphinstone	500	W. Ward	James Jacks	St. Kt. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth; Dod & Brown.
	— 12	Adriana	300	Robert Gordon & Sons.	Edward M. Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co, Mark-lane; Devitt & Moore.
	— 10	Children	430	Thomas Ferson	Thomas Ferson	Lon. Docks	Dod & Brown.
	— 16	Hardley	357	John Graham	Matthew Proctor	Hamburgh	South Australian Company, Bishops-gate-street-within.
	— 10	Soucy	457	John Chapman & Co.	James Swinton	W. I. Docks	South Australian Company; John Chapman & Co.
South Australia	— 27	Wratby	300	William Smith	William Smith	Lon. Docks	Dod & Brown.
	June 15	Edisa	450	John M. Ardile	John M. Ardile	St. Kt. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles; Edmund Read.
	— 31	Ganges					
Hobart Town	May 1	Charles Kerr	403	John Pirie & Co.	Harford Arnold	Deptford	John Pirie & Co.
	— 12	Recovery	425	Thomas B. Oldfield	Thomas Johnson	Sheerness	John Chapman & Co.
	— 10	Elphinstone	500	W. Ward	James Jacks	St. Kt. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth; Dod & Brown.
	— 12	Adriana	300	Robert Gordon & Sons.	Edward M. Smith	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co, Mark-lane; Devitt & Moore.
	— 10	Children	430	Thomas Ferson	Thomas Ferson	Lon. Docks	Dod & Brown.
	— 16	Hardley	357	John Graham	Matthew Proctor	Hamburgh	South Australian Company, Bishops-gate-street-within.
	— 10	Soucy	457	John Chapman & Co.	James Swinton	W. I. Docks	South Australian Company; John Chapman & Co.
	— 27	Wratby	300	William Smith	William Smith	Lon. Docks	Dod & Brown.
	June 15	Edisa	450	John M. Ardile	John M. Ardile	St. Kt. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles; Edmund Read.
	— 31	Ganges					

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, April 25, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2 5 0 @	2 11 0
— Samaraung	1 19 0	2 2 0
— Cheribon	2 12 0	2 16 0
— Sumatra	1 15 0	1 18 0
— Ceylon	2 2 0	2 5 0
— Mocha	2 11 0	2 5 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 3½	0 0 6½
— Madras	0 0 4	0 0 6½
— Bengal	0 0 3½	0 0 6½
— Bourbon	none	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	10 0 0	22 0 0
— Anniseeds, Star.....	3 0 0	3 8 0
— Borax, Refined.....	3 3 0	—
— Unrefined.....	3 14 0	—
— Camphire, In chests	11 0 0	12 0 0
— Cardamoms, Malabar..fb	0 2 6	0 3 0
— Ceylon	0 1 4	0 1 6
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	6 0 0	—
— Lignea	2 5 0	2 16 0
— Castor Oil	0 0 4	0 0 10
— China Root.....cwt.	17 0 0	18 0 0
— Cubebs	2 19 0	3 1 0
— Dragon's Blood.....	10 0 0	25 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop	6 0 0	8 0 0
— Arabic	2 0 0	4 0 0
— Asafoetida	1 10 0	4 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	3 10 0	10 0 0
— Aniini	4 0 0	8 0 0
— Gambogium.....	5 0 0	17 0 0
— Myrrh	4 10 0	15 0 0
— Oilbanuin	0 10 0	2 18 0
Kino.....	12 0 0	—
Lac Lake.....lb	0 2 0	0 9 0
— Dye.....	0 3 0	0 3 6
— Shell	0 3 0	8 8 0
— Stick	2 0 0	3 10 0
Musk, China	0 10 0	1 13 6
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 8 0	0 8 6
Oil, Cassia	0 0 0	0 9 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 4 0	0 6 6
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1 15 0	—
— Cajaputa	0 0 4	0 0 6
— Mace	0 0 2½	0 0 3
— Nutmegs	0 1 4	0 1 6
Opium.....	none	—
Rhubarb.....	0 2 6	0 4 6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 0 0	3 7 0
Senna	0 0 3	0 1 0
Turneric, Java	0 14 0	1 2 0
— Bengal	0 18 0	1 1 0
— China	1 7 0	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 15 0	4 0 0
— Blue	4 10 0	—
Hides, Buffalo	0 0 3	0 0 4
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 3	0 0 6
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 7 6	0 7 7
— Blue and Purple.....	0 7 3	0 7 6
— Purple and Violet.....	0 7 0	0 7 2
— Fine Violet	0 6 9	0 7 0
— Mid. to good Violet	0 6 2	0 6 8
— Violet and Copper	0 6 0	0 6 6
— Copper	0 5 9	0 6 0
— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 5 3	0 6 0
— Do. ord. and low	0 4 4	0 5 0
— Do. very low	0 3 9	0 4 3
— Madras, mid. to good	0 4 3	0 5 9
— Oude, ord.	0 3 0	0 4 9

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl		
Shells, China } cwt.	3 10 0 @	4 0 0
Nankeens.....piece	—	—
Rattans.....100	0 2 9	0 6 6
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 12 0	0 15 0
— Patna	0 15 0	0 16 0
— Java	0 9 6	0 13 0
Safflower.....	3 0 0	7 10 0
Sago.....	7 0 0	9 6 0
— Pearl	11 0 0	18 0 0
Saltpetre.....	23 0 0	26 0 0
Silk, Company's Bengal lb	0 9 6	0 19 0
— Orgazine do.	0 17 0	1 4 0
— China Tsatlee.....	0 14 6	0 18 0
— Bengal Privilege.....	—	—
— Taysam	0 13 0	0 14 6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 3 3	0 8 6
— Cloves	0 0 10	0 1 6
— Mace	0 2 9	0 7 6
— Nutmegs	0 3 2	0 5 0
— Ginger	1 2 0	1 10 0
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3	0 0 4
— White	0 0 6½	0 1 6
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1 2 0	1 17 0
— Siam and China.....	1 0 0	1 11 0
— Mauritius	2 10 0	3 5 0
— Manila and Java	0 17 0	1 10 0
Tca, Bohea, Fokéen.....fb	0 1 0	0 1 1½
— Congou	0 0 10	0 2 7
— Souchong	0 0 11	0 3 6
— Caper	0 1 1	0 1 4
— Campoi	0 0 8	0 1 6
— Twankay	0 1 3½	0 1 9½
— Pekoe, (Orange, &c.).....	0 0 8	0 2 9
— Hyson Skin	0 1 2½	0 1 9½
— Hyson	0 2 0	0 4 6½
— Young Hyson.....	0 1 9	0 3 0½
— Gunpowder, Imperial	0 2 6	0 4 8
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	4 5 0	—
Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 0 0	1 15 0
Vermilion	0 4 6	—
Wax.....cwt.	8 0 0	8 10 0
Wood, Saunders Red	9 0 0	10 0 0
— Ebony	18 0 0	20 0 0
— Sapan	8 10 0	16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 6	0 0 7
Oil, Fish.....ton	39 0 0	40 0 0
Whalebone.....ton	150 0 0	155 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
— Best.....lb	0 2 6	0 3 0
— Inferior.....	0 0 10	0 2 7
— V. D. Land, viz.		
— Best.....	0 2 6	0 3 0
— Inferior.....	0 0 10	0 2 7

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1 4 0	1 13 6
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	—	—
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Hides, Dry	0 0 4½	0 0 6½
— Salted	0 0 3½	0 0 5
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	1 11 0	1 11 6
Raisins	—	—
Wax	7 10 0	9 0 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best - pipe 15	0 0 0	18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12 0 0	14 0 0
Wood, Teak.....load	9 5 0	10 10 0
Wool.....lb.	0 1 6	0 3 0

PRICES OF SHARES, April 26, 1837.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East-India.....(Stock)....	115	— p. cent.	408,667	—	—	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	54	2½ p. cent.	3,230,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	90	4½ p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	100	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....(Stock)....	98	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India.....(Stock)....	104	5 p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	36	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australasian).....	60	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	12	—	10,000	100	17	—
South African Bank.....	par	—	—	—	6	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, April 25, 1837.

Sugar.—In the West India market, the limited stock and the belief that the crops in the West Indies are short of an average one, have rendered prices firmer. In Mauritius and East-India, prices have declined.

Coffee.—The market is very dull, and prices are nominal; if sales were forced, prices would decline materially.

Cotton.—The market still continues without any sign of activity—sales are small.

Tea.—The market continues to look healthy: the demand for consumption is extensive. The confirmed advices of the high rates ruling in Canton is rather attracting the attention of speculators to this market. There is at present no material variation in the quotations.

Silk.—There is still little or no business doing in this branch of trade, and the prices remain nominally the same.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the April Public Sales, which commenced on the 11th and closed on the 17th:

The quantity declared for sale was 4,598 chests, which presented the following assortment:—550 chests fine shipping qualities; 1130 do. middling to good do.; 908 do. ordinary shipping and fine consuming qualities; 760 do. ordinary to middling consumers; 376 do. ordinary, very low sorts and dust; 199 do. Kurpah; 516 do. Madras; 116 do. Oudes; 35 do. Java; 7 do. Pondicherry; 1 do. Manilla. During the progress of the sales 799 chests were withdrawn.

Almost immediately after the close of the Ja-

nuary Sale, the difficulties in which the trade of the country was thrown, by a scarcity of money and a want of confidence that had no parallel in the crisis of 1825-6, had an immediate effect on the Indigo market; and although prices nominally remained the same as in January, there was a total cessation of business, and had a sale been forced, much lower prices must have been submitted to. Under these unfavourable circumstances, the sale began, and it soon appeared evident that there were very few orders for export, and almost a total want of demand for home trade. Of 500 chests Bengal, which passed the sale on the first day, upwards of 400 were bought in by the proprietors, and the remainder sold at a discount of 4d. on shipping, and 6d. to 9d. on consuming qualities, as compared with the January Sale; at those rates, the sale proceeded with considerable heaviness, and whenever a decided wish to realize was evinced, a further decline of 3d. to 4d. took place. Of the whole quantity put up, only 1,350 chests Bengal and 250 Madras found buyers.

The proportion of Madras and Kurpah in the sale being much larger than usual, and the quality in general very ordinary, the Madras sold heavily at a decline of 6d. on middling, and 9d. to 1s. on ordinary and low, and the Kurpah was chiefly bought in at fully 1s. below the January sale.

About 2,200 chests were bought in by the proprietors.

Since the sale, a few chests have been taken quietly out of the market at or about sale prices.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from March 27 to April 24, 1837.

Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	Shut.	Shut.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shut.	Shut.	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 28p	28 31p
28	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 31p	30 31p
29	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 32p	30 33p
30	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	31 33p
31	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 32p	31 33p
Apr. 1	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 32p	31 33p
3	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	32 35p
4	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 37p	34 36p
5	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 37p	35 38p
6	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 38p	37 39p
7	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	37 39p
8	204 204 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	37 39p
10	204 204 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	38 40p
11	204 204 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	38 40p
12	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	38 40p
13	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	258 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	37 39p	38 40p
14	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	258	—	37 39p	38 40p
15	205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	38 40p
17	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	38 40p
18	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	258 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 39p	39 41p
19	205	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 41p	40 43p
20	204 $\frac{1}{2}$ 205 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 42p	42 44p
21	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 42p	42 44p
22	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 89 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 $\frac{9}{16}$	259	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 42p	41 44p
24	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ 90	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 15 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ 91	40 42p	41 44p

SINGULAR CASE OF THUGGISM.

THE city of Delhi, as it at present exists, is the third of the same name which has been built on or about its present site. It is reasonable to suppose that each successive city was mainly formed of the ruins of its predecessor, otherwise it would be difficult to discover or to imagine what can have become of the stones of the vast edifices, whose foundations still attest their previous existence. Thus it is, that to the south and west of the city, the whole of the ground is strewn for miles with ruins and dilapidated buildings, which give shelter to many descriptions of people of the poorer order, and often to hands of villains, who prey on their neighbours. Others also tenant these miserable places of refuge,—husbandmen and treasure-hunters. Perhaps the reader may inquire how two such classes of men should be met with, where they would in all probability be less likely to be found than in any other place: where verdure can with difficulty be discovered, and where people do not habitually dwell. So it is, nevertheless. Between the houses, and sometimes in the remains of the court-yards formerly attached to some palace, are spots of ground which produce abundantly, and they are eagerly seized upon by the peasants, and rendered productive. Meanwhile, when the crop he has sowed comes to perfection, there is always danger, in such isolated and secluded places, that if cattle do not break in, some one more hungry than the cultivator will deprive him of the fruits of his labour. Thus the poor man is compelled to watch over his field with stick on his shoulder, hallooing at the knavish birds, as they also seek a portion of the much-desired crop, while, to shelter him from the scorching blasts of the fiery hot winds, or the (to him) chilly nights of December, he seeks some friendly nook, where, perhaps, in former days, mighty personages, akin to the blood royal, or perhaps royalty itself, had been recreated with displays of dances or fireworks, in the very scene of the husbandman's humble toils. As for treasure-hunters, they form a distinct profession. Delhi,—I mean each separate city,—has ever been subject to contentions, both domestic and foreign; while free from assault from without, it was exposed to domestic despotism. The state of uncertainty and insecurity of life, fame, fortune, every thing, under a native government, is well known: one moment may see a man at the height of prosperity—he wants for nothing—is universally courted, all the little world around him bow down to him, for he is the king's favourite. An enemy whispers; the king suspects; his house is surrounded and pillaged; his family are dishonoured, and himself made a prisoner, even if life be granted. Such a state of insecurity, either from despotic governments or foreign spoilers, naturally begets cunning and caution. Where people were liable to lose all they possessed, prudence taught them to contrive places in which they might conceal their property; so that if they succeeded in escaping with their lives, they might silently return and recover something from the general wreck. To this end, they constructed secret receptacles in the walls, under the ground, and in vaults, in which their valuables were deposited. Of these deposits, many are supposed to be still undiscovered, and the supposition is not improbable; it being far from unlikely that many persons have died, or been cut off, without having had an opportunity of disclosing the secret. Certain it is, that, at Delhi, there are many individuals whose lives are passed in breaking up the pavements, and pulling down the walls of the old houses, in the hope of finding concealed treasures. Whether these adventures are successful or not, I cannot say; but that people gain a liveli-

hood by it, there is no doubt ; and this would apparently lead us to conclude that something must be obtained as the reward of their labours. There are many stories told of the riches discovered, and the fortunes made ; and it is very likely that these details frequently induce people to undertake the project ; but on inquiry and investigation, I could obtain no authentic account of any thing of great value being discovered.

I have wandered from my subject in a small degree, but the deviation will serve to shew the nature of the country about Delhi, of which it will only be necessary to state that it is a fortified city, with many bastions, and that it is situated on the right bank of the Jumna, which at this place runs nearly north and south. The clergyman of the station was, in October 1833, taking his walk, at sunrise, close to the bank of the Jumna ; he came to a spot about fifty yards from the river, where there was a large tree, but no village near at hand. The place might have been a mile and a half from the Cashmere gate of the city, and he was somewhat astonished to see five large bundles of white cloth, without any person being near to guard the property ; a very unusual circumstance in a part of the country in which the people are celebrated for being light-fingered, and where the Jâts and Goojurs do not hesitate to attack, sword in hand, those whom they suppose to have valuable property with them. He looked around to see if any one approached, and shouted out to try if any one would answer ; but he saw no one, and no one made reply. Curiosity, to discover what kind of property had been so carelessly left by its owner to its fate, tempted him to open one of the bundles, and to his great horror and astonishment, he found it contained a strangled corpse. The feelings of the Rev. Mr. E. may be easily imagined to be not very pleasant, but as soon as he recovered from the shock, he bethought himself what was best to be done. Prudence first dictated a speedy retreat ; who could tell that the ruthless hands which had committed this deed, though not to be seen, might be near ; they might suspect, and if they should, villains who had perpetrated such a crime, would not hesitate in taking his life. He could have no doubt that they would at least make the attempt, and being alone, with no help at hand, they must succeed. Besides these considerations, the duty of giving information to the nearest police authority was manifest, in order that means might be taken to trace out and secure the guilty parties.

Still, however, one thing remained unascertained,—what were the contents of the other four bundles ? He could scarcely doubt that they concealed similarly horrid objects, for they were all exactly alike. Was it possible that the affair could have been so atrocious ? could murder have laid her rapacious hands upon so many persons at once ? The reverend gentleman mustered up his fortitude, and in spite of some very natural reluctance, approached the second bundle, and on opening it, found his conjecture too true ; a second corpse was revealed, and, as in the former bundle, a piece of cloth tied tightly round the throat, shewed that death had been occasioned by strangulation.

Mr. E. no longer hesitated respecting the course he should pursue, but walked back to his own house, and related what he had seen to the assistant magistrate, and the latter despatched a mounted officer to the daroga or head police-officer of the division. The name of this person was Mirza Duleel, an active man, though I cannot say honest. He had a peculiar system of management, which cost me a great deal of labour to correct ; and I was often on the point of discharging him, but, on second thoughts, I left him in his place, being aware that I should not be able to supply the vacant office with any one who knew the people with whom we had to deal so well, or who could, on

the whole, manage the different kinds of duty which he had to perform, so expertly. The system of which I complained was this. He had apparently entered into an understanding with the zemindars or landholders, to let them off in all minor cases, provided they would assist him in the more weighty ones, and in the discovery of crimes of a deep dye. In consequence of this arrangement, scarcely a case of murder, or other heinous crime, occurring throughout his district, remained concealed, the perpetrators being, in almost every instance, apprehended. I never could succeed in any cases of petty thefts and affrays, which often brought upon me the not very favourable notice of the superior authorities, in consequence of the statements made in my returns; for though Mirza Duleel had in reality an efficient police, yet it told badly on paper.* The reader must pardon this little digression in favour of Mirza Duleel; he was, and I dare say still is, a mighty man in his way, and I have introduced him because he was intimately connected with the case which I am now describing.

When Mirza Duleel arrived, he examined the spot closely, and saw traces of a party of people recently encamped under the tree; but their trail, whether they had gone east or west, was not discoverable. The Jâts† of

* The several magistrates of the cities and districts are required to send monthly tabular statements, drawn out with great minuteness, exhibiting the number of crimes ascertained to have been committed, how many persons were concerned in them, of these how many have been apprehended, brought to trial, released, and punished, as well as the number of prisoners in gaol, and other matters, so as to give their superiors a complete insight into the state of the several offices. If the superior officer sees or suspects any irregularity, he asks for information, and checks it. On a perusal of these reports, and on the due proportion of apprehensions, and convictions for crimes committed, much of an officer's official reputation depends. Yet this is frequently a very false criterion, and has led to the most erroneous conclusions. The district of a magistrate may abound in crime, and yet if he is not a sharp and able officer, it may be concealed from him by his inferior darogas, or district inspectors. His monthly returns will, therefore, exhibit an apparent freedom from crime, whereas the direct contrary may be the case. Such an officer is promoted, and he is succeeded by an active and zealous servant, who compels his darogas to do their duty; an apparent increase of crime in the district is the result, and it is sometimes imputed to his inefficiency, rather than to his activity. *Vice versâ*, an officer newly coming into an appointment formerly held by a zealous magistrate, may cease to exercise a wholesome control over his police, who, in that case, will be sure to reward him with fewer reports of crime, since by hushing up these affairs they profit largely.

† Jâts of Rajpore and Googurs of Wuzeerabad belong to two well known villages in the neighbourhood of Delhi, the inhabitants of which are notorious thieves. The cantonments of the station of Delhi are situated in the village of Rajpore, and the inhabitants, together with those of Wuzeerabad, are employed as watchmen, both there and round about. Unless a person should have a chokeydar, or watchman, from one of these villages, his house will certainly be robbed. By having one man, it is an understood thing that you will be exempted from the attacks of his fellow villagers, the head man of which guarantees the restoration of all stolen property or its amount. Yet it is strange that this is no guarantee against the attacks of the thieves from another village: a house protected by a watchman from Wuzeerabad being a fair object of plunder from the Jât of Rajpore, and *vice versâ*. There are many places in the west of India similarly situated; the inhabitants of which are compelled to pay a sort of black mail to escape more serious losses. An anecdote will best serve to shew the extent to which these men go. After I had been a few months at Delhi, I hired the house formerly occupied by Sir E. Colebrooke, in which there was much valuable furniture, namely, hanging lamps, glasses, pictures, &c. It was then lying untenanted, because it was not conveniently situated, and was, moreover, high-priced. To guard the property from depredation, four Jât watchmen of Rajpore were hired by the owner, a native. When I engaged the house, and was made acquainted with the plan adopted for its security, I would no longer permit its continuance, as I had a personal guard of my own; but independent of this circumstance, it struck me as highly improper, that the magistrate of the district, to whom every one looked for safety and protection, should himself hire well-known thieves to protect his person and property; I therefore dismissed the watchmen, and posted a guard of eight men over the house. They were armed with matchlocks not loaded, and with swords. From that moment until many months after, no night passed without the house being visited by my Rajpore friends. The guards were obliged to be very alert, for the rascals used to come as near as they could, and throw stones to see if the guards were awake, and when they found them on the alert, they scampered off. They very nearly succeeded in effecting an entrance one day when we were acting a play at one end of the house; but the attempt was discovered. As I came continually in collision with these people, on account of others, and they were in consequence often brought before me, they cherished an enmity against me, and at last succeeded in plundering an orchard in which my moonshes and jemadar lived. They grew in time so audacious, that I thought it necessary to strengthen my guard. This had no effect, for they came to the court-yard every night, and threw stones as usual. At length, being determined to put an end to this annoyance, I gave out

Rajpoot, and the Googurs of Wuzerabad, were summoned and interrogated, but they stoutly denied any knowledge of, or share in, the transaction; they pointed to the bodies, and alluding to the manner in which they were murdered, said, "We do sometimes use our swords, Daroga-jee, but how and when did you ever hear of our being Thugs or Phanseegars?" The inhabitants of some of the neighbouring villages acknowledged that they had seen a party of people, who looked like Brinjaras, but that they took no particular notice of so common an incident; and, moreover, that if they were to see them again, they should not be able to identify them. Information was then sent to the cotwal of the city, who published the news, requesting those who had lost relations, to come forward to establish the fact, by identifying the remains. Many persons assembled, more from curiosity than any thing else, to look at the bodies, yet no one recognized them. As the daroga's station-house was nearly fifteen miles from the place where the murder had been committed, he had not been able to arrive until late, and as day began to close in, and as one by one his inquiries had proved fruitless, and his hopes of success diminished, he looked very melancholy. Here then was a puzzler; a gross murder had been committed; but there had been no witnesses. There was no particular fact which tended to cast suspicion on any individual, no track to follow up, no clue to the perpetrators. Even the object of the crime, and the motives of the criminals, remained a mystery. The people murdered were apparently grass-cutters by profession; certainly they were low in condition, and miserably poor. Plunder they could have afforded none, and it seemed improbable that persons so insignificant should have excited their enemies to so direful a revenge. It was a grave case—it would be much spoken of—Mirza Dulceel's reputation was at stake; he looked at the Jâts and Googurs appealingly, as if he meant to say, "Now do stand by our contract. This is a case in point; if you have the people, give them up to me." They seemed to understand his meaning, and returned his look with a glance of unconscionness, and a shrug of the shoulders; and the Mirza, seeing it was a bad job, shrugged his shoulders too.

I do not know if any of my readers have yet observed the fact,—but those whose duty has led them into frequent, nay constant, contact with crime and criminals, will doubtless have done so,—that the finding the bodies at all, under the circumstances in which they were discovered, was very singular; for, had they not been found, no trace of the crime would have attracted the attention of the police. No search, no investigation would have been made, and perhaps the very occurrence of such an event might have remained concealed in the breasts of the perpetrators. Yet the means of most effectual concealment were at hand; within fifty yards of the spot in which the murder took place, flowed the rapid Jumna, whose waves have often hidden deeds as atrocious as this. Had the bodies been thrown into the river, nothing in all probability would have ever been heard or known concerning them. Why the murderers did not avail themselves of this obvious advantage, I never could understand. Some persons were of opinion that they had been disturbed shortly after the commission of the crime, but the lonely nature of the place at once controverted this idea, for few people could have passed over the plains at night. Indeed it was afterwards ascertained, that they had ample

out ball-cartridges to the sepoy, and got several blue lights ready. My only wish was to secure myself, if I could do so, without hurting the vagabonds. I therefore ordered a couple of matchlocks to be loaded with powder only; when they came according to custom in the night, the sentinel called out the guard, kindled the blue light, much to the amazement of the Jâts, and let fly the two guns upon them. This frightened them in earnest, and I saw my friends no more.

time to effect their purpose. I can only suppose that they fancied the absence of all witnesses to be sufficient security, and that, thus emboldened, they did not think it necessary to make assurance doubly sure.

The next fact I shall relate is just as remarkable. We left Mirza Duleel shaking his head, and cogitating about what he should say to the magistrate, who was then absent, and who, as he well knew, would be back immediately that he received intelligence of this catastrophe. He was well aware that he would be severely questioned, and he was most sorely puzzled to know what to do, or what course he could adopt for the discovery of the offenders. It is of no use, thought he in his own mind, to remain waiting here, for here nothing can be done; so I will return to my station-house, and call two or three clever heads to my assistance. So, leaving two burkundozes* in charge of the bodies, to take them to the magistrate's office at Delhi, having drawn up a short account of the state in which they were found, and, having procured the attestation thereto of a few individuals, he mounted his horse, and turned southward, towards Merowly, the place where stands the lofty towering Kootub Minar.

Mirza Duleel had a choice of three roads to his own station; one led right through the city of Delhi, the other was outside the walls round the glaciis, and the third, the most out of the way, unfrequented and difficult to pass, lay through the broken buildings which I have before described as surrounding the city, which broken buildings, by the way, I think I have forgotten to name: they are called Kunderut. It was late in the evening, and he had before him a journey of thirteen miles, besides having a great deal to do on his arrival at the station-house. To go through the city he felt would be useless, the police being sufficiently on the alert there; he was much inclined to put his horse to a gallop, and follow the clear road to Merowly; but he had with him another police officer, a subordinate, on foot, and though he might run a few miles pretty quickly, yet thirteen at a stretch was too much. Besides this, he had some sort of idea, that if he had a chance of picking up any one on the way, the open high road was not the place in which he would be likely to find him; whereas the Kunderut formed the usual resort of lurkers and searchers, who wished to avoid recognition. After a consultation, therefore, with his fellow-traveller, he determined on proceeding homeward by way of the Kunderut. They set off at a brisk pace, and as they went along, cast glances to the right and left, asked questions of every one whom they met, and looked into several old ruins, where people of doubtful character were accustomed to put up; but they found nothing to enlighten them on the subject of their inquiry. It grew dark, and the searchers began to despair, when they heard a shout a little way a-head, and the question was put to them, "Who goes there?"—an odd query to be addressed to a daroga of police, who most frequently asks that question of others. Mirza Duleel immediately spurred his horse, and came up with the questioner. He was a tall athletic man, nearly six feet in height, with a countenance than which few gave better promise of goodness and excellence; he had on his head a turban of narrow strips of cloth rolled up, so much in fashion in the Western Provinces, and he was wrapped up in a very large *chudder*, or cloth, which covered him from the shoulders to the knees, and gave him the appearance of being bulky in proportion to his height. He might have been taken for one of the cultivators of the place, and, in fact, he

* *Burkundozes*, literally speaking, 'throwers of lightning,' form the lower classes of police officers, usually sent out by the daroga to apprehend or guard prisoners, he having generally from twenty to thirty under his orders.

much resembled the Jât portion of the inhabitants of the country ; but he was unknown to Mirza Duleel, who was acquainted with nearly every soul in his division, and therefore he must be a stranger. Mirza Duleel stopped this person, and waited until the other policeman had come up before he addressed him. " Who we are," said he, " is not the question now ; but who are you ? " The stranger, not aware that he had to deal with men in authority, answered, " Why, my name is Kenkoo. " " Where do you live ? " was the next question. " I live at that place," replied the stranger, pointing with his finger to the west. " Ah," said Mirza Duleel, " you mean Rustumabad, don't you ? " " Of course," returned the person thus addressed. " Now," said the daroga, " that is very odd too, because I am acquainted with every soul in the place. I was there yesterday, and know that no stranger had entered it, and yet I never saw you. Come, come, that won't do. " Here the police officer who was on foot approached close to the suspicious person, and observed a strange agitation and rustling of his large *chudder*, as if there was something living underneath besides the wearer. " Holla ! " said he, taking hold of the cloth ; " what have you here, friend ? " The stranger whisked himself round, to shake off the grasp of the officer, and he would have resisted or run off, had he dared ; but neither would have availed him, for there were two to one, and one of them on horseback. " See what the man has there, Ibrahim Khan," said Mirza Duleel ; " his attempt to deceive us is suspicious.—Hold, friend ; stand still, or I have that which will make you," he continued, addressing the stranger ; who was compelled to submit to the search ; and from beneath his arm came a female, aged, perhaps, between thirteen and fourteen. " Well," said Mirza Duleel, " something has turned up here ; who is this little lady, and why did you conceal her ? she seems frightened, poor thing. " " Yes," observed Ibrahim Khan, the policeman, " I feel her trembling like a scared pigeon. " " Well she may," said the stranger, " when you pull the girl so roughly from her father's arms, and in this cold night too, when I was doing all I could to keep her warm, while carrying the poor child home to her mother. " " Home to her mother ! " responded Mirza Duleel ; " why you say you live *at* Rustumabad, and we found you going *from* it, and you are taking the child *to* its mother : do you and your wife live separately ? " The stranger was in the act of commencing some farther explanation, when the girl, who seemed to be half-dead with fright, began to perceive that she could find protection, and, rushing up to Mirza Duleel's horse, exclaimed, " Ho, ho ! this is all false ; this man is not my father ; last night he killed my father and mother, and he will do the same by me also if you do not protect me. " " Protection enough you shall have, I warrant," exclaimed the daroga ; I would have given a good sum of money to learn what you have told me, for I suspect this will lead me to all that I want to find out. Now, Ibrahim, tie that fellow's hands behind him with his own *chudder*. I thought I should come to the bottom of this Rustumabad story. Draw your sword, and should he attempt to run or resist, slash him well, only avoid killing him if possible, as he may blab, and give us some information ; and you," turning to the girl, " fear nothing. I will take care that no one hurts you, and will convey you to my own home, and give you plenty of *jolabees*.* The party proceeded on, as fast as they could, by the light of a rising moon, during which many questions were asked of the little girl, whose answers plainly evinced that the stranger was one of the gang which

* A sort of sweetmeat, of which the appearance, materials, and smell, are very filthy ; but which, nevertheless, are much affected by the natives, and, strange to say, by some Europeans also.

had committed the murder, while the prisoner maintained a profound silence, and would make no reply to any questions whatever.

Late that night, the daroga and his companions arrived at the police-station of Merowly. Mirza Duleel, having seen his prisoner well secured, and given strict orders respecting his safe custody, commanded that the most profound silence should be maintained on the subject of the capture, lest the remainder of the gang should hear of it, and abscond. He then examined the girl, whose name was Luchmineea; she was very shy, and almost afraid to tell half of what had occurred; but by degrees the whole was drawn from her, and I shall give her story as she related it to Mirza Duleel, and as she subsequently confirmed it before the judge of session. She was, most fortunately for the ends of justice, a very intelligent child, and though I had to examine her very minutely, she never differed in her testimony.

She said that her parents, who wandered about the country seeking service, were grass-cutters by profession, but that they had lately resided in the Mohalen of Lodee Kuturn, in Delhi, and that with them lived another couple, and a single man of the same caste. He had a sister only, the other married couple had four children, and the single man, whose wife had died, had one. She herself was the eldest of all, while the rest varied from seven to four years. Her younger sister, she said, was only five years old. A few days before the murder, a party, having the appearance of travellers, consisting of ten people, nine of whom were men, and one a woman, put up at a serai near the place of her father's residence. They had ponies to ride on, and seemed generally well off in the world; what story they told respecting the place they came from, or to which they were going, Luchmineea could not say; but it ended in the strangers' engaging the whole party, who lived together, to go with them on their expedition, to take care of their horses, for which service liberal wages were offered. As these people could not leave their children behind, they took them with them, and on the day before the murder, they encamped all together on the ground, near the spot on which the bodies were discovered. On that evening they had a feast, at which Mertabo, the woman who accompanied the travellers, was very kind to the children, and spread a place for them all to sleep on, in a row on the ground. In the night, Luchmineea was awakened by finding a cloth thrown completely over her, so that she could neither sleep nor rise from her recumbent position; and by hearing cries and a scuffling. In this part of her narrative alone, she was indistinct, and I can easily imagine that terror had completely confused her recollection. Shortly afterwards, she was directed by Mertabo to rise; it was still dark, and Mertabo put all the other children (none of whom made any remark) upon the ponies, and proceeded onwards. On seeing this, Luchmineea inquired for her father and mother, to which Mertabo replied by threatening her with very severe treatment if she again asked about them. They went on some distance among the broken buildings of Kunderut, and selected a habitation, where they all put up. As soon as it was light, the man who had been apprehended, Bhola, who was the son of Mertabo, took Luchmineea and her young sister into the city, for the purpose of disposing of them by sale. He carried them to two or three places before he effected a bargain for her sister, who was sold to the lady of some nuwab, connected with the palace, whose house she could point out. Bhola had taken Luchmineea to several other places, and offered her for sale; but no one would purchase her, alleging that she was too old. He, therefore, brought her out of the city, and was abusing her for being useless to him, and threatening to kill her, when Mirza Duleel came and apprehended him. She

said that she could point out the place where the rest of the party had taken up their residence.

Such was the tale told by Luchmineea, and a strange one it was; but the strangest part of it was the audacity of Bhola, in going openly to the city to sell girls whose parents he had seduced from that very city, and murdered the night previously. Mirza Duleel was not a man to let a thing of this kind drop. Before the false* morning had dawned, he had summoned his followers, and was in the heart of the Kunderut ere the true one rose. There was some difficulty in discovering the hiding-place of these wretches, but accident favoured the active officer; they had been observed by a person, who led the way to the spot. It was supposed that their suspicions had been excited by the absence of Bhola during the whole of the night, as a watch had been evidently set. This precaution, however, proved useless; for Mirza Duleel had so well arranged his men, that the miscreants were forced at every point, and though attempting to escape, were all apprehended. With these were found the five children mentioned by Luchmineea, together with the effects of the people they had murdered. Upon their apprehension, the gang were removed with the property to the police-station, and Mirza Duleel set out with Luchmineea to recover her sister, who had been sold in the city. She very soon pointed out the house of the lady who had purchased the girl, and there she was found. The servants of this lady described the person of the man of whom they had received the child; and from their account there could be no doubt as to Bhola being the individual in question, and when they were brought face to face, they swore positively to his identity. As the former locality of the murdered man had been ascertained, the neighbours were summoned, who fully attested the children to be those of the people who had been living in the Lodee Kuturn, Mohalen; and they recognized their property likewise. Thus was found as strong a chain of moral evidence against the prisoners as could possibly be attained, and in this state the case was forwarded to me for investigation. When under examination, previous to sending off the prisoners for trial to the sessions, no moral doubt respecting their guilt, or that the sessions judge would take the same view of the case, could enter a human head, nor could there be a doubt that an English jury would have convicted them all; but I recollected that I had to convince the moolvee of the sessions-judges' court, the law officer; that he had the absurd Mussulman law to guide him in giving his *futwa*; and that if, owing to some technical objections or deficiencies, one iota of the full necessary legal proof should be wanting, he might throw difficulties in the way, which would militate against the capital conviction of these miscreants in the upper court of Nizamut Adawlut. It became a serious question, therefore, whether it did not behove me to secure the conviction of the most heinous offenders, by releasing two of the least notorious.

The reader will doubtless wonder what point in this overwhelming evidence was deficient. To enable the law officer to give an unqualified sentence of capital punishment, under Mussulman law, eye-witnesses to the crime are necessary. The deficiencies were these, first, as bodies decompose so rapidly in India, they are obliged to be destroyed very speedily; in this case they were ordered to be burned before people could be found who could recognise them, since those with whom the grass-cutters were acquainted, knew that they had agreed to go on foreign travel, and, not being surprised at their absence, were

* In India there is always a false dawn before the true one, which is always indicated by the chirping of birds, which return to their roosts on discovering the error.

not therefore among the number who had come out of the city to see the corpses. Thus, although there was every moral proof before the court that the bodies were those of the parents of the children found in the possession of the prisoners, still there was no legal proof: none of the children were, on account of their infancy, capable of giving evidence, except Luchmineea, and she never saw the bodies of her parents after their death. Secondly, there was no eye-witness of the murder. Luchmineea did not see the act perpetrated, and she alone could speak to a suspicion of its committal. In fact, the link was wanting to connect the children and the parents, and the murder of the parents by the prisoners. It was a difficult task to come to a decision on what was best to be done, but I determined to make certain of the conviction of some of the party, rather than run any risk of the acquittal of the whole. The case, too, partially admitted of this course. Amongst the prisoners it appeared that two had lately joined the gang, and, though they had been present at the murder, as well as the others, they seemed to be less hardened in sin. To these I offered a conditional promise of pardon, if they would give a full and true account of what had taken place, and afford their evidence against their companions in crime. These men must have known, or at least have supposed, that their case was desperate, and that the only method they could adopt to save themselves from severe punishment, was to become approvers. They finally consented; and when their evidence was taken upon oath, they swore positively to the fact of the murder, and pointed out those who were more or less actively concerned in it. It was plain that every one in the gang was art and part in the affair, though each had taken a different share in it. No farther doubt respecting the conviction of the parties could now reasonably exist, and the case was therefore sent to the supreme judge for final trial. It was forwarded by him, after trial, to the Nizamut Adawlut, which, concurring in the view of the sessions judge, convicted all the eight persons, and sentenced five out of the number to capital punishment, among whom was Bhola, his father, and his maternal uncle; two others to imprisonment or transportation for life; and Mertabo, whose husband, son, and brother were thus condemned to death, to imprisonment during her life in the gaol at Delhi. I have no means of ascertaining why the court passed this sentence in a case in which all seemed equally guilty; but there is always an aversion to the sacrifice of life, and the passing a sentence which involves it, must be a painful task. Yet it has often seemed to me, that a public officer has no right to allow his feelings to influence his judgment, nor to shrink from his duty because it is painful. If the doom be merited, it should be awarded, for too great lenity acts as a bounty on crime, and becomes in time an injury to the innocent.

My record now draws near to a conclusion, nor would I have brought my readers to this closing scene, a scene too frequently exhibited in our own country, were it not that at the last moment something remarkable occurred. The convicts, on being called on to hear the sentence passed upon them, said nothing material, nor did they deny their guilt. Bhola, whose name stood first on the list, observed that he was but a young hand at the trade, while the two who had escaped with imprisonment for life, were more hardened offenders than he. Mertabo, on hearing the sentence, became almost frantic, and requested that she might be allowed to be hung on the same gallows with her relatives. Between the arrival of the death-warrant, to the date of their execution, a period of five days elapsed, during which the unfortunate men exhibited no sign of contrition. They acknowledged that they were by caste Thories

inhabitants of the Joudpore territory, and that they had frequently been engaged in scenes of similar atrocity. These communications were made to the guard and people about them. I felt a strong desire to question them concerning their previous history, and to acquire their motives for some part of their proceedings, the causes of which I could not conjecture; but I refrained, from a feeling of reluctance, to harass them in their last days, and an undefinable idea that, in so doing, I should seem to triumph over people whom I had been mainly instrumental in reducing to their present melancholy situation. Their stories must, however, have been worth hearing, if they could have been obtained, for the Thaories are, one and all, rogues by profession; and, in one respect, they differ from other rogues, who generally adopt some peculiar line; while a Thaorie is ready for any description of crime. I find them so characterized by Tod, in his *Annals of Rajast'han*, and by Major Sleeman in his *Ramaseeana*.

On the morning of the execution, I was obliged officially to be present. The crowd of people to witness the scene was very great. Many of the nobles of the city came to see it, and among them the Raja Kulinga Singh, of Kishengurh. The awful preparations were soon made, and the whole five stood on the scaffold with the ropes round their necks, and the executioner put the cap over the face of Bhola. While he was busy in performing the office for the others, I saw Bhola turn his head to his neighbour, and actually heard him ask, "Are you hanged yet?" The reply was, "No, not yet." Bhola immediately slipped his feet over the edge of the platform, and hanged himself: he was a tall man, and died easily. The drop was soon let go, and the rest offered their atonement of life for life.

I have witnessed and been obliged to attend many executions, but I never saw a native suffer except with the utmost indifference. They seemed to go as readily and contentedly to their deaths, as if they were proceeding to an ordinary meal; but never did I see punishment, and what I dare say was considered as lenient punishment, have such an effect as it produced on Mertabo. To her, to live, after her dearest relatives had perished, was a thousand times worse than to die with them. I never witnessed so awful a change as that which speedily came over her. Up to the day in which the fate of her relations had been decided, she was a handsome well-made woman; within three weeks after their execution, she was worn to a skeleton; her eyes had sunk in, her cheek-bones stood out, and she exhibited a spectacle almost too painful to behold. She soon manifested symptoms of mental aberration, and shortly afterwards became a confirmed maniac. She was in this state when I last saw her, and it is probable that ere now death has put an end to her sufferings.

R.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.*

SIR:—My observations on the Madras Military Fund appear to have so far aroused the ire of your correspondent “D,” that I fear he has allowed his indignation to get the better of his judgment. Though the whole tenour of his letter is intended to be as laudatory of the rules of this fund, as it is oburgatory of my observations on them, yet his style leaves the matter in some doubt as to what is his real opinion, for he says, the observations contained in my letters “are at least as crude and ill-digested” as the rules which are the subject of our controversy; and, further, although he condemns my “authoritative” opinions, he has failed to bring one single proof of their inaccuracy, and has omitted to bring any facts in support of his own.

Your correspondent points out the possibility of my erroneous opinions having occurred from “confounding the *abstract principles* of the fund with the *general regulations*.” I have not made any such mistake. If the 7th section of the Rules is to be considered only as a set of general regulations for carrying into effect the preceding rules, or “abstract principles,” then I say that section 7 is completely a nullity; for they are *ex post facto* laws, made without any authority. The preceding “abstract principles” do not recognise any power whatever to make addition or alterations to the laws; nor do they shew how the fund is to be conducted; how the directors are to be appointed, or what are their functions; how the subscribers’ interests are to be secured; or, in short, any thing whatever relating to the actual operation of the fund: therefore they are, certainly, (as your correspondent truly says) “abstract” in the highest degree; and must remain so unless the 7th section be also considered as part of the general laws of the institution. That section 7 is as much a part of the general laws as any other, is, however, perfectly clear; and in the subsequent part of his letter, “D,” acknowledges this to be the case; for he says clause 24, sect. 7, is “the safety-valve of the fund,” which, of course, means that he considers it the most important of the Rules. How does “D.” divide the “abstract principles” from the “general regulations?” Throughout his letter he mixes them up together, yet he acknowledges the former cannot be changed, though he thinks the latter may. He appears to have some confused notions about bye-laws, without very perfectly understanding their nature.

But, it is acknowledged by “D.” that the *fundamental principles* of the institution cannot be changed at pleasure, and that it is illegal to divert the money into any other channels than those recognised by these fundamental laws. In this, then, he agrees with my previous position. But by what process of ratiocination he can conclude “that the mere annulment of an exception to a general rule, is not to be deemed a contravention of the primordial principles of the Fund,” I am at a loss to conceive. In matters of law, the exceptions are generally the most important part of every deed; and so also in the present case. The exception to the rule in question is precisely this; that no females of mixed blood should be entitled to the benefits of the Fund. This exception was very important and very politic. It was evidently intended to throw obstacles in the way of Europeans marrying with natives or half-castes,

* We have retrenched some passages in this letter which, whilst they did not enforce the writer’s argument, were unnecessarily severe, and calculated only to provoke an angry controversy.—ED.

and by that means prevent the propagation of a kind of hybrid race, who are despised and contumeliously treated by the natives, as they are generally disliked by Europeans; and the males of this race were, according to the regulations of the service, prevented holding commissions in the army. Now, to abrogate so important an exception as this, which was evidently intended to answer such important purposes—is that not altering the fundamental laws?

But again; your correspondent subsequently asserts, that the laws of the institution *can* be altered at the pleasure of the subscribers, because they possess “legislative functions.” Now he will find this assertion much easier than its proof; I call upon him to prove this position if he can. In the mean time, I will give my reasons for holding a different opinion.

Perhaps it may not be generally known that an institution of this description is, in law, a partnership. Every individual subscriber is a partner, and is liable to all the laws which govern commercial partnerships, except that he is *joint tenant*, instead of *tenant in common*, in the property of the institution. Such has always been held to be the law in similar cases (see “*Beaumont v Meredith*” 3 V. and B. 180, and “*Delaunay v. Strickland*,” 2 Stark. 416). This being the case, it is perfectly clear the subscribers, or partners, have a perfect right to make any regulations, *inter se*, which shall be binding on their own body, provided those regulations are consonant to the common law of England, and that the parties mutually agree to such regulations; but, *quoad* the world, they are liable to every one else, according to the laws of partnership. Thus, suppose ten persons, or any other number, to join together and receive a sum of money from a particular person, on condition of paying him a fixed annual sum; and suppose them to discover, after some time, that they had made a bad bargain, or, from any other cause, they decline paying the amount stipulated; of course the annuitant would have his action at law against all, or against any one, of these parties, notwithstanding any arrangement among themselves as to the amount to be paid by each. Such persons, however they may bind *themselves*, cannot bind others; they are liable to the world as partners, and whether the number be ten, or ten hundred, they cannot have any “legislative functions,” as regards those who have legal claims on them. Neither have they unlimited powers even *inter se*. It is laid down as the law of England (Collyer on *Partnership*, p. 624), that “if an *unincorporated* society were to assume to exercise a general power of binding their members, it might reasonably be contended that such an act was illegal and indictable at law.” This society possessing legislative functions! If your correspondent had said it had *assumed* legislative functions, he would have been correct; but the being in possession is itself an indictable offence.

The laws of England do not recognise that *sic volo* principle, which your correspondent seems to think must have such paramount authority; but that has been the governing principle of this institution, and if the subscribers and annuitants once know what is their real position, there will soon be an end to the arbitrary power which has heretofore ruled paramount in this institution, and it must end in its being remodelled on a better and more constitutional basis. I not only reiterate my assertion, that the clause which attempts to bind the annuitants on the Military Fund, not to resort to law proceedings, is nugatory according to the regulations; but, further, I say it is illegal by the common law of England; and with a very small portion of forensic ingenuity may be construed into an indictable offence.

When your correspondent argues that it is absurd to say the laws of an institution “must be retained in their pristine integrity, whether they prove in their

working beneficial or injurious ;” he is merely raising up phantoms in order to shew his prowess in fighting with them. What I maintained was, that the regulations of *this* institution had been so loosely framed, that the subscribers had, contrary to the otherwise invariable practice, omitted to provide for this contingency, and that they, therefore, could not legally alter their laws, *without the consent of every individual subscriber*. There is nothing in this which draws largely on the “credulity” of any one; it is plain, straightforward, and, above all, consistent with common sense. But if the subscribers chose now to pass a resolution to enable the managers to repeal any of the laws, such a course would be perfectly regular; and if all agree to it, it will bind the whole society; but if any dissent, the alterations which are made in consequence of such resolution, will not only not be binding on *them*, but they will have their remedy by action at law against their co-partners for any loss they may suffer in consequence.

Of precisely the same nature are the observations “D.” makes in reply to mine, respecting the subaltern officers preferring a reduction of the widows’ annuities to any infringement on their personal benefits. There was nothing severe or ill-judged, as he states, in my remarks. I stated that it was only in accordance with the almost invariable practice of mankind, to prefer present advantage to future, and their own interest to another’s. If your correspondent has found it to be otherwise, in the course of his experience, he has been more fortunate than most others. But the observations he makes on these remarks of mine are perfect irrelevant: in fact, the object proposed in the paragraph of his letter where those observations occur, is not easy to comprehend, as it treats of such a pleasing variety of subjects, that it is difficult to ascertain which is the favourite and principal one, and which the adventitious. First, he asserts, the annuities have not been reduced. This I deny; they certainly have been reduced, and that very considerably; for those who received £500 per annum, are reduced to £300, and those who received £300 to £200, and so on proportionably. In the next place, among the reductions of personal benefits which he enumerates, he states that “the marriage donations have been doubled.” What this has to do with the reduction of personal benefits, I cannot imagine. Next follows his “safety-valve” regulation, which he considers so essential to the existence of the Fund, but which, according to his shewing, is only one of the “general regulations” and not one of the “abstract principles,” (*ergo*, the “abstract principles” are insufficient for the safety of the Fund). Then follow some strictures on the Directors, and he concludes with some observations, the meaning of which I really cannot comprehend; but I dare say, if their meaning could be discovered, they are as much to the purpose as those which precede them. Which of all these subjects is the one he relies on to “prove my observations severe and ill-judged,” I cannot pretend to decide.

Exception is also taken to my statement, that the personal benefits of the Fund are dependent on the will of the Directors: but a reference to the rules will fully bear out my assertion. Art. 2, sect. 4, states, “the benefits granted to subscribers while alive are considered personal, and *subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being*, who will be guided in their decision in each claim by the regulations of the Fund,” &c. : and art. 13, sect. 7, directs that “if any subscriber or claimant on the Fund shall be desirous to appeal from the decision of the Directors to that of the subscribers at large, such appeal *must be approved by three Directors* :” without such approval the appeal cannot be submitted, and any other mode of agitating the question, is declared to debar

the party from all future claims on the Fund. Now, how can this be considered in any other light than vesting arbitrary power in the Directors, and depriving the subscribers of all redress? I do not mean to assert the Directors use this power capriciously, but I maintain it is a power they ought not to have, notwithstanding "D." appears to think so favourably of it.

To many hundreds of persons this is a most important and vital question: but I think a better champion than your correspondent "D." must be found, before conviction will be produced that the Fund needs no reform. Be its champions many, or be they few, I will, however, answer them all, if you will afford me room in your columns.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

OMICRON.

London, 4th May, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—Your correspondent OMICRON, on the Madras Military Fund, in his letter of the 13th March last, seems to do his *little* best to puzzle the cause. He assumes false premises—perverts plain texts—writes largely of the "primordial," the "original" and the "permanant" laws, in contradistinction to subsidiary and *bye-laws*—abuses our poor code for its crudities and incongruities, as a composition, without leaving to his reader the least hope, that, through *his* means even we may ever get out of the dilemma, he would wish you to suppose we have been brought into by our Directors. His arguments withal are loose, and he is so frequently at fault in his positions, that it is difficult to follow him up through all his mazes. Presuming that he may be a married subscriber to the institution, I shall premise that I also am of that class, lest I should be suspected of interested motives, when I may differ with my supposed brother benedict.

The first assumption on which he argues is, that the provision for widows and orphans was primarily the sole object of the formation of this fund,—“the cause,” he says, “which brought it into existence;”—that this object or benefit has, if any, received the *least* consideration or care—and that has always suffered *most* upon every new emergency. I am aware that other persons have also taken up the same ground, and, therefore, I am the more anxious to set the question at rest. The primary objects of this institution are laid down in the plan submitted to the army in October 1807, and afterwards adopted:—“The proper objects of such an institution have appeared to the committee naturally to divide themselves into two classes; first to provide for the families of officers, left by their death destitute of an adequate maintenance; and to assist officers, unprovided with aid, by the regulations of the service, or from their own resources, under such circumstances of urgent sickness, as renders a voyage to England necessary for the preservation of their lives.”

I presume that this is conclusive, and that the personal benefits are not to be thrown out, or treated secondarily. As to the *married* interests having been insufficiently cared after, comparatively with the *bachelor* interests, we have of this but a bare assertion from OMICRON; and I have not the means by me to go into the question; but whether it be so or not, and that our crude rules and regulations “have been altered and rescinded in the most capricious manner,” I am free to say, as a party concerned, that I am satisfied with my lot, as a *married* member; and see no mischief done that may not easily be rectified.

I have said that OMICRON perverts texts: let me adduce an instance, and it

shall be a flagrant one. He wishes to establish a wide distinction in the nature of the *pensions*, and that of the *personal benefits*; and also in the manner in which they are granted, as affecting their comparative importance, and writes thus: "The personal benefits of the Fund awarded to subscribers are contingent and dependent, not only on circumstances but on the will of the Directors." Mark now how the Rule runs: "The personal benefits granted to subscribers, while alive, are considered personal, and subject to the decision of the Directors for the time being." OMICRON's expression, the "will of the Directors," does imply that the Directors may, *at pleasure*, and with *impunity*, arbitrarily and capriciously grant or refuse these benefits, without control. The Rule has, however, no expression to the effect that these benefits are "dependent on the will of the Directors;" it states that they are "subject to the decision of the Directors;" and the sequel shows the purport, and gives the interpretation of what this *decision* is, and how it is to be arrived at; but OMICRON has disregarded that altogether. "The Directors," the Rule says, "will be guided in their decision on each claim by the regulations of the Fund." So far then no *will* is allowed to be exercised! then, here comes the point on which the *discretion* of the Directors becomes necessary: "except," the Rule goes on, "when they have reason to entertain doubts with respect to any such claim:" now, in that case, what are they to do? they will "call for further information from the claimants;" and then, "if this information should not be satisfactory to the Directors, they are authorized to withhold the payment of the claim, until the pleasure of the army at large be known, to whom the case will be immediately referred:" so that, in fact, instead of being "dependent on the will" of the Directors, these claims are to be decided by the regulations of the Fund, and where doubts may still exist, finally by the pleasure of the army. OMICRON, to save his consistency, was right to keep all this out of sight. In truth, it is the circumstances on which the claims may depend, that the Directors have to discuss, and not the *claims themselves*. Then, says OMICRON, "but with the annuitants the case is very different;" and maintains that "they have a perfectly valid claim in law," "recoverable by an action at common law," or "by filing a bill in a court of equity." Although there is no argument adduced immediately in support of this pretension, I am not going to dispute the plain proposition; but I cannot subscribe to his other assertion, that the widows and orphans, now on the Fund, "are the only legal creditors of the Fund," and that the Directors and subscribers at large are responsible for their acts and proceedings only to them; for until I see very conclusive proofs to the contrary, I must conceive, that if the managers and voters commit themselves by their acts; they are responsible to *every claimant* on the Fund, of whatever description his claim may be.

I have already said, that I am not disposed to question all that OMICRON says; I agree with him, for instance, in the proposition, that "there is nothing whatever in either the declaration signed, or in the rules of the institution, which in any way binds the annuitants not to take law proceedings if they feel themselves aggrieved." So far from denying them that privilege, I claim it for every person who may feel himself aggrieved, whatever his griefs may be: annuitants may consider themselves aggrieved, if they are not dealt with by the regulations established at the death of their husbands or fathers. Retired officers, and after them, their families, may also feel aggrieved if the rules laid down at the time of their retirement are changed as regards those parties; and on the same grounds as the annuitants, namely, that they have had *no vote* therein, no more than the husbands and fathers of the annuitants, to

which, therefore, they neither of them are covenanters. So, likewise, would all claimants for personal benefits, whose claims might be rejected through the arbitrary *will* of the Directors, and contrary to the spirit of the regulations, think themselves aggrieved. But, although these parties might have recourse to law proceedings, it does not follow that they would all obtain what they might consider redress. A court of equity or law, though it might not debar them from this resort, might find that the Directors had done no more than was consistent with the authority which the complainants themselves had vested them with, and by which they had bound themselves to abide.

Declarations and other restrictions against law proceedings must not, however, be considered as entirely useless; they have their influence in commonplace matters; and far more effectually protect the individuals from the ruinous consequences of captious litigations; and who require more than the Fund or the directory to be so protected? But, however this view may be taken of the case with respect to minor matters, the subject must be differently regarded on questions of higher importance; as, for instance, if Mr. Curnin's proposition, that the Fund on its present system should cease and determine on the 30th of April 1836, had been submitted to the army; and, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes, had been carried in the affirmative; it can scarcely be doubted, but that legal measures would have been had recourse to, not only by the annuitants and retired officers, who, having no vote, could not control the decision, but even also by the minority of the voters, to resist a measure which aimed at the root of the institution.

In a question of that magnitude, the Court would undoubtedly arrest the measure, and require of the parties offending to bear any loss which might have accrued out of their proceedings:—this, indeed, would be a case of a “fiduciary character,—where the trustees would have diverted, or attempted to divert, the funds from the legitimate channel;” very different from common questions frequently occurring, but of little intrinsic importance, which are always best decided by our compeers, the subscribers at large, than by law courts; with this advantage also, that the decision is had with *little delay*, and without any *expense*.

BUT OMICRON has in view mainly to impugn the *abrogation* of the “exclusion clause,” as being distinctly “an illegal act;” and for which he assumes the Directors to be personally liable in their own private fortunes, should any diminution in the income of the annuitants take place. I would say that the liability could not rest merely on the abrogation of the clause, which might be done legally, but on the consequences thereof, as falling detrimentarily on parties to the Fund, who had at the time no vote therein.

OMICRON stickles at the expression “new regulation,” as if its meaning could not be legally extended to the “alteration or abrogation of existing rules;” but in the second article of the seventh section of our impugned code, we find that the signification is extended to “alteration” and “amendment in the existing regulations;” and OMICRON himself, in another place, calls this abrogation an “important alteration.” In fact, it is only an alteration of the regulations in which that clause was introduced.

But it is necessary, first, to examine the grounds upon which that clause was framed: the clause was not of a *financial nature*; no economy to the institution was expected to accrue from it; the actuating considerations were purely of a *moral character*. And I well remember, that, at the formation of the institution, this clause was considered by many to be, as it were, *provisional*; and that the time would arrive, when it might be abrogated without

any evil ensuing. Now the society has certainly been progressing towards a condition which has rendered that clause of diminished importance. Let me consider next how its abrogation has been effected. 'The Directors resisted the suggestions of the Government to that effect, until these were accompanied by threats. And, in that predicament, it certainly would have been ill-advised, and very bad policy, to have resisted that influence longer. The institution itself, in its origin, was an *allowance* of the Government, without which it could not have been set up; and, unto this day, we have been fostered by the Company, and our interests upheld in the most liberal manner. The supreme authorities have thought fit to open the door for natives of India to enter the services of the Company. That was a question of politics so beyond our control, that it were needless now to discuss it: but that principle once established, it would be a *blushing* anomaly, if the females of a family of orphans, of mixed blood, through the father, were to be excluded from the benefits of the Fund, while the father himself, who is the infuser of the objectionable colour, and probably also some of the *brothers*, would be imperatively required to become subscribers thereto. Such inconsistency could not be tolerated.

Let us, then, acquiesce cheerfully in the measure, as one flowing from motives independent of us, and which we could not influence; and only hope that wise rules will have followed the abrogation of this clause, to secure the institution from pecuniary loss; and that, in the event of our being *thus* involved in difficulty, the Company will yield us its aid, to extricate ourselves therefrom: and that, finally, if, after a time, this abrogation of an originally salutary clause, should be found to work to an evil end, the Government will be as ready to encourage its being again put on, as it has been stout in getting it taken off.

I must not pass unnoticed OMICRON's general conclusion: "That the pension of those annuitants already on the Fund cannot be reduced legally or equitably; as the inability to meet these claims *can only arise* from the funds having been diverted from their legitimate object." This conclusion I positively oppose, though it would lead me too far to go through the details necessary to demonstrate the fallacy of it, or to convince him that the inability to meet those claims may arise from other causes than the *diversion* of the funds from the "legitimate object" he alludes to; and I may safely say, that my view of this conclusion is founded on the spirit of the fundamental laws of the institution.

In allusion to what he says of our fundamental laws, I may regret that OMICRON has not distinctly selected and set forth what he conceives them to be, since he allows that *bye-laws* may be made, provided they do not pervert the former; for it might then be expected, with the fundamentals thus defined, that judicious bye-laws would easily be framed (with OMICRON's assistance), to render our code a perfect composition, from which all crudities and incongruities would be separated; but OMICRON, inconsistent with himself, throws a difficulty in the way; he declares, that "although the laws of this institution are the most crude and undigested that can be imagined, still, such as they are, the Directors and subscribers are bound to act up to them." Now, if that be really the case, all who have written on the subject of revising and reforming those regulations, have idly written: the die is cast; and, says OMICRON, on that die the Fund must stand or fall! our "category of contradictions," such as it is, must be denounced to perpetuity, as a "monument of our folly."

A few words more, and I have done. If our code be branded with inconsistency, I think I have already shewn, that there are many "undigested" parts in OMICRON's strictures, and it is still to similar mistaken notions that we must ascribe his finding fault with our mode of voting: too ready to draw unqualified analogies, he conceives, that the number of votes should depend on the sums paid to the Fund; because that rule is "universally adopted in other institutions." But there is a wide difference between those societies and our little *family compact*: they are public and general, we are limited and private; the voters and others interested are all at hand; we are divided, some at home and others abroad; the great principles of those societies and ours stand wide apart; and our constitutions, therefore, are necessarily different. But it is a great security, I conceive, to every interest of our little society, that the hand of reform and innovation is checked by the necessity of its being supported by *two-thirds* of the voters. Perhaps, on mature consideration, some amendment might be introduced in the *mode* of collecting and of balancing the votes; but it should be done, as OMICRON somewhere says, without subverting the fundamental principles, as now established.

Your obedient servant,

April 25th, 1837. A MARRIED SUBSCRIBER TO THE MADRAS M. FUND.

Postscript.—It was too late, when I saw OMICRON's March letter, to reply to it in time for your May number; I wrote, nevertheless, and have since perused his other promised epistle. He would now excite the annuitants to litigation, and instructs them how to proceed; but as, at present, there is no probability of any just cause of complaint, he bids them to watch when reduced annuities may be tendered to them, and there to make a stand; either to refuse them, or to accept them only under a "legal protest." No such condition, however, as this latter, being authorized by the regulations, the annuitants would have only the other alternative left them, that is, to refuse the money. He is quite aware of the serious "misery" in which such a step would involve the litigants; but he conceives that circumstances would justify them for inflicting it on themselves! Admirable counsellor! Then hear the ground on which he founds his instructions. The exclusion clause being removed, fresh subscriptions and donations will come in; but it is "certain," he writes, "that the additional sums thus paid, cannot be equal to the charges which will ultimately be entailed on the institution," &c. This is a broad assertion, unsupported by fact or argument; while we have a regulation which provides for reducing annuities in cases of emergency, and purports, that under circumstances, the Directors may "make a proportionate deduction, according to Table D., from the annuities of the widows and children!" which has been assented to by the husbands and fathers of the present annuitants. OMICRON has not touched upon the rule just quoted; it has not grown obsolete, nor is it an unimportant provision; but some-how he does not seem to like it. Let the annuitants, at any rate, listen to his advice cautiously; lest, when they have inflicted "misery" on themselves, he should not be at hand to administer the relief he holds out to them.

I wish he had given us an outline of the perfect code, of which he seems to be possessed, for our eventual adoption: perhaps, however, like many others, he is handier at upsetting another person's work, than he is at setting up a better of his own.

Another of his conclusions appears no less futile. He holds, that a "British officer's independence is affected by being assisted under the urgency of

ill-health," when it is contingent on his being "pennyless." Let us try the simple fact of the case. A body of officers club together certain contributions, for the special purpose of assisting any among themselves who, requiring to return to Europe for their health, might eventually not possess the means. Surely this is a plain case of *mutual assurance*; and the claim, when made, is as perfectly legitimate as might be the claim of an assignee for the sum assured in his favour, at the death of the assured person, whether the contributions on which the individual claims are made have been greater or less; and there is no more in the one than in the other, that can possibly affect the independence of a "British officer."

It has also been urged, that the support given to us by the Company, in donations, extra-interest on our capital in their treasury, &c., constitute our members "*paupers*;" but any person conversant with the nature of our constitution, must consider all this to be mere idle words, utterly unworthy of attention.

In conclusion, I would ask OMICRON what process is generally resorted to, in other associations, to prevent litigation among the members? Mr. Farren, whom he quotes, has said, generally, "that every member's rights should be defined and recognized, and an easy legal remedy provided for the enforcement of those rights;" but he did not then suggest any particular expedient. In many societies, I believe, the parties bind themselves to submit their claims to arbitration, and these societies have their arbitrators accordingly: well, is that not precisely our case? "All persons applying for the benefits of the Fund," individually, bind themselves "to abide by, and submit to, the decision of the Directors, for the time being, of the Military Fund, or of the majority of the subscribers, taken according to the rules of the institution; which decision shall, in all cases of claim on the Fund, be considered final." Here then the Directors, or the subscribers at large (as the case may be), are the appointed arbitrators! and our process, therefore, may be as good as any other; and has, hitherto, been effective and sufficient.

May 9th.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY SERVANTS—HALF-BATTA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR:—The accompanying extract from "Indian Fragments," published in the *Friend of India*, may prove a novelty to some of your readers in this country. When the *Friend of India* attributes "the increase in the allowances of their servants," to the "salaries of the European functionaries, if not their emoluments, having been increased five or six fold," he does not, I think, allude to the military portion of them, who, you are aware, have of late years been subjected to quite a contrary operation, but at the same time compelled to submit to the increase of their servants' allowances, as well as to the various other items of expense, incident to a young man on entering the service, and which has been so fully and fairly stated in a report of a special committee, which was directed to assemble at Dum Dum, to ascertain the average expense (monthly) of first and second lieutenants of artillery, of which I send you a copy. A comparison of the wages, as stated in these two documents, added to the various increased expenses of the present times, will demonstrate, more strongly than any thing I can say upon the subject, the glaring injustice and hardship inflicted on a meritorious and deserving body of

officers, the subalterns of our army, by that never-to-be-forgotten cruel half-batta order.

The officer who was president of that committee is now in England on furlough, and would, I have no doubt, vouch to the correctness of the document. Similar committees were assembled at most of the principal stations of the army, but their proceedings not having been printed, this is the only one I have been able to obtain, a few copies of it having been struck off for the officers of the regiment. Can the present worthy Chairman of the Court of Directors, when he reads this last statement, hesitate longer to recommend to the Court to cancel that obnoxious order, which still rankles in the breasts of their officers, many of whom he must be aware are men who cannot forget the days of Lord Lake, when, though eleven months in arrears of pay, they submitted to the greatest privations, and performed their duties with cheerfulness and alacrity? It is never too late to amend an error; and the abrogation of that order would be hailed even at the eleventh hour, as a boon, and tend more than anything else to restore the drooping spirits of our service, and revive those feelings towards their employers, which were once paramount in their breast. Come then to the rescue, sir, and employ your powerful advocacy in their behalf.

SENEX.

We have met with the following rates of wages proposed to the Council in Bengal, two years after the battle of Plassey, by Messrs. Becher, Frankland, and Holwell, who are designated zemindars of Calcutta:

Rates of Wages in 1759.

	Arcot Rs. As.		Arcot Rs. As.
Consumar	5 0	Washerman to a single gentle-	
Chubdar	5 0	man	1 8
Head cook	5 0	Syce	2 0
Coachman	5 0	Mushaltchee	2 0
Head female servant	5 0	Shaving barber	1 8
Jemadar	4 0	Hair-dresser	1 8
Kidmutghar	3 0	Khurchburdar	2 0
Cook's first mate	3 0	House molly	2 0
Head bearer	3 0	Grass-cutter	1 4
Second female servant	3 0	Harry-woman to a family	2 0
Peons	3 0	Ditto to a single person	1 0
Bearers	2 8	Wet nurse	4 0
Washerman to a family	3 0	Dry nurse	4 0

This schedule will shew, how amazingly the wages of domestic servants have been increased in the last seventy years, though the price of food and clothing at the present moment is the same as that which prevailed in 1759. The salaries of the European functionaries, if not their emoluments, have been increased five or six fold; and to this cause we must attribute the increase in the allowances of their servants. From the mode in which the name of the head servant was then spelt, we are led to imagine that the term is really of English origin, and grew out of the wasteful expenditure in which he involved his master; and that the word *khansama* is only an oriental version of the word *consumer*. One domestic, essential to a household in 1759, we have lost in 1836; we mean the hair-dresser; the era of powder, pomatum, and periwigs has passed away, perhaps for ever, and we have one servant the less to keep. Perhaps there are some in Calcutta who may remember the importance attached, not more than forty years ago, to the European hair-dresser, whose emoluments were seldom less than those now enjoyed by a commissioner of revenue; and one or two of the old school, though they have parted with their tails, may recal to

mind Mountain, the prince of hair dressers, who lived in a stately three-story house, and was reputed to have amassed a large fortune.—*Indian Fragments—Friend of India.*

*Report of a Special Committee ordered to assemble by Station Orders, on the 18th June.
Dum Dum, June 19, 1829.*

After a most minute and careful examination of the bills of several officers of the regiment, as well as the bills which are appended to this report, the committee have taken the averages, as the best data they could obtain, for making their calculations and for drawing up their present report, in accordance with the instructions before them.

The estimate (No. 1) contains the particulars of the absolutely necessary monthly expenses of a 2d-lieut. of artillery, stationed at Dum Dum; the amount is calculated upon the lowest possible scale of expenditure, consistent with the respectability of an officer. The committee are not aware that there is any item in this estimate that requires a particular explanation, unless the allowance for house-rent may be considered too high, which arises from there being only four houses at the station which let for less than Rs. 80 each, per month, all the rest averaging considerably above Rs. 100 each per month, as will be seen by the list in the margin. The committee also consider it necessary that every subaltern should have a set of servants to himself, as he is frequently sent into garrison, on his tour of weekly duty.

From this estimate (No. 1) it will be seen, that, after paying the necessary and unavoidable expenses for the month, the 2d-lieutenant has a surplus remaining of Sa. Rs. 8.3.11, from which he is to pay the monthly proportion of charges, contained in the estimates No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, amounting in the whole to Sa. Rs. 75. 14.1 per month, whereby the 2d-lieutenant incurs a debt, every month, of Sa. Rs. 67. 10.2.

The committee have not allowed any charge in the foregoing estimate (No. 1) for a palankeen and bearers, though they deem such a conveyance indispensably necessary for officers, who have to perform the duties detailed in the margin during the course of the day; and to the performance of which they are under the necessity of walking from some bungalows situated at a distance of not less than a mile, to the inevitable destruction of their health; while, at the same season, no European soldier is allowed to go out of his barracks from the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The above prohibitory order clearly evinces the danger of exposure, in the heat of the day, but to which the subaltern officer is daily exposed; and if any proof were necessary, to corroborate the opinion of the committee, on the necessity of such a conveyance, they have only to state the fact of an allowance of Rs. 30. 6 per month being granted to assistant and veterinary surgeons, while with their corps, to provide such a conveyance to protect them, in the performance of their duty, from the baneful effects of the climate.

By these estimates it will be seen that the monthly expenses (together with the monthly proportion of those of less frequent occurrence) of a 2d-lieutenant on full-batta and full-tentage, at Dum Dum, with all the advantages of a mess-establishment, exceed his monthly pay and allowances by Sa. Rs. 67. 10. 2; if such be the fact in this situation, it is not difficult to divine what will be the result when marching with an increased establishment of servants; wear and tear of camp-equipage and cattle, more clearly defined in estimate No. 8, viz. an increase of monthly debt (of 64. 12. 10); and that this is really and truly the case, is established by the fact that, with very few exceptions, there is not a single subaltern officer in the regiment, from the senior 1st-lieutenant down to the junior 2d-lieutenant, that is not, to some degree, involved in "pecuniary difficulties." It may probably be considered unnecessary to keep up a full marching establishment at this station; it is indispensably necessary, however, to be provided with the means to obtain it, at the shortest notice, for officers of all ranks in the artillery are liable to move at all times and seasons, from one station to another, frequently at remote distances, and of which the committee need only adduce a few instances of late occurrence as a proof.

During the time the officer is absolutely marching, his monthly expenscs will be

reduced Sa. Rs. 40 (house-rent); but this expense will recur, on his arrival in cantonments, in addition to his marching establishment, making a total deficit per month of Sa. Rs. 132. 7, with the interest accruing thereon.

With reference to the expenses of a 1st-lieutenant, the committee see no reason to alter the rate of the estimates already made for a 2d-lieutenant, although it may reasonably be admitted, that officers who have been in the service from seven years, the junior 1st-lieutenant, to above seventeen years, the senior would require a little more comforts and conveniences; rendered necessary, not only from a longer residence in the country, but also to enable those, having charge of companies, more effectually to discharge the duties consequent thereon, as well as to preserve the books and documents belonging thereto.

The committee beg to refer to the estimate No. 9, to shew the actual difference between the expenses and receipts of a 1st and 2d-lieutenant, by which it will be seen that even a 1st-lieutenant, who receives Sa. Rs. 50 per month more than a 2d-lieutenant, exceeds his monthly receipt by Sa. Rs. 19.15. 11 on full-batta and full tentage, at this station, and by Sa. Rs. 84. 12. 9, with the addition of his marching establishment.

The committee now beg to submit for attention, the fund necessary for a young man's first outfit, before he has received a farthing of pay, amounting to no less a sum than Sa. Rs. 1,417. 15. 1, as will be seen by the particulars detailed in the estimate, No. 2, the greater part of which, if not the whole, is generally borrowed from some of the houses of agency in Calcutta, with an appendage of interest and insurance; that, combined with the monthly accumulating debt already stated, creates one of such a magnitude, that no exertions or privations on his part, to the latest period of his service, can ever enable him to discharge.

In the foregoing calculations, no allowance has been made for contingencies of any kind, such as books, postage, &c. &c.

The committee in closing their report need hardly remark, that if such be the prospects of subaltern officers who are unmarried, how much more appalling must be those of one who has a wife and family to maintain!

Estimate No. 1, shewing the Monthly Expenditure of a 2d-Lieutenant of Artillery at Head-Quarters of the Regiment.

		Monthly.
	House-rent	Rs. 40 0 0
	Mess bill, including mess wines	70 0 0
	Share of breakfast expenses	16 0 0
Contingencies }	Blacking, pipe-clay, oil, candles, soap, mussala, stationery, &c.	10 0 0
	1 Bearer	Rs. 6 0 0
	1 Kidmutghar	7 0 0
	1 Mussulchee	4 0 0
	1 Dhobee	6 0 0
	1 Sweeper	4 0 0
	1 Saies	5 0 0
	1 Grass-cutter	3 8 0
	½ a Chokeydar	2 0 0
	1 Bhisty	4 0 0
	2 days' Ticca tailor	0 8 0
		<hr/>
		42 0 0
	Feed and keep of horse	7 8 0
	Military fund	3 0 0
	Orphan ditto	2 13 11
	Regiment ditto	3 8 0
	Church ditto	1 0 0
		<hr/>
		10 5 11
	Total monthly expenditure	Sa. Rs. 195 13 11

Abstract shewing the Aggregate Amount of the Monthly Expenditure of a First and Second Lieutenant of Artillery.

		Second Lieutenant.						First Lieutenant.					
		At Head-Quarters.			Detached.			Head-Quarters.			Detached.		
		Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.	Rs.	s.	p.
Regular monthly expenses, Estimate	No. 1	195	13	11	195	13	11	195	13	11	195	13	11
Average ditto ditto, vide Estimate	No. 2	14	4	0	14	4	0	14	4	0	14	4	0
	No. 3	35	6	0	35	6	0	35	6	0	35	6	0
	No. 4	15	1	0	15	1	0	15	1	0	15	1	0
	No. 5	3	8	7	3	8	7	3	8	7	3	8	7
	No. 6	3	14	6	3	14	6	3	14	6	3	14	6
	No. 7	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	12	0	3	12	0
	No. 8	0	0	0	64	12	10	0	0	0	64	12	10
	No. 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	2	8	0
Total monthly expenditure, Sa. Rs.		274	12	0	336	8	10	274	4	0	339	0	10
Monthly receipts	Sa. Rs.	204	1	10	204	1	10	254	4	1	254	4	1
Average expenditure above receipts		67	10	2	132	7	0	19	15	11	84	12	9

ANALOGY BETWEEN THE SANSKRIT AND THE IRISH.

IN some letters addressed to Mr. A. W. von Schlegel "on the Affinity between the Celtic Languages and the Sanscrit," published in the *Journal Asiatique*, M. Pictet has pointed out some very striking coincidences between the Gaelic dialects and the classical language of India, even in their grammatical structure, and particularly the Irish. We adduce one example:

"A remarkable analogy," observes M. Pictet, "is also observable in respect to the dative plural of the Sanscrit nouns or ऋ *r* and अन् *an*, some of which add the suffix immediately to the thema, without changing ऋ *r* into अर् *ar*; whilst others retrench the न *n*, as in the nominative singular. The same thing takes place in the Irish, where, however, this rule is not always observed. Thus *athair*, 'pater,' *brathair*, 'frater,' form in the dative plural *aitribh* and *braithribh*, like the Sanscrit पितृभ्यस् *pitr̥b'yas*, भ्रतृभ्यस् *b'ratr̥b'yas*: yet we also find *atharaibh*. In like manner, *daileamh*, 'caupo,' genitive *daileamhuin*, has in the dative plural *daileamhaibh*, as यज्वन् *yagvan*, 'sacrificator,' has यज्वभ्यस् *yagvab'yas*: but the form *daileam-naibh* also occurs."

In some other points, the analogies are still more striking, and M. Pictet thinks that the proofs he has adduced "can leave no doubt whatever as to the perfect affinity of the languages compared."

CHINESE ROMANCE OF "MOULAN," OR THE SOLDIER GIRL.

MOULAN is the name of a young girl who, seeing her father in bad health, and incapable of obeying the conscription, enrolls herself in his stead, and serves, without being discovered, during twelve years. This romance, which some attribute to Moulan herself, was composed during the Leang dynasty, which reigned from A.D. 502 to 556. It is taken from the "Supplement to the Chinese Anthology," in eight volumes, named *Kang Chi*, that is to say, Verses of the Thang dynasty, under which flourished, from A.D. 618 to 914, the most celebrated of the Chinese poets.

"*Tsi-tsi*;—still, still, *Tsi-tsi*; Moulan is weaving before the door. One hears not the sound of the weaving-shuttle; nothing is heard but the sighs of this young girl.

" 'Young girl, on what art thou thinking? Young girl, what are your reflections?' The young girl thinks of nothing; the young girl reflects on nothing.

" 'Yesterday I saw the book of enrolment; the emperor is raising a numerous army. The book of enrolment has twelve chapters; in each of the twelve I have seen the name of my father. Oh, my father, you have no grandson! Oh, Moulan, thou hast no elder brother! I will go to the market and buy a horse and a saddle; I will at once go, and serve for my father.'

" At the eastern market she purchases a swift horse; at the western market she purchases a saddle and a horse-cloth; at the southern market she purchases a long whip.

" In the morning, she bids farewell to her father and her mother; she will pass the night on the banks of the Yellow River. She hears no more father or mother calling on their daughter; she hears but the hollow murmurs of the water of the Yellow River. The next morning she sets off and bids farewell to the yellow stream. In the evening she reaches the source of the Black River. She hears no longer her father or her mother calling their child; she hears nothing but the savage horsemen of Yenshen.

" 'I have traversed, while fighting, ten thousand miles; I have cleared with the speed of a bird, mountains and ravines. The north wind brought to my ear the sound of the night-bell; the moon shied on my iron vestments her cold and sullen light.'

" 'The general of a hundred battles is no more; the brave warrior returns after ten years' absence. On his return he goes to see the emperor; the emperor sits on his throne. To one he grants one of the twelve degrees of honour; to others he distributes a hundred or a thousand ounces of silver. The emperor asks me what I wish for. Moulan asks for neither office nor wealth. Lend but one of the camels, which go a thousand miles a day, to lead a child back to the paternal roof.'

" As soon as the father and mother learn the return of their daughter, they come out of the city to meet her. As soon as her younger sisters learn the return of the eldest, they leave their chamber, adorned with their richest attire. As soon as her young brother learns the return of his sister, he hastens to sharpen a knife, to kill a sheep.

" 'My mother opens for me the eastern pavilion, and makes me repose on a seat facing the west. She takes off my warrior's attire, and clothes me again in my former dress. My sisters, standing outside the door, adjust their brilliant head-dresses, and entwine golden flowers in their hair.'

" Moulan leaves the room, and goes to see her companions in arms; her fellow-soldiers are struck with astonishment. During twelve years has she marched in their ranks, and they have not discovered that Moulan was a girl.

" The hare which stumbles as it runs may be known; his companion may be discovered by its eyes of alarm; but if they trot side by side, who is to distinguish their sex?"

CIRCASSIA.*

At some periods of the history of Europe, the struggle in which the Caucasian tribes are engaged with the colossal power of Russia would have awakened universal sympathy. We are almost equally in the dark with respect to the origin and the progress of this war. Those who assign the ambition and rapacity of Russia as the causes, reason probably not from facts, but from the policy ascribed to that power; but it is not difficult to conceive that the predatory habits of the Circassians may have called for chastisement. Be the origin of the war, however, what it may, it clearly appears from the scanty accounts which have escaped, in various directions, the vigilance of the Russian cordons, that the people of Circassia have justified the character attributed to them, and shewn, at least, that they have courage enough to maintain the independence which they claim. The last accounts from Odessa state that, though the Russians command the Circassian coast on the Black Sea, and their territories enclose it by land, notwithstanding a prodigious display of means, they have been repeatedly defeated, driven from the field with disgrace and loss by the undisciplined valour of the Caucasians, and are now cooped up in their fortresses on the coast.

Of the country and people of Circassia, little is known. The former has been always supposed to be barren, inhospitable, and dangerous to traverse: and the latter, whose intercourse has been restricted to the Turks and Russians, have not passed much beyond the boundary line which discriminates savage from civilized life. The name of Circassia is applied to the mountainous country situated between the 43d and 45th parallels of N. lat. and from 37° to 47° E. long., being bounded on the north by the Kuban and Terek, two considerable streams, on the east by Daghistan, on the south by Imerithi, Mingrelia, and Georgia, and on the west by the Black Sea. The Caucasus traverses the western part from the N.W. to the S.E., one of whose peaks, the Elbourz, is upwards of 18,000 feet high; the Kasbek, another, nearly 16,000. The soil is said to be good and productive, but the country is almost entirely uncultivated, and covered with immense forests of magnificent timber. To the north of the Caucasus, the country expands into plains adapted to every kind of agriculture, and is watered by numerous streams.

The Circassians,† who dwell in the mountain valleys, are a martial people, trained from infancy in the midst of arms, and early habituated to systematic plunder, their exploits in which confer renown. The sole pursuit of the Circassians is predatory war against their neighbours; hence their courage, though individually unquenchable, and formidable in masses, is undisciplined. The Georgian youth are educated not by their parents, but by teachers called *attaliks*, who instruct them in military exercises,

* Three Voyages in the Black Sea to the Coast of Circassia; including Descriptions of the Ports and the Importance of their Trade; with Sketches of the Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. &c. of the Circassians. By the Chev. TAITBOUT DE MARIONY, Consul of H.M. the King of the Netherlands at Odessa. London, 1837. Murray.

† The Turks and Russians call these people *Cherkesses*, from a Turkish word signifying 'Cutter of the Road,' i. e. Robber.

train them to manage the most unruly horses, and to undergo the extremes of hunger and fatigue.

These warlike qualities are kept alive, moreover, by the incidents attending the political division of the Circassians into distinct tribes, jealous of, and often at variance with, each other, which produces feuds, inroads, reprisals, all which are esteemed honourable: it is an insult to a young Circassian to be told that he has never yet committed a successful act of pillage. Slaves (persons taken in their incursions) are one of the principal objects of their barter trade with the Turks.

The Circassians have no literature, and consequently no history. Their traditionary romances, which, like those of all nations, and of Eastern people especially, are deeply tinged with extravagant fictions, scarcely reach beyond the date of the last generation but one. They shew that the country has been the scene of perpetual internal conflicts and repeated revolutions. Two princes, named Sahoo and Jehan, are said to have succeeded by their courage and policy in establishing an equal supremacy over these warlike tribes of the Caucasus, and in transmitting their authority to their descendants. Jealousy divided the latter, who, in their civil contests, lost the power their ancestors had gained, and different chiefs carved out territories for themselves, of which they assumed the sovereignty. The nation is now considered to consist of ten principal states or tribes, comprising a population of about two millions. These tribes, though not bound by any federal policy, but existing in a state of mutual repulsion, sacrifice all feuds and jealousies, and unite as in one common cause, when the independence of their country is threatened from without.

Their system of government, as may be conjectured, is of a patriarchal character. The individuals comprising each petty state are bound to each other by a solemn compact of mutual defence, sanctified by oath, and the horror which the very idea of perjury inspires, renders this social compact indissoluble. Their princes are like the heads of great families; their authority rests solely upon the filial respect and attachment of the tribe, sentiments excited by superior worth and valour alone. Like Homer's princes,—

—— great deeds superior merit prove,
And vindicate the bounteous powers above.

“On a level, in other respects,” says Mr. Tausch, “with the rest of the nation, the idea of reducing it to their will is unknown to them. A young prince, who exhibits all the spirit of his rank in an engagement, dares not seat himself in the presence of an aged person, unless he has received permission. The only separate privileges reserved for their princes consist in the spoils captured from an enemy, and in the duties levied upon ships which come to trade upon their coasts. One-half of these belongs to them; the other is divided among those who have either accompanied them in military expeditions, or who reside in places dependent on them, and where the traders have established a mart.”*

The writer we have quoted, who resided for eight years in the country, and appears to have collected very accurate details respecting the character

* Tausch on the Circassians. *Journ. R. A. S.* No. 1. p. 100.

and manners of the people, states that the slaves taken in their incursions, who are not sold to the Turks, are treated with great humanity. Those employed in agriculture receive land, the produce of which they divide with their masters : so that their lot is not more severe than that of the free ryots of India. Those who are made domestic servants are treated like the rest of the family.

“ Besides the treaty of union, which subsists between the families of the same tribe, in order to establish a balance of power, and prevent any preponderating sway from leading to general oppression, each tribe is strengthened by its alliance with another. The oath of union and concord, pronounced by their respective deputies, binds them not to do anything to each other's prejudice ; to dispense justice reciprocally, in discussions between individuals, and to lend each other succour upon all occasions. The person who violates this engagement is punished by a heavy penalty ; and in case of relapse, he is sold to the Turks, as a perjurer and disturber of established order.”*

Thefts and even murder are punishable with fine, according to circumstances. The great rule of right amongst them seems to be referable to the principle of compact. If a person solemnly consents to do or forbear from an act, the breach of this engagement is a crime of the deepest dye. Thus disputes are often decided by arbitration, between tribes, as well as individuals ; and though hospitality with the Circassians, as amongst most rude people, is a virtue in high repute, and its rights are esteemed sacred, to enjoy them it is necessary for a stranger to be the guest of some individual, who is their friend and responsible protector. The latter is called the *konak* (host) of the stranger, who thenceforward experiences the utmost civility and kindness from all. Those who venture amongst them without a *konak*, are considered enemies, and liable to be seized and sold by any one.

The religion of the Circassians is a strange medley of Paganism, Mohammedanism and Christianity. They were originally (it is probable) idolaters ; their intercourse with the Turks has imported amongst them some of the notions and practices of the Moslems, and the Genoese have the merit of having built some churches (now dilapidated) in the country and disseminated the worship of the Cross, the Virgin Mary, and the Saints.

“ They acknowledge a Supreme Being, a Mother of God, and several celestial powers of a secondary order, whom they call Apostles. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and that in a future state it is situated according to the deeds done in the body ; but little concerned at this prospect, all their endeavours are directed to the acquisition of temporal benefits. The forests are their temples ; and a cross placed before a tree consecrates an altar, before which they offer sacrifice. One of the elders of the community officiates as minister : standing by the side of the cross, habited in a mantle, and bare-headed, he commences the ceremony by a propitiatory sacrifice.”†

The vietim is usually a sheep or goat ; on great occasions, an ox. The priest burns a few hairs of the animal, and pours a little *bouza* (fermented liquor) on its head ; it is then immolated. The head is presented to the deity, the skin belongs to the priest, and the remainder is dressed for the

* Tausch, *ut supra*, p. 102.

† *Ibid.* p. 105.

repast of the assembly. The priest then, with a piece of bread in one hand and a cup in the other, invokes the Supreme Being, then the Mother of God, then each of the Apostles.

This is a weekly solemnity; there are other festival days, dedicated to the Mother of God and to Sozerise, their great saint. The name of the Mother of God is *Mereime*; but she is quite distinct in her traditionary history from the Virgin Mary; she is regarded as the Patroness of bees (Mr. Taitbout de Marigny calls her also *Melissa*), the breed of which she is said to have preserved by concealing one in her sleeve when the thunder, in its anger, would have exterminated the race of these insects, whose products are so valuable to the Circassians. Sozerise, or Seozeres, was a great navigator, to whom the winds and waves were subject. His emblem is a dry pear-tree, which each family preserves in the yard of the house and on his festival bathes and decorates. They also worship three domestic goddesses, and a protector of forges, and keep a festival in commemoration of the dead, whom they recommend to their saints.

The manners of the Circassians are rude, except where they have been modified by the adoption of Turkish customs. Their vices appear to be few; they are generally temperate, and their sumptuary excesses are displayed chiefly in their warlike weapons. Their attention to females is a striking feature in their manners. In their martial games, their contention for the prize is merely for the chivalric pleasure of presenting it to the fair. "If a horseman falls in with a woman going the same road, he alights, and requests her to mount; if she declines, he accompanies her on foot, as far as their path lies together." The Circassian women enjoy unrestrained liberty, and do not abuse it. Delicacy is carried to a singular excess. It is considered disgraceful for young married people to be seen in each other's company. The husband visits his wife by stealth. If they are surprised together by even their own relations, the husband escapes as best he can, though it be by jumping out of the window, and the wife hides her blushes in another apartment.

Of the boasted beauty of the Circassian women, we have discordant accounts. Mr. Tausch, with the phlegm of a German, says, that, in general, they are "tolerably pretty," but that their beauty does not deserve the reputation it has obtained. M. de Marigny, with the imagination and gallantry of a Frenchman, gives to their portrait more favourable traits:—

If I had attempted to judge of these renowned beauties of the East on my first arrival in their country, I should have found it difficult to do so with impartiality, prejudiced as I was by the reputation they enjoyed in Europe; and my excited imagination in a country so fertile in chivalrous inspirations might have led me into error; but having become familiarized with their names, and having had time to examine them, I can assure our European ladies that they are inferior to them in nothing. The *Noutakhaïtsi* Circassian women have oval faces, and generally large features; their eyes, usually black, are fine; and they hold them in high estimation, considering them as one of their most powerful weapons; they are surmounted by eyebrows which are strongly marked, whose thickness they diminish by plucking out the hairs. Their bust which, as I have already stated, is wanting in its chief ornament among the

girls, is extraordinarily slight and flexible: on the other hand, with many women the lower part of the body is very large, which is considered a great beauty among the Orientals, but which I thought a deformity in some of them. We cannot deny that those who are well proportioned have much nobility of carriage and voluptuousness. Their costume, besides, especially that of the married women, is very pretty. But to admire them, they must only be seen at home; for when they go out, their slow step, and the air of nonchalance expressed in all their movements, shock the eyes of an European accustomed to the vivacity and elegant tournure of our ladies. Even the long hair, which we like to see flowing over the bosom and shoulders of a Circassian; the veil, which they fold with the art inspired in all countries by the wish to please; the robe, which, having confined the waist, opens to exhibit the *charvar*, which has also its attractions, become ridiculously embarrassing when a Circassian leaves her sofa. They are, in general, intelligent; their imagination is lively, and susceptible of strong passions; they love glory, and are proud of that which is acquired by their husbands in battle.

The Russian editor, with a dash of the pen, destroys the charm of the picture, by observing: "*all the Circassian ladies have the itch*;" but he candidly adds: "it is of a very mild description, and is called the *prince's itch*; it must, indeed, be so, for, during two voyages in the summer, when I frequently retained in my hands those of the beauties thus affected, I did not catch this disorder." Moreover, he says, he saw Mr. Tausch in the country, and on telling him that some warehouses required plastering, he set some Circassian *princesses* about it. "Imagine," says the Russian, "these powerful princesses, with their itchy hands, plastering with mud the warehouses of a merchant!"

This is an imperfect outline of the political and social condition of the Circassians, whose country and character contain many of the elements of improvement. Whether this moral amelioration is likely to be best attained by their coercive subjection to the yoke of Russia, may well be doubted. Yet before we condemn this power, we should have before us the grounds of the war. As the Circassians live by rapine, as they have no other resource, and as they rank the pillage of their neighbours amongst the social virtues, we can very well conceive that a state whose territories surround theirs, may have causes of quarrel sufficiently just to exonerate it from the suspicion of ambition and political rapacity. We should be much shocked and astonished at being accused of rapacity and ambition, for having exterminated the Pindarries and the Thugs in India; and some very clear-sighted politicians amongst us, think that the Law of Nations would justify our taking possession of China, because the people will not wear our woollens and cottons instead of their own.

It is time, however, to notice the work which has afforded a text for this article; and we regret to say that our sentence must be an unfavourable one. It professes to be a translation of a work published in Russia, in which the Russian editor had taken great liberties with the text, having "omitted several important passages, and interpolated others *dictated by the Russian authorities*: these omissions," it is added, "have been forwarded to England, together with a copy of the Russian edition, in

which the *interpolations* of the Russian authorities are marked: the English editor is now enabled to present them in a collective form to the reader, whose judgment and sagacity will be exercised in tracing *the art with which the Russian Cabinet has endeavoured to misrepresent* the character, the customs, the strength, and the resources of the inhabitants of the Caucasus."

We shall shew that this is an entire "misrepresentation" on the part of the "English editor," who seems to belong to a class of persons in this country eager to plunge it into a war with Russia. Every doubtful act done by this power,—every incident in its policy that can bear the construction of offence towards this country,—is greedily caught up by these thoughtless or interested individuals,—a cry is raised in Parliament, which is echoed by a clamour without; and every effort is made to widen, instead of healing, the supposed breach. Should these persons succeed in exasperating two powerful nations against each other, they may hereafter have much to answer for, in having excited a war which will alter the political face of the whole earth, and turn the tide of amelioration from the flow to an ebb.

A great portion—the principal one—of this work appeared (as acknowledged in the preface) eight years ago, in Count John Potocki's "Travels in the Steppes of Astrakan and the Caucasus," edited by M. Klaproth. This latter work is now before us, and we can, therefore, detect all the liberties taken by the Russian editor. The omissions, so far from being of an important character, might have been carried to a still greater extent without any injury to the work, being little more than the retrenchment of redundancies. As to the "interpolations," which the English editor has occasionally pointed out as marking the *animus* of the Russian "authorities," they are either restorations of some part of the original text, as it appears in Count Potocki's work (which the editor does not seem to have consulted), or extracts from the "Notice of the Circassians," drawn up by Mr. Tausch (who accompanied M. de Marigny in his visit to the country), who had resided there eight years, and the accuracy of whose descriptions M. de Marigny has vouched for, not only directly, but impliedly, by sometimes adopting his very words. For example, the passage in p. 80, beginning "The Circassians have no god of thunder," which is said to be "added in the Russian edition," in order, we presume, "to misrepresent the character of the Circassians," is word for word, down to the end of the first paragraph, in the Potocki copy of the work;* and the remainder is taken from Mr. Tausch's notice.† Again: the account of the character of the princes, which we have inserted in p. 106, from Mr. Tausch, is placed in the work before us between brackets, with this note appended: "this *artful* passage is an addition by the Russian editor!" In like manner, the passage we quoted in the next page from M. Tausch, shewing the nature of the social compact between individuals and tribes, is stigmatized as an addition by the Russian authorities for the purpose of misrepresentation. The fact is, that, without these "additions," the work of M. de Marigny would be much

more meagre and unsatisfactory than it really is, and in incorporating these interesting passages from Mr. Tausch, whose veracity is attested by M. de Marigny, the Russian editor has exercised, what appears to us, a sound discretion, without exposing himself or others to the charge which the English editor, in ignorance of the facts, has sought to ground upon this act.

With respect to the manner in which the English editor has in other respects exercised his functions, we cannot employ any terms of praise. The translation is baldly executed. Whether it be a foreigner indifferently acquainted with the English language, or an Englishman not familiar with French, who has tried his "prentice-hand" upon this work, we cannot guess; but it is a servile translation, without any attention to idiomatical propriety, and where difficulties occur in respect to phraseology or technical terms, they are slubbered over, or the passage is altogether omitted. It would be tedious to point out examples; they pervade the whole book.

There is one matter, however, which it is necessary to mention, as we cannot understand it. At the end of the first part of the work, "Travels in Circassia in 1818," appears the following note, described as "*Note of the English Editor.*"

The Duke de Richelieu, who knew the Tcherkesses, and who saw them as they are, felt this great truth; and no one, doubtless, deserved more than he did to present to the Emperor Alexander a plan which affected the happiness of a people. His wishes ought to have been fulfilled; and the man of feeling would have been moved at the sight of a new nation issuing from the gloomy forests of the Caucasus, and indebted to a philosophic prince and to a virtuous minister for the benefits of civilization. Why, alas! must some individuals have destroyed such pleasing hopes!

To our astonishment, this note, thus appropriated to the "English Editor," forms the concluding part of the text of M. de Marigny's original work in Count Potocki's volume! The English Editor may, possibly, be able to explain the matter, but the Russian might found upon it a better charge against him, than he has made out against the Russian Editor.

The work contains so little original information that we should not have thought it worth this extended notice, but that it affords us an opportunity to protest against the anti-Russian spirit which is growing up amongst us. We should be sorry to be mistaken for admirers of the Russian colonial policy, or for apologists of the barbarities which have been perpetrated in Poland; but we, nevertheless, are decidedly averse to that hot-headed or selfish enthusiasm, which would hurry England into a sort of moral crusade against such a power as Russia.

THE SUTTEE AND THE WIDOW.

VARIOUS losses and disasters obliged the once rich and prosperous Govind Singh to hide his diminished head in a small village on the banks of the Nerbudda river, near to the once celebrated, but now almost deserted, city of Mundlah, where he cultivated a small piece of land, the produce of which barely sufficed to support his family. Fortunately, there were not many mouths to feed, a wife and daughter comprising the whole of the domestic circle. The latter was too young, at the period of her father's reverses of fortune, to be much affected by them, and in the enjoyment of all the advantages possessed by her humble neighbours, Heera was happy. Nothing could be more beautiful than the scenery of the country in which Govind Singh had taken up his abode, and though, in all probability, the brightness of the water, clear and sparkling like diamonds, the rich luxuriance of the flowers, and the dark foliage of the cypresses and cedars, waving over temple and ghaut, were not immediately referred to by the young maiden,—who delighted to wander amid haunts so congenial to her taste,—as the sources of her happiness, they all contributed to attach her to her sylvan home. Govind Singh was by birth a Rajpoot, and having lived for a long time in a Mahratta state, he had not contracted the prejudices of those Hindoos who have been placed under Mohammedan rule, and allowed his daughter and even his wife to mingle freely with their neighbours.

Compared with the smallness of the population, no village could boast so large a number of beautiful girls as those who were to be seen at the temples and ghauts of Mahadnuggur. Heera, however, surpassed the loveliest of her companions; she was particularly distinguished for the fairness of her complexion, which, though very far from resembling the lilies and roses of European climes, was of that clear tint which is seldom to be found in India; her features and form were perfect, and altogether it would be scarcely possible to imagine a creature more lavishly endowed with the choicest gifts of nature. All the young people of Mahadnuggur were employed in domestic occupations, but those which devolved upon the females were few, and light in consequence of the very simple and primitive manner in which they lived. Grinding corn for the family meal proved the most laborious of their employments; but the toil was rendered easy by willing minds, and by the songs which cheered them through the task. At sun-rise, the young girls repaired together to the river, where, after bathing, they made their simple yet graceful toilettes; their long dark hair was plaited with flowers, and the *sari* and *chuli* folded in graceful elegance over the finest forms in the world; some few were possessed of silver ornaments, but the greater number were content with trinkets of less value. Having attired themselves, it was their custom to heap upon a plate of polished brass such offerings as their means enabled them to present at the temple of Mahadeo, the tutelary deity of the village. A small quantity of grain, a little fruit, crowned with a profusion of sweet-smelling flowers, comprised all they had to bestow, but it was given with the sincerest good-will. This duty performed, they filled their *lotas* with water, and returning to their homes, set about preparing the daily meal. Govind Singh and his wife were far less happy than their daughter, for they were neither so content with their present condition, nor so free from cares for the future. Heera, though not destitute of intellect, possessing both sense and feeling, had never been taught to reflect or to look beyond the present hour. The pleasure with which she contemplated Nerbudda-jee, was heightened by a holy feeling; dwelling on the banks of the sacred river, she considered herself to be safe from all danger, and she

knew not that she must obey the inexorable decree of fate, and become changed herself, or perceive other things change around her. Inexperienced, and untaught, she saw no reason why she should not continue through youth and age, the same happy thoughtless being who had sported through infancy, without a single care to cast a momentary cloud over her path.

She had now reached what is in India deemed a marriageable age, for Heera was twelve years old, and her parents began to consider very anxiously how they might manage to dispose of her in a suitable manner. The idea of celibacy is so disgraceful in native opinion, that it is never entertained for a single instant. Govind and his wife would rather have seen their daughter borne upon the waters of the Nerbudda, than condemned to what in Europe has been entitled "single blessedness." Married she must be; but to whom? The former rank of the distressed cultivator, who, though now reduced to poverty, had been a person of consequence, and still considered himself far superior to his neighbours, forbade an alliance with any of the peasants around. If, however, this ancestral pride could have been got over, where were the funds so necessary for the payment of the expenses of the wedding-feasts? The utmost thrift had not enabled them to save, during an abundant season, more than sufficed to meet the exigencies occasioned in times of scarcity; what was, therefore, to be done? This question was asked over and over again, and long discussions ensued, in which the ingenuity of the parties was exerted in vain; neither could chalk out any plan for the future. Meanwhile, Heera passed her days in happy unconsciousness of the stern necessity for her disposal in the course of a year or two, at farthest. Her condition being well understood, it never occurred to the people with whom she associated, that they might exert any influence over her fate. Her beauty, and the sweetness of her disposition, caused her to be universally admired and beloved, but none thought of seeking her in marriage; she was, as a matter of course, to be otherwise disposed of; in what manner was the affair of her parents, not theirs. A young beauty in Hindustan may thus have many admirers, without attracting lovers, at least amid the Hindoos, whose affections are under more control, and whose feelings are less impetuous, than those of the Mohammedans. Heera, universally acknowledged to be the queen of the village, and in one sense of the word certainly ruling over all hearts, did not inspire passion in the breasts of those who sang her praises. The young men were content with the wives with which they were provided by their friends, and unless the fame of Heera's beauty should spread to a considerable distance, she bade fair to heap dust and ashes on the heads of her father and mother, by continuing unmarried in their house.

As days swelled into weeks, and weeks expanded into months, Govind Singh and his wife began to experience great uneasiness; they regretted, when too late, that they had yielded to the stroke of adversity without a final effort to retrieve their fortunes. It appeared as though many projects had offered themselves which had been untried, and at least it was scarcely possible that they could have been more miserably reduced had every effort failed. Govind Singh's better half had submitted to poverty with a very ill-grace, and not without sundry ineffectual endeavours to rouse her husband to action. The poor man, stupified by the number and weight of his misfortunes, could do nothing; and now that he was visited by the consequences of his ill-timed apathy, he had to endure his wife's reproaches, in addition to those of his own conscience. Heera was seldom present during these discussions, nor, when she heard complaints made of privations which she had never felt, did

she comprehend the cause of regret. To her there was no world beyond the village, no joy and no suffering excepting that which had come under her own observation; for, until lately, the occurrences of the day had alone occupied the attention of her parents, and none of the villagers ever thought of any thing else. The expansion of Heera's mind shewed itself in a more vivid enjoyment of life, a deeper feeling of affection for the animals which sported around her, and more lively sentiments of devotion when she approached the temple of Mahadeo, or poured forth her prayers while bathing in the waters of Nerbudda-jee. She was ignorant of every thing which was to be acquired from persons better informed than herself, and her talents were displayed in her superior dexterity in the few arts with which the villagers were acquainted, and her superior intelligence concerning local subjects.

One accomplishment rendered her a great favourite, and a person of no small importance in the eyes of her companions; she was an admirable story-teller. The *dramatis personæ* of the narratives with which she delighted audiences, composed of all her young companions, never consisted of the human race, of whose doings she knew nothing worthy of note; they consisted either of gods and goddesses,—new versions of legends which she had heard,—or of the inferior order of animals,—monkeys, cats, birds, &c.—fables, in fact, based upon the popular opinion respecting the superior intellectual faculties of many tribes, monkeys in particular. She would relate with great animation, and much dramatic effect, the subtle contrivances of the monkeys to revenge themselves upon their huge enemy, the alligator,—a monster that lurked under the boughs of the trees, overhanging the river on which they loved to sport, and, seizing his opportunity, would carry off those who, swinging carelessly at the end of a branch bent down by their weight, came within reach of his rapacious jaws; how these monkeys contrived to make a rope, and how they hung the alligator on the very tree whence he had derived his principal meals,—with many other marvels, partly gathered from well-known tales, and partly the offspring of her own imagination, and proving an untiring amusement to the circle in which she moved. She was, in fact, the Dinarzadeh of the village, supplying the place of a Circulating Library, and bringing out novels and romances to meet the public demand for such agreeable fictions. Talents of this nature are invaluable in India, affording inexhaustible sources of amusement to people of lively imaginations, who, in the dearth of books, must depend entirely upon the story-tellers of their acquaintance for the excitement which the relation of extraordinary adventurers never fails to produce. Thus plentifully supplied with mental recreations, and too much interested in the fate of some peculiarly sagacious animal, or persecuted goddess, to think of her own, the days of Heera passed very happily away.

Events of any importance were rare in the village of Mahadnuggur, for, with the exception occasionally of a domiciliary visit from a bear, or tiger, or wild buffalo, few strangers ever approached it. A rumour, however, now went abroad, that the thakoor of the district would pass through in the course of a few days, on his way to the capital. Although the village of Mahadnuggur was exclusively inhabited by Hindoos, their feudal chief belonged to another religion. Meer Khan, the lord of the territory, was the descendant of a race of Patans, who had made themselves masters of the soil, and had rendered Mundlah a sovereignty independent of the Moghul empire. To this person, notwithstanding the difference in their religious creed, the simple villagers of Mahadnuggur were strongly attached; and on the occasion of his visit, they made preparations to receive him with all the honours which from

time immemorial had been paid to the chieftain, to whom they did homage. Amongst the ceremonies to be observed, there was one in which Heera took a leading part. It was a pleasing sight, on the morning of this eventful day, to see the young girls of the village assembled, all in their best attire, choosing from the pyramids of flowers heaped before them, the garlands, chaplets, and bouquets which formed a part of the ceremonial. There were no gardens, none at least that could come within the European signification of the term, attached to the rustic habitations of Mahadnuggur; an inconsiderable space, enclosed by a hedge of prickly pears, on a mud wall, with perhaps a single tree in one corner, being all that the best of the cottages could boast; but the neighbouring jungle teemed with flowers, offering themselves spontaneously to the hand, and the air came loaded with fragrance from the jessamines, acacias, oleanders, and magnolias, beside a thousand others of the richest hues and scents. These had now been made to pay a large tribute, and the young girls, having selected their garlands, and scoured their brass *lotas* or jars to more than ordinary brightness, piled the latter with some of the choicest blossoms, contrasting the red with the white, and the purple with the yellow, and filling the interstices with sweet-smelling herbs, poised the polished vessels on their heads, and proceeded in a body to a spot upon the road at a short distance from the entrance of the village. Heera headed this procession, which was entirely under her conduct. Having waited until the cavalcade of Meer Khan had approached within a few yards, they formed into files, and, chanting verses in honour of the chief, to a soft melodious air, moved on in front of the great lord and his people, escorting them in this manner entirely through the village. Halting with her young companions at a tree, which marked the boundaries of the place of her abode, Heera drew up her party, and salaaming gracefully, as the splendid suwarree of the thakoor and his people passed onwards, retired, too much engrossed by the part which had devolved upon her, to bring back more than a confused idea of the brilliant pageant at which she had assisted. Heera had not distinguished a single individual amid the groupe, who, mounted on horses and elephants, paced proudly along. She was somewhat dazzled by the glitter and glare of the gold and silver, never having seen any thing half so splendid before, and upon returning home, and finding her parents occupied in reminiscences of the past, conjured up by the great man's visit, she rejoiced at the fresh materials she should have for her stories. Pursuing inquiries which she had never thought of making before, her head became filled with new ideas concerning kings and princesses, and beginning to disdain the more humble four-footed actors, which had been wont to figure in her tales, she thought of nothing but flying dragons, and monsters a thousand feet in height. Falling, however, very naturally into her old occupations, the whole affair would have passed away from her mind, like some gorgeous dream, had not a new and unexpected incident occurred; an effect produced by her beauty.

There was an old and deserted shrine of Mahadeo, deep in a lonely haunt; it formed part of a large and beautiful building, erected on the banks of a small lake, partly temple and partly ghaut. The lake had been nearly choked up with weeds and brushwood, and the pagoda, having been desecrated by some now forgotten circumstance, had been long entirely abandoned, not even a fakcer being to be found amid its numerous recesses. Heera, in some of her wanderings through the forest, had discovered this lonely temple, and not sharing in the prejudices which occasioned its desertion, delighted to deck the altar of Mahadeo with fresh flowers, feeling perhaps a romantic gratification at

being the sole worshipper at the shrine. She brought water from Nerbuddajee to wash the pavement, and it was while seated on the steps which led into the lake, that she acquired her intimate acquaintance with the character and conduct of the various animals, which, completely undisturbed, were quite as fearless as those in the neighbourhood of the village, more accustomed to the sight of human beings. One day, a short time after the visit of Meer Khan to Mahadnuggur, Heera had just completed her labours, having swept away the faded flowers, strewed fresh ones, and poured over them the water of the sacred river, when she was surprised by the appearance of an apparition, for such she deemed it. A being, bearing the human form, but that form so superior to any she had before beheld, as to induce the belief that it was divine, stood in one of the archways of the temple. At the first glance, Heera felt convinced that it must be Mahadeo himself, for what mortal could be so beautiful? She gazed without scruple or fear upon the tall fine figure of a Patan warrior, splendidly clad in cloth of gold, decked with jewels, and his noble port and handsome features set off by all the advantages of a most becoming costume, it was no wonder that, contrasted with the mean appearance made by the villagers, he should seem to belong to another world. Even when he spoke, though bending reverently, Heera was not much alarmed, and the sweet and soothing tones of his voice, and the sudden feeling of admiration and delight which sprang up in her breast, as he addressed her, stilled every rising apprehension. She discovered that she was conversing with a human being, and joy, surprise, and fear, mingled together in a rush of tumultuous, and, at the same time, rapturous sensations.

Heera conversed with the stranger for a long time, agreeing to meet him again at the same place, for how could she refuse so harmless a request? He exacted no promise of secrecy, but she revealed the circumstance to no human being, for she could not bring herself to speak upon a subject so deeply interesting, and, astonished by the new and extraordinary emotions which now occupied her soul, she became silent and reserved, fully employed in the reflection to which this strange incident gave rise. Heera did not fail to keep her engagement. Though very ill-instructed upon every subject, and her peculiar religion amongst the rest, she knew, that is, she was impressed with a strong though vague notion, that it would prohibit her from forming any alliance with a Mohammedan; but this at first gave her no uneasiness, for she was not aware that the delight she found in the society of her new acquaintance, had its source in a strong and often fatal passion, and that she was in reality in love. Pleased to listen to the words of a person who seemed to be a miracle of knowledge, and astonished at the sudden expansion of her mind, and the multitude of new ideas which had arisen in it, Heera's growing attachment was full of sentiment; respect and veneration for the intellectual qualities of her lover, being quite as strong as her admiration of his personal attractions. Zuffur Khali Khan made Heera acquainted with all the circumstances of his situation; he was at present a follower of the thakoor's, but had hopes of an appointment at the court of the great Moghul, through a Patan chieftain, who had contrived to insinuate himself in the good graces of the sovereign, and who commanded a body of troops whose services it would be inconvenient to lose. He conjured Heera to relinquish her idolatrous religion, and to fly with him, upon his departure from Mundlah, which he hoped would take place in the course of a few weeks. Heera doubted and hesitated, and perhaps would have been won, but for a circumstance which occasioned her great perplexity.

A Brahmin of extraordinary learning, an old acquaintance of her father, was journeying through the village on a pilgrimage to Gya, and took up his abode at the house of Govind Singh. This holy person expounded his religion in a way which alarmed Heera's conscience, and struck her to the heart. The dreadful consequences of pollution, and the loss of caste, in a spiritual point of view, filled her with a holy horror, and her lover being no polemic, but merely a denouncer of idolatry and all things appertaining thereto, failed to convince her that she would not commit a deadly crime by renouncing the religion of her ancestors, and bringing shame upon her family. She saw and felt the distress in which her misconduct would involve her parents; and affectionately attached to them, and believing them to be equally devoted to her, she could not bear the idea of rendering their declining years miserable. Khali Khan felt that he had lost ground with his fair mistress, and endeavoured by the most passionate entreaties to overcome her scruples; but he was obliged to return to Mundlah without success, and trusting that his loss would be too much for the devoted heart of Heera to bear, went away, although disappointed for the present, still hoping that his perseverance would ultimately be rewarded.

Heera felt his absence very deeply; from a simple and ignorant child she had, in the course of a few days, become full of thought and reflection,—a woman in mind if not in years. She was called upon to take a step that would decide her fate for ever, and notwithstanding the belief in predestination, which prevails all over Hindustan, her secret convictions told her that the future depended upon herself. Awakened at once to a passion for one whom she ought to look upon as an alien and an enemy, and to the duties which she owed her parents, the conflict in her bosom was very severe, and, had it not been for the instruction which she received from the Brahmin, might have ended in her disobedience. Khali Khan, however, on his return from Mundlah, found her firmly fixed in her determination not to desert her parents or forget her caste, and either from a scruple of conscience, which forbade him to use violence, or pique at her obstinacy, he made no attempt to carry her off, leaving her with resentful feelings to lament over his anger and her own bereavement.

This, however, was not the only important incident which resulted from the thakoor's visit to Mahadnuggur; the beauty of the damsel who had headed the procession attracted the attention of others beside the young cavalier, in whose breast it had inspired a strong and lasting passion. The fame of the charms of Heera spread abroad, and at length reached the ears of the chief of Sohagpur, a district in the neighbourhood. The account given of the fair daughter of Govind Singh inflamed the imagination of Ram Chunder, a prince of somewhat licentious habits, who was growing tired of the wife whom his family had provided for him. He sent an emissary into the village, and the description which this person brought back rendered him still more anxious to obtain so fair a prize.

Meanwhile, Govind Singh and his wife had not ceased to bewail over their diminished hopes of procuring a suitable establishment for their daughter; their friend the pious Brahmin could give them no consolation, since he was exceedingly poor, and had nothing but his prayers to offer. In this melancholy mood, therefore, they were very well disposed to listen to the proposal made by Ram Chunder's agent, to take their daughter to wife. The alliance was, in one respect, much superior to any they could have hoped for in their best days; still there were objections to it; few parents of birth and respectability

liking their daughters to take the second place in the zenana, and to dispense with all the ceremonials which dignify the celebration of the marriage with the first wife. Altogether, it was rather an awkward affair; but what else could be done? it was imperative that Heera should be married, and the opportunity of effecting this desirable object, without the expense which must be incurred in giving her to an equal, seemed too favourable to be slighted. Heera herself was not consulted in this matter, and stupified by the grief which overwhelmed her at the departure of her lover, she became perfectly passive in the hands of the persons who were so willing to dispose of her. Not feeling proud of an arrangement which, in his better days, Govind Singh would have spurned, the matter was kept very quiet in the village. Heera was secluded, under the pretext that her parents were afraid of the evil eye, and truly it seemed to have fallen upon her in good earnest, for never was there a creature so changed. Ram Chunder sent bridal presents to his betrothed, but not openly; they came under the cloud of night, and, much to the satisfaction of the mother, proved to be very magnificent. The simple garments of the village maiden were thrown aside for the rich tissues of Khashee (Benares) and the muslins of Dacca, while she exchanged her paltry ornaments of lac, stained with orpiment, for bangles of gold and silver, set with precious stones. Heera could not refrain from admiration of all this glittering paraphernalia, but she felt no gratification from its possession; all she wished was to remain in her own humble home, with liberty to visit the secluded temple of Mahadeo, there to ponder upon the strange chances of her short life. No choice, however, being permitted, she prepared to obey, not without a secret conviction that the parents, for whose sake she had sacrificed so much, were scarcely worthy of the dutiful affection of a daughter, for whose future happiness they seemed to care absolutely nothing. Heera had never before questioned the authority of those from whom she had derived her existence, and the feelings she now entertained upon the subject were vague, and she feared sinful; nevertheless they recurred again and again, for though uncultivated, she possessed a strong intelligent mind, quick in discerning right and wrong, and ready to take a decided part when occasion offered. Her present path seemed clear to her; she must obey, and though she thought that her inclinations might have been consulted, or at least some pains taken to reconcile her to her departure from a home endeared to her by a thousand circumstances, she did not dispute the authority of those who sent her away.

Ram Chunder did not fetch his bride in person; a handsome *dhoolec*, or native palanquin, arrived one evening, with a small escort, and Heera stepped into it to be conveyed to the back entrance of the zenana, according to the custom of the espousal of a second wife, ceremonies and honours being dispensed with on such occasions. The journey, though much longer than any Heera had ever taken before,—her travels having been confined to walks in the jungle surrounding the village,—was soon over, and arriving at the place of her destination, she naturally expected to be greeted by her husband. She was mistaken in this conjecture; for, upon alighting from the *dhoolec*, she was received by two women, who, with imprecations and abuse, seized her by the shoulders, and thrusting her into a small apartment, barred the door on the outside. Thus left to her reflections, Heera had full leisure to ponder over the strangeness of her welcome to her new abode, and notwithstanding the ill-usage which she had experienced, and the apprehension that still worse might be intended, she felt relieved by the absence of Ram Chunder: the thought of her union with a stranger having become more and more revolting

at every mile of the journey which had brought her to Sohagpur. Towards evening, the door of the cell was again opened, and some coarse food thrust in, which was very welcome, since the traveller had tasted nothing from the period of her leaving her own home. Accustomed to rude fare, she ate it with relish, and though very different from the wedding banquet, which she had expected, was thankful that she had not been left to starve. There was a *charpoy*, or native bedstead, in the room, and wrapping herself up in a warm *chuddur* (sheet or veil), which had been provided for her journey, she lay down and slept undisturbedly through the night. The next morning, she received a visit, not from Ram Chunder, but from his wife, who entered the apartment apparently in very great wrath, which was not diminished by the ocular demonstration which the sight of her rival's claims to beauty afforded. The most abusive epithets that language could furnish, were insufficient to express the anger of Luchmee, as she gazed upon one who had dared to supplant her in her husband's affections; from words she proceeded to blows, leaving poor Heera, half-dead with pain and affright, to weep over the hard fate which had exposed her to such a fury. The patience which the deserted bride evinced under her unmerited sufferings, touched the heart of one of the attendants, who chanced to be more compassionate than the rest, and she returned to console the captive in her dreary prison. Words of kindness fell soothingly on the ear of the persecuted girl, and finding that she had no desire to carry her complaints to Ram Chunder, or to interfere with the rights and privileges of the great lady who ruled the zenana, Mussumaut Buraee offered to represent the case to her incensed mistress, and to procure, if possible, better treatment. The good effects of this friendly interposition were shewn by the superior quantity and quality of the food provided for the evening meal, together with many other comforts supplied by Mussumaut, who seemed to have taken a strong fancy to her new acquaintance. After the lapse of a few days, she so far wrought upon Luchmee, as to induce her to permit the unwelcome stranger to inhabit a better apartment, and to give her the attendance suited to her rank. Heera, full of gratitude, promised implicit obedience in return, and conducted herself with so much propriety, that even Luchmee's hatred for her relaxed, and she began to take some interest in the new arrival.

Associating with women who had been brought up in a higher sphere than herself, Heera found that she had much to learn, and she set about acquiring all the useful knowledge which could be imparted to her, delighting to receive instruction from those who were willing to afford it. In return, she amused the whole zenana with her tales; no one in the whole community possessed so pleasing a voice, or so good a knack of story-telling, while from the merest trifles she could raise wonderful legends, and either soothe her audience to sleep, when they were weary, or keep them awake, when they desired to be amused: she could sing too, and when all her stock of village songs were expended, *improvisé* verses to the airs which she learned from one of the slaves, who played tolerably on the guitar. Luchmee, though enjoying the gratification afforded by these accomplishments, sustained some alarm from the dread that their fame would reach the ears of Ram Chunder, and induce him to rescue the wife, whom he had so tamely abandoned, from the hands of her rival. She even suspected that Heera's amiability and apparent desire to please were assumed, for the purpose of ingratiating herself with the women, with the view of getting a favourable report conveyed to the thakoor himself. These fears, however, were totally removed by the jealousy which sprang up in another quarter. The arrival of a celebrated nautch-girl in the capital, had

completely changed the current of Ram Chunder's thoughts; he fell desperately in love with her, and being exceedingly well received by the object of his passion, he established the new favourite in a handsome mansion, and in order to avoid the reproaches and threats of his wife, never came near her. Luchmee wept and raved in vain, sending message after message to her faithless husband; he heeded them not, spending all his leisure with the fascinating dancer. Heera could not help rejoicing at a circumstance which saved her from farther persecution, and but for the remembrance of Zuffur Khali Khan, she might have been happy amidst the luxuries of her new abode; but she thought of him daily and hourly, and as she surveyed herself in the waters of the tank, which spread its glassy surface in one of the quadrangles of the zenana, she wished that he could see her decked in the becoming garments which now enveloped her graceful form. Like most women, Heera indulged in the love of costly array, and now that she had nothing to fear from the effect of her charms, Luchmee freely permitted her to adorn herself with all the finery which had been provided for her wardrobe. In fact, wholly occupied by plans to separate Ram Chunder from his mistress, she nearly forgot the existence of Heera, who became almost paramount in the zenana; for, Luchmee having secluded herself in her own apartments, the women would have expired of *ennui*, had it not been for the gratification they derived from the amusing talents of their new mistress, which were always exerted for the benefit of those whom she loved.

This sort of life would have been very tolerable, if it could have lasted; but one morning the astounding intelligence of the death of Ram Chunder was brought into the zenana. The chief's demise had been very sudden, the consequence of a too free indulgence in intoxicating liquors, and the report of it came upon his dependants without the slightest preparation. Luchmee, who, with all her faults, had been passionately attached to the man who slighted her, instantly declared her resolution to burn herself upon his funeral pile, and, much to the surprise of Heera, this sacrifice was required of her also. The moment the determination of the chief wife became known, the zenana was surrounded by brahmins, and several, who were the most celebrated for their piety, were admitted into the interior. These men surrounded Heera, at first endeavouring to persuade her to follow the glorious example which the Bhye had shewn, and when they found their representations to be unavailing, they menaced her with all sorts of punishments, both in this world and in the next, to induce compliance. Indignant at a proposition, which, under the circumstances, she considered to be insulting, Heera told them that the man for whose sake she was expected voluntarily to submit to a cruel death, had never made the slightest attempt to save her from the vengeance of a jealous rival; that he had neglected her, nay even abandoned her to any fate which a cruel woman might have devised, and that she might have been murdered without any effort upon his part to avert the catastrophe. The brahmins either did not, or would not, see the force of this argument, and continued to urge her to the commission of an act which would secure immortality to her name. Meantime, her parents had been sent for, and much to her anger and surprise, Heera discovered that they advocated the same cause. They set before her, in very lively terms, the pains and penalties she would incur by a refusal; entreated her for their sakes to cover her family with glory, by submitting, and finally assured her that, if she persisted in her refusal, they would disown her for a daughter, and cast her off for ever. She had an opportunity of distinguishing herself, they said, which fell to the lot of few, and that if she did not

avail herself of it, she would merit all the punishment which Heaven or man could inflict. Heera, though shocked and revolted by language and sentiments which she considered to be horrible and unnatural from the lips of her parents, steadily adhered to her determination; she was prepared, she said, to meet the worst fate which her enemies could inflict upon her, but she would not voluntarily destroy the gift of heaven; she had no power to prevent the brahmins from committing murder, if they chose to lay violent hands upon her, but she would not die by her own act. Govind Singh and his wife departed perfectly disgusted with this contumacy, and meanwhile the preparations for the funeral obsequies went on with great vigour, and many demonstrations of joy, that at least there would be one suttie on the occasion.

Luchmee never for an instant swerved from her determination; loosening her hair, and pouring a jar of water over her head, the moment that the fatal news of Ram Chunder's death was brought to her, these indications shewed the part she was prepared to take. The loss of her husband, she declared, had left her without a single object worth living for; notwithstanding all his unkindness, he had been every thing in the world to her, and she would now display the sincerity of her attachment by accompanying him in his passage to another state of existence. Her spirit and resolution rendered Heera's dereliction the more scandalous; it would have been a fine thing to have boasted of the voluntary sacrifice of both wives, but the younger being also a woman of spirit, though exerted in a different cause, they made no impression; she would cling to life, she said, as long as it was granted to her, and should they force her to the pile, she would disgrace them all by an appeal to the Mohammedan spectators. Finding that their pains were expended to no purpose, the brahmins desisted from their hopeless efforts to bend an obstinate woman to their wishes, and loudly singing the praises of the exalted virtue of Luchmee, contented themselves with abusing the less meritorious wife, who, they predicted, when her grovelling soul should quit its present tenement, would return into the world in the shape of some loathsome reptile.

Heera, if not mourning inwardly for a man whom she had never seen, and who had manifested the most cruel cowardice in his conduct towards her, was compelled to assume the outward appearance of woe. Deprived of all her ornaments, and clad in coarse garments of the darkest blue, bare-footed, and with ashes on her head, she was obliged to fast throughout the whole of the day. In fact, it was so long before any kind of food was given to her, that she expected to be starved to death. Her best friends, those even who would have felt and regretted her loss, looked upon her as a culprit, and thought her much to blame in persisting in a refusal to accompany the corse of their master to the pile. Luchmee, however, rejoiced that no one came forward to share the honour which she coveted for herself alone. Her ideas of another world were not very exalted, and she trusted that she should entirely engross the society of her husband, who would, indeed, have little choice in the matter, since no other person seemed disposed to keep him company in a state of beatification. Covered with jewels, and crowned with flowers, she threw off her veil, and, mounting on horseback for the first time in her life, rode through the admiring crowd to the place selected for the performance of the final ceremonies. She spoke to all those who addressed her, giving advice to some, and predicting good fortune to others: the flowers which the breeze wafted from her hair and robes were eagerly seized; and, in the excitement of the moment, admiration of her heroic virtue was blended with contempt for the less adventurous Heera, who, however, rejoiced, when she heard the sound of

the gongs, and other instruments, and the shouts of the populace announcing the conflagration, that she had been proof against the arts employed to persuade her to resign her existence.

She had scarcely reached the age of fifteen, and at that early period had outlived all the joys and happiness of life. Reduced to worse than beggary, for she was a slave, branded with the loss of caste, and treated like a Pariah, she was sent away from the house which she had disgraced to a mansion in a remote place, inhabited by some of the members of Ram Chunder's family. Previously to her departure, she narrowly escaped starving, for a Hindoo widow, especially in the first year of her widowhood, is not permitted to take more sustenance than will barely suffice to support life, and for a life so little worth preserving, the usual allowance was deemed too much; it was, therefore, curtailed, and had she not been blessed with a strong constitution and accustomed to endure privation in her youth, she would, in all probability, have died of inanition. In the country, though put to very severe tasks, she fared better, for she was enabled to help herself to grain, which she contrived to parch, and to many kinds of fruit, which afforded nutriment. She was also more at liberty, being sent to fetch water from the well and to labour in the fields. While thus employed, Heera cast many vain regrets at the past; she might have been happy, she might have released herself from the trammels of a cruel creed, a religion which blighted all the charities of life, and put enmity between those whom Heaven certainly intended should be a mutual support to each other. Her parents had returned her devoted affection with the most selfish cruelty; they would gladly have beheld her expiring before them in torture, and now they abandoned her to her fate, and would perchance rejoice if they were to hear that she had absolutely died for want of food. Heera's naturally good spirits might have supported her through the dismal life she was compelled to lead; but it was only when quite alone that she dared be cheerful. A smile upon the countenance of a widow was deemed a crime, and never failed to provoke censure, and even blows; and, though nothing more seemed wanting to add to her distresses, she found that her cup of affliction was not yet full.

Her beauty, for that had remained unimpaired, throughout all her sufferings, had attracted the attention of a brahmin, a bold bad man, who, under the mask of extraordinary piety, concealed a heart sunk in the deepest depravity. This wretch had taken up his abode in a hut close to the well to which Heera repaired daily to fetch water. Anxiety for the preservation of his character, induced him to make his advances in a covert manner, but his intended victim soon understood them, and shuddered at the new danger to which she was exposed. She dared not reveal the dreadful secret, because she knew full well that, rather than have the villainy of their spiritual adviser exposed, the people on whom she was dependant, would compass the death of a creature so insignificant, and so much despised. In order to gain a little respite, she repaired to another well for water, at a considerable distance, and while journeying onwards, considering by what means she should contrive to baffle the designs of her persecutor, she caught sight of the scarlet tail of a roan horse and the well known accoutrements of its master. Dashing down her *lotas*, she ran with the speed of lightning across a small plain, which divided her from the road, and falling prostrate on the ground, exclaimed "Khali Khan, save me!" The sound of his name arrested the warrior's progress, and to his surprise and delight, he lifted the long lost Heera from the earth. He happened to be alone, some accidental circumstances having detained his fol-

lowers in the rear, and, enveloping the almost fainting girl in a large *resai*, which was folded at his saddle-bows, he placed her before him; and galloping at full speed, soon reached a place of comparative safety. Having provided better accommodation for his fair companion, they proceeded on their journey together, she relating to him the events which had occurred to her since their separation, while he gladdened her heart with an assurance that no other attachment had effaced her image from his mind. Heera now professed her readiness to embrace the Mohammedan religion, and sole mistress of the house of one who proved faithful under the most trying circumstances, she felt more than rewarded for all her previous miseries. She now rejoiced that she had gone through the trying ordeal which duty had pointed out; for, in refusing the first solicitations of the Patan, she was spared the remorseful feelings which would have attended on disobedience. Her present act had been one of self-defence; and, in escaping from a life of wretchedness to one of happiness, she had performed a duty which she owed to herself.

THE DYNASTY OF THE FATIMITE CALIPHS.*

No. I.

THE Fatimite Caliphs acted a part on the vast theatre of the East, for nearly three centuries, of great importance; they wrested from the Abbassides the possession of Africa, Egypt, and Syria, and beheld their sovereignty recognised at the same time in Arabia, Mesopotamia, and even within the walls of Bagdad. Their history, replete with events varied in their character and important in their consequences, could not fail, if treated with a suitable degree of care, to be both interesting and instructive; but, unhappily, instead of a complete history of the Fatimites, the early Oriental authors, with whose writings we are hitherto acquainted, present us only with dry and meagre chronicles of this period, in which they seem to have scrupulously excluded all those details which give a dramatic character to an historical narrative. On consulting the original historians, we are surprised to find the eventful reigns of the second and third Fatimite Caliphs, which filled a space of twenty years, and were marked by sanguinary wars, dismissed by the Arabian chroniclers in two or three pages. Moreover, those writers who treat the subject more fully, lived mostly at a great distance from the scene of the events they undertook to record, and were compelled to adopt implicitly the reports of their predecessors. Yet the history of the Fatimites had attracted the attention of a great number of writers, who have treated it circumstantially. Rival feelings, however, mingled in this matter, which has been the topic of the fiercest critical discussions; more particularly in what respects the origin of this dynasty, which has produced long and interminable controversies amongst rival annalists †

* Abridged from "Mémoires Historiques sur la Dynastie des Khalifes Fatimites," by M. QUATREMERRE, in the *Journal Asiatique* of Paris.

† Abbu-Shamah, in the great history of Noradin and Saladin, mentions that the Cadi Abu-Bekr Mohammed-ben-Tayib had refuted the pretensions of the Fatimites to the title of descendants of Ali; and that the Cadi Abd-aljebar-Basri had examined, with great care, the subject of the origin of the Fatimites. The sheriff Hashemi, who lived in the reign of the Caliph Aziz, has discussed with great minuteness this important and obscure point in Oriental history. Abu-Shamah himself had incorporated the facts he had collected on this point in a work entitled, "A Treatise in which the infidelity, the lies, the tricks, and the knavery of the children of Obayd," are shown. These works supply facts, which serve the purposes of the historian. Makrizi, it is well known, composed a history of the Fatimites, and, in his great work, the *Kitab-almukaffa*, relates in great detail the life of each Caliph of this dynasty. A vast number of other writers have treated of the same subject incidentally or purposely, but many of these writings are not to be met with.

I have endeavoured, to the utmost of my power, to collect and methodise all the facts which relate to the history of this dynasty, to be found in the authors to which we have access; but it is to be regretted, that the narrative will often be defective, and serve rather to excite than allay curiosity.

A question of some importance, the solution of which would be highly interesting, presents itself at the outset. The Fatimite Caliphs pretend, as their name implies, to trace their origin to Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet and the wife of Ali. Are their assertions on this point founded upon truth?—did the Fatimites really belong to the family of Ali, or were they only skilful and fortunate impostors? This is the first question which occurs to a writer who undertakes to illustrate this period of history; but, unfortunately, distance of time, the prejudices and passions of mankind, the conflicting testimony of annalists, some of whom wrote under the influence of the Abbasside Caliphs, others under that of their enemies, have involved this question in an almost impenetrable mist. My own opinion being unfavourable to the pretensions of the Fatimites, I ought, perhaps, to do no more than simply relate the facts, and leave the final decision of the question to the reader. I cannot, however, prevail upon myself to refrain from a few reflections, the fruit of an impartial investigation of the subject.

A writer, whose testimony in respect to the history of Egypt is certainly of great weight, Abu'lmahasen, declares positively that the Fatimites did not belong to the family of Ali. But this judicious chronicler composed his work in the latter part of the ninth century of the Hegira,—a period very remote from that of these princes;—he has, therefore, only followed the opinions of preceding writers. In history, as well as on other subjects, we should weigh rather than reckon votes.

On the other hand, it will be asked, wherefore the Abbasside Caliphs have been so anxious to discredit the genealogy of those of Egypt? It will doubtless be replied, that the children of Abbas, unable to resist those formidable rivals, who braved them even in their capital, sought to rob them, in the eyes of the Musulman people, at least of the invaluable advantage which the title of descendants of the Prophet confers. But here an observation occurs. After the accession of the Abbassides to the rank of Caliph, some descendants of Ali, who beheld with vexation the sceptre usurped by a strange family, had taken arms, at different times, and their successes had more than once alarmed the court of Bagdad. The Abbassides had persecuted these dangerous competitors with implacable fury; but whilst they extinguished these revolts in the purest blood, they never disputed their direct descent from Mahomet, or thought of holding them up to the Musulmans as impostors. Why was this defamation directed against the Fatimites alone? When the latter had become masters of Egypt and Africa, and their authority was well established, the fascination of Mahomet's name, which had served them in their early efforts, was no longer indispensable. Had it been demonstrated that these princes were entire aliens to the family of Ali, would that fact have deposed them from a throne raised and cemented by so many triumphs? The dynasty of Ommyyah, and many others, which ruled over the different countries of the East, did not require to have their origin traced to the blood of the Prophet, in order to raise and secure an extensive and solid dominion.

An historian, equally learned and judicious, who defends the pretensions of the Fatimites, Ebn-Khaldun, assigns as a motive for the efforts of the Abbassides, that these princes and their generals wished to find some excuse for the want of success attending their own military undertakings against them. But

this suggestion rather proves the contrary of what the historian affirms. If the Fatimites were only shameless impostors, assuredly it was inexcusable that their adversaries could not prevail against them; and nothing could diminish the disgrace which would have attached to the princes and chiefs who abandoned the field to such competitors.

Ebn-Khaldun asks how it happened, if Obayd-allah was an impostor, that he and his successors were able, in a short space of time, to reduce so many provinces beneath their sway? But the history of the East will shew how often bold and dextrous adventurers have effected as surprising conquests, with almost inconceivable rapidity. The deposition of the Alides cannot be regarded as conclusive for or against the claims of the Fatimites. Pride, fear, jealousy, and other feelings, may have influenced the opinions of these men, who, because they belonged to an illustrious race, were not the more exempt from the passions which govern human actions. Some of the Alides must have been, doubtless, flattered to see a branch of their family seated on the throne, and successfully contending against their eternal and implacable enemies, the Abbassides. On the other hand, those of them who had subscribed the record which condemned without reservation the assertion of the Fatimites, had written under the influence and the daggers of the Abbassides. On the other hand, we know by daily experience, that family feeling is less potent amongst mankind than party feeling: too often do we witness with secret pain the elevation of those to whom we are united by ties of blood, preferring that an important post should be filled by a stranger. It was, therefore, possible that the Alides, who for many years had urged, with so much pertinacity and with such little success, their claims to the Caliphate,—who had beheld their most illustrious leaders fall in their cause,—should have contemplated with jealous eyes the rapid career of a collateral branch of their family, and experienced a sentiment of mortification at seeing the Fatimites in possession of a rank to which they believed, and justly too, they had themselves plainer and more legitimate rights. But, in thus balancing the influence which conflicting sentiments and passions may exert upon men, we are bound to conclude, nevertheless, that if the genealogy of the Fatimites was indisputable, jealousy and hatred would have vainly contested the justice of their pretensions.

One fact, which, in my opinion, militates strongly against the claims of the Fatimites, is the decided difference of opinion which prevails amongst historians regarding the genealogy of these Caliphs. It is evident that the contradictory assertions, transmitted by them, relative to the descent of the Caliph of Egypt, can only have had their source in the statements of these princes and their adherents. Had they been satisfied as to the truth of their pretensions, they would unquestionably have adopted a certain genealogy, which, being circulated throughout their empire, would have been copied by writers, and transmitted by them without variation. It is clear that the Fatimites could not have descended in the direct paternal line from Hosayn and Akil, the sons of Ali; it is, therefore, to be presumed that they do not deduce their origin from one more than the other, and these contradictions, if I am not mistaken, demonstrate only the awkward attempts of men uncertain of their facts, and who were determined, at any rate, to engraft themselves on an illustrious family. The Caliph Moëzz, when interrogated as to the evidence of his affinity to the Prophet, replied proudly, laying his hand upon the hilt of his sabre, "Here is the author of my race," and throwing down a handful of gold coin, "there are my genealogical titles." Such a speech displays the pride of a daring warrior, who, victorious in all he undertook, beheld himself master

of a splendid empire, and in a condition to defy the malice and the arms of his enemies. At the same time, it proclaims that Moëzz placed little reliance upon the pretended rights of his birth. Indebted for his success to his military prowess, he relied upon his arms alone for the maintenance and perfection of his conquests; and sensible of the weakness of the arguments employed by his forefathers, he preferred cutting the knot to essaying to untie it.

Without, therefore, pretending to decide this question, I nevertheless lean to the opinion of those who have regarded the Fatimites not as genuine descendants of Mahomet, but as clever impostors, who thought it expedient to prop their ambition by a title venerated by Musulmans.

After these preliminary observations, I proceed to a detailed exposition of the facts relating to this dynasty. Amongst the writers who are known to us, and who have treated of the early history of the Fatimite Caliphs, no one has performed that task with more scrupulous exactitude than the learned and judicious Makrizi, who, in his *Mûkaffâ*, has devoted a long article to the life of the first Caliph, Obayd-Allah, surnamed Mahdi; and, probably, he has embodied in this biography all that he could collect on the subject. I have thought it right, therefore, to translate the whole of Makrizi's narrative, which I have carefully compared with those of other historians, who have treated of the same matters; such as Bibars-Mansûri, Ebn-Khallican, Ebn-Athir, Abû'l-feda, Abû'l-mahâsan, &c.

"The first of the Fatimite family, who laid claim to the dignity of Caliph, was Obayd-Allah-Abû-Mohammed, surnamed Mahdi-billah, son of Mohammed-Habib, son of Jafar-almusaddak, son of Mohammed-almaktûm ('the Hidden'), son of the imam Ismayl, son of Jafar-alsâdak ('the Veracious'), son of Mohammed-albâkar, son of Ali-Zeyn-alabedin, son of Hosayn-alsebt* (i. e. grandson of the Prophet), son of the imam Prince of Believers, Ali, son of Abû-Taleb.

"Such is the genealogy which produced Obayd-Allah, and which was received as genuine by a great number of his partisans. But, on the other hand, it has produced amongst Musulmans a great diversity of opinions; some regarding the genealogy as authentic, and maintaining that Mahdi was, without doubt, the descendant of Ali; others denying him this title, and alleging that his genealogy was the result of imposture. Some even attribute to Mahdi a Jewish extraction. Moreover, those who reject as well as those who acknowledge the claim of the Fatimites to the title of descendants of Ali, differ extremely in opinion as to the name and ancestors of Mahdi. According to some, Obayd-Allah was the son of Hosayn, son of Ali, son of Mohammed, son of Ali, son of Mûsa, son of Jafar-alsâdak: this is the assertion of the author of the Chronicle of Caïrowan. Another account states that he was named Abd-Allah, son of Mohammed, son of Sayd, son of Jafar. Others again call him Ali, son of Hosayn, son of Ahmed, son of Abd-Allah, son of Hasan, son of Mohammed, son of Ali, son of Hosayn, son of Ali, son of Abû-Taleb. According to others, Obayd-Allah was the son of Taki, grandson of Wafi, and great-grandson of Rida: all three received the surname of *Almastûrîn-zât-Allah*, ('those who conceal themselves for the cause of God'). Rida ('the elect') is the same as Abd-Allah, son of Mohammed, son of Ismayl, son of Jafar-alsâdak. The real

* The word *sebt* سبّط, or *sibt* سبّط, which makes *dsabt* in the plural, denotes 'a grandson.' It is in this sense that the two sons of Ali, Hassan and Hosayn, are called emphatically *Assebtan*, that is 'the two grandsons of the Prophet.' In the poems of Abû'lala, we find this passage: "Like a young fawn, which follows its mother, whilst she seeks a shade for it; for besides it, she has neither child nor grandchild (*sibt*) to excite her tenderness." The term is used in the same sense by other writers.

name of Taki ('the pious') was Hosayn. Wali was named Ahmed. All three concealed themselves to escape the pursuit of the Abbassides, who sought them eagerly, well knowing that one of the three must, like other Alides, manifest his claims to the Caliphat, and Mahdi was named Obayd-allah as a measure of prudence. Others say, his real name was Sayd, and Obayd-allah his surname. His mother named Hosayn, son of Ahmed, son of Mohammed, son of Abd-allah, son of Maymún-alkaddah ('the oculist'). Obayd-allah received the surname of *Yatím* ('the Orphan'), because, being deprived of his father, he was brought up by his mother's husband; but according to others, because, being an orphan, he had been received by his maternal uncle. Others surname him *almaállim* ('the schoolmaster'). According to historical tradition, Abu-Mohammed Obayd-allah was named otherwise Sayd, son of Hosayn, son of Mohammed, son of Abd-allah, son of Obayd-allah. Others, including Sheikh-alsheréff ('chief of the Sheriffs'), the genealogist, name him Abu-Mohammed Abd-allah, son of Mohammed, son of Jafar, son of Mohammed, son of Ismayl, son of Jafar-alsádak.

"According to another account, Hosayn, son of Mohammed, son of Ismayl, son of Jafar-alsádak, having quitted the city of Kufah to settle in Syria, fixed his habitation in the city of Salamiah. He there met Abú-abd-Allah, the Shyite, with his two brothers, and yielding to their seductions, adopted the opinions of the Karmathians. He was father of four sons. Soon after, he assumed the character of imam, on which he said, 'I am the presumptive heir of my father Mahomet, and I call all Musulmans to him, till he thinks proper to shew himself.' He added: 'I design as my successor my son Abú'l-kásem Ahmed; when he shall experience the fate of all men, his title will pass to his brother Abú'l-hasan Ali, surnamed *Sáhib alkhál* ('the man with the sign'), and in default of him, to his brother Obayd-allah. Abú'l-kásem, known by the name of *Sáhib aljamal* ('master of the camel'), took arms at Damascus, and was killed in a battle under the walls of that city. His brother, Abú'l-hasan Ali, pursuing the same career, was made prisoner, and conducted to Bagdad, where he was put to death. Abú abd-Allah, the Shyite, went to the Magreb (Africa), where he preached in favour of Obayd-allah, and the latter, as soon as he saw his affairs in a promising way, did not delay joining his emissary. Hosayn, however, the father of Obayd-allah, taking the field, accompanied by his fourth son, named Kásem, collected a corps of his partisans, and surprised the city of Kufah; but being soon attacked by troops sent from Bagdad, he was killed at Habír, and his son and wife, Múminah, perished with him.

"The Sheriff Abú'l-hosayn Mohammed ben-Áli, better known under the name of Akhú-Mohsin-Dimashkí, in his work written to slander the Fatimite Caliphs of Egypt, has a long narrative on this subject, which by the way is not his, but Abú-Abdallah ben Razzam's: this writer has inserted it in the special treatise wherein he refutes the opinions of the Ishmaelians, and whence the Sheriff has taken it, without acknowledgment. This tradition, which has been eagerly received by the Chroniclers of Syria, Irak, and the Magreb, is dispersed everywhere, and is copied literally in all the historical treatises. The account, however, is a tissue of falsehoods. By the report of this author, the Fatimites derive their origin from Daisan, founder of the sect of the Dualists, who acknowledged two gods, one of whom created light, the other darkness. Daisan had a son named Maymún, surnamed *Alkaddah*, who has imparted his name to those who are called *Maymúnís*, and formed a peculiar sect amongst the Shyites. Maymún had a son named Abdallah, who exhibited more perversity,

craft, and artifice than his father. He put every scheme he could devise in practice to extinguish Islamism. He was learned and deeply versed in the knowledge of the doctrines, religion, and scientific opinions of all sects in the world. He established seven degrees of initiation which were to be successively passed through. He who arrived at the last, was emancipated from all religious bonds, and recognised but one God, despoiled of every attribute (تعطيل), treated with equal indifference the Mahommedan and other nations, hoped for no reward and feared no punishment in a future life, and abandoned himself without restraint to the indulgence of his passions. This heresiarch pretended that the adepts of his sect were alone in the good way, and that his adversaries followed the path of error and illusion. He wished thereby to multiply his disciples and form a numerous band of devoted followers, whose property would be at his disposal. Apparently, and in order to conciliate his partisans, he invited all to recognise as imam a member of the Prophet's family, namely, Mohammed, the son of Ismayl and grandson of Jafar-râdak. He had previously endeavoured by the help of artful illusions to make himself regarded as a prophet; but his attempt failed. Abdallah ben Maymún was, as well as his fathers, a native of the province of Ahwaz. He first took up his residence in the city of Asker-múkarram, where he gained much money by propagating his doctrines. He veiled his designs under a love of science, and a great attachment to the principles of the Shyites. He despatched missionaries into different quarters; but being forced to fly from the *Motazals*, he decamped with several of his pupils (amongst whom was Hosayn) from Ahwaz, and took up his abode at Bassorah. As soon as his retreat was known, troops were sent in pursuit of him, and forced a second time to fly, still accompanied by Hosayn, he settled at Sahamiah in Syria, where he lived in the utmost secrecy. He had a son named Ahmed, who succeeded his father as chief of the sect. He sent Hosayn into Irak, as a *dai* (missionary), who, meeting in the precincts of Kufah Hamdan-ben-Ashath, surnamed Karmath, prevailed upon him to adopt the doctrines. Ahmed-ben-Abdallah died soon after, leaving two sons, Hosayn and Mohammed, surnamed Abú-Shalálagh. Hosayn succeeded his father as director of the sect, and on his death his place was supplied by his brother Mohammed. He had, however, left a son, named Sayd, who was brought up under the tuition of his uncle Abú Shalálagh, who chose as his confidential agents Abdallah the Shyite, and his brother Abú labbas, who settled in Africa, amongst two tribes of Berbers, and made numerous proselytes. Sayd and his uncle remained at Salamiah, made themselves known there, purchased land, and acquired considerable wealth. The reigning prince, learning what they were, sent a body of troops to arrest them. Sayd, timely warned, escaped into Egypt, and thence into the Magreb, where he put himself at the head of affairs. Soon after, he caused Abú abd-Allah to be slain. He changed his name into that of Obayd-Allah, to which he prefixed that of Abú-Mohammed, and added the surname of Mahdi. He took the title of imam, and passed himself as a descendant of Ali, as being son of Mohammed, and great grandson of Jafar. His family, however, (adds the historian) deduced its origin from the Magi. This Sayd, who got possession of the Magreb, and took the name of Obaydallah, was an orphan who, after his father's death, had been brought up by his uncle Mohammed Abú Ali, surnamed Abú Shalálagh, who had succeeded his brother in the direction of the affairs of the sect, in the name of Sayd. The latter, on the death of his uncle, finding himself old enough to act for himself, undertook the management of the sect, sent his *dais* (or missionaries)

everywhere, and comported himself as chief of the party. Being discovered, however, and exposed to the persecution of the caliph Motaded, he quitted the city of Salamiah, and to elude his pursuit, took up the profession of a schoolmaster. He alleged that, although he had been brought up by his step-father, Abû Shalâlagh, he was the son of Mohammed, the son of Ismayl, and grandson of Jafar. He was surnamed the Orphan of the Schoolmaster."

The same historian adds: "My brother Ahmed ben-Ali, as he related to me, had consulted the great registry at Bagdad, which contains the genealogy of all the Alides dispersed in every part of the Musulman empire,—the most authentic record which exists on this subject. My brother there saw the name of this impostor, who had fled from Salamiah into the Magreh, and the details of his lying assertions. Sayd, surnamed Obayd-allah, did not represent himself as a descendant of Ali, till after his flight from Salamiah. His forefathers were far from advancing such a pretension. They professed a great attachment to the opinions of the Shyites, and a vast zeal for science. They invited every one to recognise as imam Mohammed ben-Ismayl, who, according to them, was still alive: but this false and absurd story was an instrument of knavery. Their secret sentiments had no accordance with those which their lips expressed; for though they held this language, they really wished to destroy the Deity and to extirpate the Musulman religion: their pretended attachment to the family of Ali was nothing more than a means of realising their treacherous projects. Sayd would never have succeeded in the Magreh had he not given himself out as a descendant of the Apostle of God. Assuming this title, he beheld success crown his enterprize. It was soon considered as certain that he belonged to the family of Ali, from Fatima, as descendant of Ismayl, the son of Jafar. He dissimulated with caution his peculiar opinions, which went to rob the Creator of his attributes, to execrate all the prophets, and to sacrifice without scruple the women and the property of others, and the lives of those to whom they belonged."

SONNET.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF TOMMASI.

CLEAR streamlet, that, from out thy rocky source,
 With lightsome step, tripp'st to the plain below,
 Survey the ground to which thou'rt doomed to go,
 And choose, 'mid stones or flowers, thy future course
 Oh foolish, if a blind affection's force
 Lure thy fond waves in beauty's chase to flow;
 Though most that tract invites:—for, Streamlet! know,
 Far wiser wert thou, o'er those pebbles coarse,
 To bend thy steps. There gaily may'st thou glide
 Between thy rugged banks, that yet shall smile,
 And love the chaste kiss of thy limpid tide.
 Then let not yonder flow'ry path beguile;
 Thou little know'st the mire its blossoms hide:
 Ah! soon would it thy purity defile!

F.

THE NON-INTERVENTION SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : In taking a rapid survey of the rise and progress of the British empire in India, the attention of the most careless observer cannot fail being forcibly attracted to that brilliant portion of its eventful history comprising the administration of the Marquess Wellesley ; and although that distinguished statesman's policy was for a long period imperfectly understood, it is now generally admitted, that had not his splendid talents been called into active exercise, at the critical conjuncture of his assuming the government, the necessity for discussing Indian affairs would long since have ceased.

It is not my intention to become the panegyrist of the noble Marquess ; indeed, his character stands too high in the estimation of his countrymen to require my humble eulogium. I have been induced to allude thus pointedly to his administration, because the publication of his Lordship's despatches, at a period immediately succeeding the close of an administration of an entirely opposite character, affords facilities to investigate the merits of the system pursued by the Marquess, and Lord W. Bentinck's, in respect to the much-agitated question of intervention or non-intervention in the affairs of the native princes of India.

We have had ample experience of both systems of policy ; and the wars which our pacific and non-intervening governors left to their respective successors, ought by this time to convince the British Government, that by a steady and vigorous application of our powerful military resources, we can alone place our empire in India on a footing of permanent security.

In order to form a just estimate of Lord Wellesley's system, we must compare the state in which he found India on assuming the reins of government, with that in which it was, in evil hour, delivered over to his successor.

The finances of the Company were in a most depressed state ; our army, from injudicious reductions, was confessedly inadequate to the defence of our territories ; the state of relations with the native powers in alliance with the British Government was such, as not only to preclude any hope of their aid, in the event of a war, but to excite apprehension of their uniting against us ; while, under all these discouraging circumstances, our dominions were threatened with a speedy attack by Tippoo, our most implacable enemy, powerfully supported by Napoleon himself, with all the energy of his character.

One of the most important subjects which appears to have engaged Lord Wellesley's attention, was the unhappy effects resulting from the adherence of his predecessors to a system so often attempted without success, that of abstaining from any interference with the internal affairs of the native princes of India. The principle which dictates this policy is confessedly the one most consistent with our high national reputation for moderation and good faith ; but in the peculiar character of our Government, it always proved the most mischievous in its application to our relations with the native states in alliance with us. From supineness, or some unaccountable neglect on the part of the Madras Government, a small body of mercenaries, which had been taken into the service of the Nizam, under the command of M. Raymond, a Frenchman, was gradually increased by that artful adventurer, until it amounted to 14,000 men, its actual strength at the period of Marquess Wellesley's arrival in India. This force was disciplined on the European system, and officered by French adventurers ; but so far from being a security to the Government for whose pro-

tection it had been formed, it assumed a dangerous character, and actually menaced the existence of the Nizam's power and authority. Under such circumstances, our just expectation of assistance from our ally, the Nizam, in the approaching struggle, must have been relinquished; and so long as his actions were controlled by his French mercenaries, Lord Wellesley had every reason to apprehend that he would prove a powerful instrument in the hands of Tippoo in accomplishing the gratification of that prince's darling passion, the destruction of the British power in India.

It is impossible to decide what would have been the consequences of permitting such a state of affairs to continue, by maintaining the non-intervention principle; but it is reasonable to suppose, that the issue of the subsequent contest with Tippoo would have been anything but what it was, glorious to the British army, and a triumphant proof of the political sagacity, energy, and, above all, the moral courage (his peculiar characteristic) of Lord Wellesley's highly-gifted mind.

It is unnecessary at present to enter into a detail of all the subsequent events of the Wellesley administration; the same principle governed his Lordship's conduct throughout—a steady application of the powerful resources at his command, in the preservation of that supremacy in the East which he had so nobly established by his vigorous policy; and it is impossible to study the system so ably described in these despatches, without being firmly persuaded, that the safety of the British Government in India can only be firmly secured by a steady adherence to the system so successfully pursued by the noble Marquess.

Among all the causes which have a tendency to endanger the power of the British nation in India, there is one which ought to engage the constant and anxious attention of the Government, as it has been productive of most of the wars and conquests which have been forced on us, and will most assuredly be attended in future with similar results; I mean that spirit of inveterate hatred, which has constantly animated the mind of every Asiatic despot towards the British power in India; and it has been a subject of surprise to every one at all acquainted with the native character, that our enlightened rulers have so uniformly persevered in their fruitless attempt to convert that hatred into friendship.

Although it may appear strange, at this advanced period of our knowledge of India, the fact is nevertheless true, that there are a number of influential public characters who still adhere to the opinion of the possibility of convincing the native princes that their interests are best consulted in cultivating a close and friendly intercourse with the paramount power in India. Were these princes possessed of minds sufficiently liberal and intelligent to perceive and appreciate our principles of policy, such a hope might be confidently cherished; but, unfortunately, such is not the case, nor can it ever be; and the object of this letter is to remove, if possible, such a delusion. Let us imagine a being confined for the first six years of his existence to the society of the females of an Eastern harem, whose sole object is to minister to the sensual appetites of their tyrants. The slaves who are appointed to watch the future sovereign, are particularly careful to instil into his mind, that his rank places at his disposal the means of gratifying every desire, however extravagant. As he advances in years, his passions increase, and their early gratification adds to their extent and force, till the stupid sensualist, after a brief period of low debauchery, arrives at the period of manhood a premature old man, imbecile in body and mind. He may, perhaps, at this stage of his despicable career, be

suddenly called on to assume the sovereignty of a rich and powerful state, when the panders to his pleasure are succeeded by the panders to his ambition, who carefully impress on his mind the maxim, that the only legitimate object of sovereign power is to use it for the purpose of aggrandizement, at the expense of his neighbour, right or wrong. He is next taught that the principal obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs is the existence of a race of foreigners, who, by their superior military prowess and discipline, have conquered the greater part of the continent of India; and that they are only waiting a favourable opportunity or a plausible excuse, to add his dominions to their overgrown empire; but as it is easy to make such a being believe any thing, they persuade him that he is destined to be the chosen instrument for crushing the infidels; and he is at last urged on to those frantic measures which have so often been repeated, and with one uniform result, the extension of our empire. The few princes who still retain a shadow of independence are precisely such as I have described; they cannot possibly assign the pause in our career of conquest to its true principles—a repugnance to a further extension of dominion; they, one and all, are conscious that, with half the means in our power, they would complete what remains to be done; but as they cannot penetrate the real design of our extraordinary moderation, they conclude, on their own maxim, that when the proper time has arrived, each will in his turn fall; but the very uncertainty of that period adds to their apprehension of becoming the next victims; and their dread of such an event only adds to the intenseness of their hatred of our power, and anxiety to remove it by any and every means within their reach. Are such instruments fit for our Government to call to its aid in defending its dominions from foreign invasion, whenever that may happen; or are they not firebrands left by us for an enemy to use, in setting our combustible tenement on fire? That these are not vague or visionary opinions; I appeal to the Wellesley despatches, which afford ample proofs that, whenever a European enemy attempted an invasion of our territories, he always found a ready means for facilitating his designs in the treachery of our allies. As a case in point, I have only to mention the Nawaub of the Carnatic, Omdut-ul-Omrah, a prince who was bound by every tie of gratitude and good faith to remain firm in his allegiance to the Company, but who, in violation of his engagements, kept up a close correspondence with Tippoo, and forwarded that implacable enemy's designs against our power to the utmost of his means; and I believe every one of our present worthy allies would act in the same manner, were a similar opportunity to offer. Is it possible, then, to contemplate such a state of things without alarm and anxiety for the safety of our power, while its constitution, under the non-intervention system, permits the existence of implacable enemies in the midst of our territories, in the worst of all possible aspects, that of friends? These apprehensions are not at all lessened when we consider the facilities which their geographical position affords these princes for furthering the hostile designs of a European power; and a careful examination of the map will show at once the extent of those means.

I begin with the Guicowar, whose territories would be first invaded by a European army acting on the lower Indus. The readiness with which the Guicowar might be expected to enter into a correspondence with the enemy, would in a great measure depend on the individual character of the person exercising that dignity at the period of invasion; but reasoning from past experience of the fickleness and pusillanimity of most Asiatic sovereigns, we may entertain rational doubts of the Guicowar remaining firm to his engagements,

however disposed he might be to do so : threats from a powerful enemy would shake his fidelity, particularly if any reverses should happen to our armies.

The next in succession to the Guicowar are the independent states of Rajpootana, and the chieftains who hold what is generally, I believe, called the Protected Sikh Territories, situated between the Jumna and the Sutlege; and here, I am sorry to say, there can be no manner of doubt as to the side they will take when a tempting opportunity presents itself. The states of Joudpoor and Jeypoor, in particular, are ruled by nominal sovereigns; the numerous petty chieftains, who have parcelled out these once rich and fertile kingdoms among themselves, profess a nominal allegiance to their feudal sovereigns; but, from constant war with each other, they are so accustomed to turbulence and faction, that the attempts of the British Government (in fulfilment of its engagement by treaty) to coerce them into proper subjection to their lawful sovereign, has generated among them a degree of rancour and hatred towards us, which is not exceeded by any other state in India; and there cannot be a more convincing proof of the existence of this feeling than was exhibited in the late tragedy at Jeypoor; when an open attempt was made on the life of the British resident, by turbulent miscreants, in the presence of their sovereign; and one of the resident's suite was actually murdered. What are we to expect from such allies, in the hour of danger, but treachery?

The dominions of Scindiah, Holkar, and the Rajah of Berar, being situated in the centre of India, are not so accessible to the attacks of a foreign power as those I have already mentioned; but these princes, as well as the Nizam in the Deccan, are still not beyond the influence of an active and crafty emissary, who would find little difficulty in detaching them from our interests, not only from their dread and jealousy of our power, but from their characteristic love of intrigue and treachery. The position of Scindiah's capital, Gwalior, would render his defection particularly embarrassing, as he might, with a small force, ravage the Doab; and the possibility of such an event would, of course, create the necessity of leaving for its protection a large force, which might, but for that necessity, be efficiently employed with the defensive army on the frontier.

The last to be noticed among our principal allies is the King of Oude, who, from the long and intimate connexion which has subsisted between his family and the British Government, might be expected to display in his conduct a fair indication of the benefit of that connexion; but the inherent depravity of the education bestowed on Asiatic princes is such, that no amelioration can be derived from the force of example: he is surrounded, too, by councillors who feel it their interest to corrupt him by their pernicious advice. Hence has followed that system of farming out the land-rent of the different districts to a body of aumeels, without the slightest effort on the part of the Oude sovereign to control or check the rapacity of these harpies in the collection of the revenue. The fruits of such a system, or rather non-system, may be perceived at once, in the desolation of a great portion of the country, as I can assert, from personal experience of the state of that unhappy kingdom, having been employed in my military duties, for several years, throughout the greater part of it. From the scenes I have witnessed, it has repeatedly occurred to me as a matter of astonishment, that it had not long since become a desert; it is now partially in that condition, and its not being entirely so, may be ascribed to the repeated energetic remonstrances of the Governor-general against the ruinous system pursued by the King of Oude and his ministers. Many very important considerations have rendered it imperative on the British

Government to interfere with the Oude state; it is entirely surrounded by our territories, and so connected with them, that it would be impossible to abstain altogether in checking its abuses; but the chief point which renders our interference indispensable is the fact, that Oude is the best nursery for our native army, in which, I may safely assert, forty thousand sepoys are Oude men. Now, when it is considered that there is scarcely a race in the world so attached to the land of their birth as the Bengal sepoy, and that almost every family in Oude sends one of its members into our service, as it affords the best chance of saving their little patch of land from the rapacious clutches of their aumeels, who, were they not in the Company's service, would leave them neither house, land, or cattle to subsist on. Our duty and interests point out the necessity of supporting their rights; but even that protection has of late failed them; for such is the blessed effect of the non-intervention system on the native character, that the remonstrance of a British resident now no longer commands that attention and respect it once enjoyed; and unless that influence is recovered, and with it our power to protect the interests of our Oude sepoys, that fidelity and attachment to our service, which has hitherto been displayed on so many occasions, cannot be expected to continue.

It has become the fashion among a certain class of men, to decry the importance of our native army. The reason they assign for such an extraordinary line of conduct is, that the stability of our empire no longer requires the aid of a military force; it being, in fact, an empire of opinion. What precise meaning they attach to the expression, puzzles most inquirers; indeed, I believe it is nothing more than a cant phrase, got up by some wag to amuse the credulous portion of society, who are glad to adopt any notion which saves time and trouble in thinking for themselves. If it is meant, that the quiet submission to our rule of a hundred millions of people arises from their confidence in our laws, and in our mode of administering them; it is a fatal delusion, and the sooner it is removed the better. That the natives consider our government better than what they have been accustomed to, under the oppressive rule of their countrymen, is strictly true, and may in a great measure reconcile them to the authority of foreigners; but it is too soon, by fifty years, to think of ruling such a mighty mass of beings through their affections alone; we must be content for some time with the efficacy of 200,000 bayonets; and while the necessity continues of placing those weapons in the hands of our sepoys, every circumstance which tends to ensure the fidelity of these men becomes of importance; and none more than that of supporting the rights of that portion of them who are natives of Oude, by compelling its sovereign to recognize those rights by prompt attendance to their just claims.

From these considerations the following deductions may be drawn as to the state of British interests in India:—that our empire, extraordinary as it is in its origin, and by the brilliant events which have led to its present grandeur, exhibits, after all, but a goodly exterior, the principle of destruction still lurking under its surface, and requiring the vigilance of British statesmen. The greatest evil, as I have already endeavoured to prove, is the existence, in the midst of our dominions, of a race of independent sovereigns, who, under the illusive denomination of allies, are the most inveterate foes to our power. So long as we are at peace with Europe, their hostility cannot shake our Government; but who can pretend to foretell the duration of that peace? "Great events from trifling causes spring;" and may not even the seizure of a merchant brig in the Black Sea again kindle the flame of universal war?

It would be an idle waste of time to enter into an argument to prove that

the Russian government entertain designs on our Eastern dominions; the only difference of opinion appears to be as to the time when these designs may be brought to sufficient maturity to draw the two mighty nations into fearful conflict. The encroachments of the Russians are slow and gradual, but sure; that crafty court knows full well when to pause and when to advance, and the stealthy character of its progress enhances its danger, for we are left without any tangible excuse to counteract it. The best means for furthering the accomplishment of so desirable an object, are only those so uniformly advocated by the distinguished statesman to whom I have alluded. In his emphatic language, "It is essential to the vigour of our empire, that the administration of all its parts should be uniform, framed upon the same system, combined by similar principles, and directed to similar objects and views. Unity of power, and an invariable correspondence of system and action throughout the whole fabric, are the best securities which can be provided against the dangers to which we are necessarily exposed in India, by the vast extent of our possessions, and by the variety of interests which they embrace. It is indispensable that every part of the British empire in India shall be subject to the general control of an undivided authority, which shall possess energy in peace to maintain order, connexion, and harmony between all the dispersed branches of our dominions; and in war, to direct every spring of action to similar and correspondent movements, to concentrate every resource in an united effort, and by systematic subordination to diffuse such a spirit of alacrity and promptitude to the remotest extremities of the empire, as shall secure the co-operation of every part in any exigency which may demand the collective strength of the whole; and, above all, that no subordinate part should in any respect hold a rivalry of dignity, even in form, with the supreme power."

Here we have a description, drawn by a masterly hand, of what the political frame of India ought to be—certainly not what it is—an ill-compacted mass; a mixture of gold, silver, brass, iron, and clay. Considering that our rulers, at first, had no choice in the selection of their materials, it is surprising that they constructed one so good. The heterogeneous parts, though well put together, are not calculated for strength or durability; and however capable of resisting such attacks as are likely to be expected from Asiatics, it will most assuredly crumble to pieces whenever it is assailed with the vigorous attack of Russia. We have still time left, by one bold step, to establish our power on a firm basis, and that is, *the direct assumption of the government of every foot of territory in India, from Cape Comorin to the Indus*; assigning a pension to the princes whose authority we supersede, adequate to maintain them in a moderate style of splendour,—all they require, and more than they deserve.

I am perfectly well aware, that this measure will be considered a hazardous one, and open to the charge of a violation of the principle of justice and good faith; but unhappily it is now too late to argue the point on these grounds. We have carried to a ruinous extent the experiment of endeavouring to reconcile our professions with our practice; and appear to have quite lost sight of the precise nature of our rule in India, which, disguise it as we may, must be acknowledged to have originated in aggression; and however these aggressive acts may have been produced by circumstances over which we had no control, still the effect is the same,—*an empire of conquest*. We have, therefore, no alternative left, but to apply the best remedy for an evil which cannot be prevented; to shape our policy on the only safe rule left to us, that which is prescribed by the paramount law of self-defence. In fact, we have no alternative but to retrace our steps, abandoning the hundred millions now under

our way to a state of anarchy, or advance but a few steps to complete the security of our dominions, by extending it to that point—short of which it never can be safe. The British Government will then have leisure to apply its undivided attention in augmenting and diffusing those blessings which its subjects already enjoy, to an extent far beyond what the European public appear to have any conception; but well known to all those who, like myself, have had constant opportunities of observing it during a period of thirty years,—and over an area of country extending from the Burrampootra to the Sutlege. The perils attending such a measure may, perhaps, be considered by some as too great to justify the attempt, or even entertaining the question; but a few observations will, I hope, be sufficient to prove that the hazard is more imaginary than real.

We have, in a great degree, paved the way for the easy accomplishment of the object, by a series of acts which, though without the slightest intention of furthering it, have had the effect of preparing the minds of the natives for such a step; and that is by the establishment of a doubled and divided government with the states in alliance with us. The petty sovereigns, who rule these states, were they left to themselves, would soon perceive that their acts of oppression must not be carried beyond the limits of endurance without exciting commotion among their subjects, perhaps to an extent which might endanger their lives and authority; they would, therefore, for their own sakes, exercise their power with that comparative mildness, which could not be expected without such a wholesome check on their conduct; but knowing, as they well do, that their powerful ally is bound by treaty to afford them the aid of its overwhelming military power, to crush every attempt at revolt, they are tempted to carry their tyranny to an excess which they dared not contemplate without that aid; hence that odium which exists towards this worst of all systems, and an eager desire felt by the subjects to substitute our rule for the complicated tyranny under which they are ground to the dust. With these feelings, there cannot be the slightest doubt, that the suppression of the authority of these miserable despots, would be viewed by their subjects with the same indifference as we witness the transfer from the hands of one mayor to another of the government of a borough town.

If “experience teaches wisdom,” our present Governor-general possesses the means of acquiring it to an extent never before enjoyed, in the ample and valuable records of the transactions of the Indian Government. With these valuable documents before him, the errors of a few of his predecessors to warn him, and the brilliant examples of a Wellesley and a Hastings to stimulate him, he has in addition the confident assurance that, in following out the policy of these eminent statesmen, his measures will be cordially supported by the present enlightened members of the Court of Directors and Board of Control. That the former body tacitly recognise the necessity of a vigorous system, may be inferred from the distinguished marks of approbation they have expressed on the occasion of Lord Wellesley’s despatches being published, and their strong recommendation of these important state papers to the attention of their local Governments: it is really a source of heartfelt satisfaction to all those who feel a lively interest in the advancement of our national reputation, to witness such decided proofs of that line of policy, which is the only one consistent with the present grandeur of our empire in India, and the one best fitted to place it on a firm and durable basis. That such a policy is likely to be followed up, there cannot be any doubt from the gratifying circumstance of that excellent officer, who has presided over the Honourable Court for the last twelve months, being

again called to fill that distinguished post, the duties of which he has discharged for the past year in a manner most honourable to himself, and with incalculable benefit to the public service. He has the sincere and affectionate wishes of every officer in the Indian army for a continuance of health and energy, to enable him to carry on those wise and beneficent rules, which have already earned him the gratitude and esteem of the army, both European and Native. Let him and his honourable colleagues persevere, with uncompromising vigour and firmness, in that line of policy which alone can lead us to the consolidation of our power, and with that our safety, as far as it can be attained by human efforts. Let these gentlemen bear in mind, that the brightest jewel of the British diadem is in their charge, and that the attempts to wrest it out of their hands can only be defeated by an accurate estimate of the means with which those attempts are likely to be made—the quarter from whence the spoiler may be expected, and by anticipating his designs, converting them, as we have already done others of a similar character, into triumphant proofs of our national superiority.

I am, Sir

Your obedient servant,

MONITOR.

FLOWERS FOR POETS' GRAVES—No. VI.

NAZAMÍ.*

POET of love! to Hafiz dear,
 The nightingale to summer rose
 Ne'er breathed its melting tale more clear,
 Than thy sweet song of sorrow flows,
 With many a soft and dying close,
 Calling the heart into the ear.
 And Laili's eyes of warm delight
 In all their glittering splendour shine;
 And Laili's tresses of the night,
 And glowing lips, like ruby wine.—
 Arabian Petrarch! through thy lay
 Italian colours seem to play—
 Italian music blends with thine.

* Every nation, observes Mr. Atkinson, in the Preface to his translation of *Laili and Majnún*, has its favourite tales of love, as well as chivalry. France and Italy have their Abelard and Heloise, their Petrarch and Laura, and Arabia has its Laili and Majnún, the beautiful record of whose sorrows is constantly referred to, throughout the East, as an immortal example of the most faithful love. The austere piety and abstinence of Nazamí are recorded in history; and Hafiz is represented to have highly prized his genius—

Not all the treasured store of ancient days,
 Can boast the sweetness of Nazamí's lays.

He seems to have experienced that profuse generosity with which an Eastern Mæcenas was accustomed to reward the incense of the poet. On one occasion, he is said to have received five thousand dinars; at another to have been presented with an estate comprising fourteen villages. *Laili*, says Mr. Atkinson, in his Notes, in Arabic, signifies 'night;' the name, however, has been referred to her colour, and she is accused of possessing no beauty except in her lover's eyes. A poet is reported to have addressed her—"Art thou the person for whom Kais lost his reason? I do not see that thou art so beautiful." "Silence," she replied, "thou art not Majnún."

Time flew past ; and where was she ?
 The drooping bird ; the cypress tree,
 Whose boughs the desert-storm had torn ;
 The flower upon her lips of morn
 Was withered ; and her purple eye,
 Languid as violets ere they die,
 But in her heart, as in a bower,
 Love grew up, the precious flower,
 Which Hope's mild sunshine never cheers,
 And Grief keeps green with dew of tears.

Still from her terrace gazing out,
 From summer dawn to setting sun,
 She listened for the warrior's shout,
 She waited for the chosen One.

Oh ! it is sad to watch the golden day
 Of youth declining, ray by ray ;
 Not melting in a crimson heaven,
 The parting spirit to enfold ;
 But by the angry tempest driven,
 Cloud upon cloudy darkness roll'd :
 So Majnún's manly beauty pined,
 Beneath the tempest of the mind.
 No tender hand, no magic art,
 Might draw the arrow from his heart :
 Yet sometimes through the maniac's soul,
 Gilding the cloud, a vision stole
 Of Lailí's face ; and Lailí's lyre
 Allayed the brain's consuming fire.

Poet of love ! to Hafiz dear ;
 In its own flower the Bulbul's strain
 Awakes not more delicious pain,
 Than thy sad legend in my ear ;
 While Pity, with her gushing tear,
 Weeps Lailí's sorrows o'er again.

COWLEY.

Thee, too, I prized and wished that I had known,
 Ingenious Cowley !

Cowper.

Such was the Voice of Music heard
 Through Weston's Hermitage of yore,
 Warbling its wood-notes o'er and o'er ;
 As in the scented boughs, a bird,
 Whose heart the summer sun hath stirr'd.
 We, too, would fondly sit and gaze
 Upon thy Portrait, while the rays
 Of thy meek spirit shine around,
 And golden shadows light the ground.
 Ingenious Cowley ! in thy lays
 Some features of the Muse we trace,
 Some gleams of fancy melting into grace,

But never kindling to a radiant whole.
No lovely revelation of thy soul
Emerges from the shadows of the line,
As from the tangled copse a Form Divine
Upon the awe-struck shepherd beamed,
When, stretched upon the thymy grass,
Of sylvan minstrelsy he dreamed.
As on a lucid lake we see
Castle, or dome, or ivied tree—
Softly the breath of summer air
Ripples the breast of that water fair ;
A rustling of the leaves we hear,
Nor castle, dome, or trees appear.*
So o'er thy Fancy's mirror play
Shadows more beautiful than day ;
Trees touched with gleams of Orient skies,
And dreams, with wings of Paradise.
We gaze upon the scene delighted :
Clearer the beauteous vision dawns—
And from a thousand dewy lawns
The antique Pageantry winds out,
With voice of pastoral reed, and jocund shout ;
The living landscape glows in light,
We muse in rapture o'er it—see,
Like mist the radiant phantoms flee,
And we are left with clouds and night.
A barren field the Poet till'd ;
Misled by a bewildering fire
From those green haunts of sunny Quiet,
Where, sheltered from rude feet of Riot,
The Muses love their homes to build :
But him the sweet Lord of the lyre†
The glittering arrow taught to fling,
Purple-feather'd, from the string ;
Pouring his spirit through the strain,
Until each intellectual vein
Glowed with the rich blood of the Grecian vine.
But softer, tenderer notes were thine ;‡
For still the tear of Sorrow creeps
Into our eyes for him who sleeps,
Camus ! within thy sedgy bower ;
Cut down in youth's unfolding flower ;
Harvey, the friend of Cowley ! long
In Pity's heart their names enshrin'd
Shall shed the odorous breath of song,
Music of memory, on the mind.

* An attempt to illustrate the obscurities of Cowley ; in which a glimmering of beauty, at first perceptible, quickly vanishes, like a reflection upon water, or is divided into fragments.

† Anacreon ; Cowley's admirable translations are well known.

‡ Cowley's affecting verses upon the death of his Cambridge friend are among the most interesting of his remains.

O, second Lycidas ! like him,
 Too soon thy morning-star was shrouded
 In vapours from the Valley dim,
 Where Death's gigantic Shadow lies—
 Yet soon with purer light to rise—
 No more by misty vapour clouded.

Not long the perfumed branches closed
 In Pleasure's Garden round thy bed,
 Or on the pillow of rose thy head
 Beneath the flowery roof reposed,
 While o'er the green paths, myrtle-wall'd,
 Shone the purple light of day.
 The whispers of ambition call'd
 Thy footsteps from the Faëry Land
 Of Poesy ; and that white hand,
 Which Beauty on thy head did lay,
 For other brows the chaplet twin'd.
 Into the hum of men he came,
 But still upon his heart the flame
 Of Fancy glimmer'd ; and his mind
 Still drank the freshening incense, brought
 Upon the silken wings of Thought,
 From that fair Paradise behind.
 And sometimes in the wrangling crowd,
 Enfolded in ambrosial cloud,
 The Muse unto her child appear'd ;
 And breathed upon his eyes the bloom
 Of heavenly dreams, and, like perfume,
 From pleasant garden, which hath cheer'd
 The sick man's weak and languid eye,
 Her voice of liquid melody
 Into his gladdening bosom stolc,
 Distilling fragrance on the soul.

Beloved Poesy ! thy form,
 Shedding around its healing light,
 In Sorrow's path is seen to glide,
 For ever by the mourner's side,—
 His song of gladness in the night,
 His rainbow in the storm !
 So Tasso's lonely cell grew bright
 With thy celestial presence ; Thee
 Chaucer's majestic spirit hailed,
 While o'er his prison-chamber sailed
 Visions of Immortality.
 Thee Milton loved ; and he who flash'd
 His red sword in the foeman's eye,*
 Glittering in brazen panoply ;
 And he, round whom the billows dash'd
 In sacred Syros' rocky Isle ;
 The old man eloquent who doth the heart beguile †

* Dante.

† Homer.

In Chertsey's green and silent bowers,
Cowley ! we love to see thee lie
In Solitude's majestic eye
Weaving thy pleasant thoughts, like flowers
Long beaten by tempestuous showers,
Reviving in a calmer sky—
Enthusiast of the woods ! thy feet
The dewy field-paths might explore,
While through the loop-holes of retreat
The dying murmur of the roar
From the great Babel, in thine ear,
Like distant thunder, roll'd away,
Nor jarr'd the music of thy day.
Nature, most gentle Mother, took
The wanderer to her arms again,
And spread his couch beside the brook,
Renewing with her silver rain
The fainting Fountains of the Heart—
The Poet chose the better part !
There, from the shore of Peace, his thoughtful eye
Watched Pleasure's gilded prow sweep by,
Ploughing the white sea into foam ; beside,
Their luminous shadows on the water glide ;
And sighs and music from red lips, more fair
Than breathed upon Ulysses, charm'd the air—
In Cowley's tranquil breast no voice replied.

Ingenious Cowley ! early lost !
Ere wrinkled Age thy pathway cross'd,
Or Fancy droop'd her sparkling wing ;
Or Hope, the warbler, ceased to sing.
The Autumn-wind had only shaken
The yellow leaf upon Life's tree,
Still shining with serenest ray,
The sunset of a golden day ;
And all the choral company
Of happy thoughts their melody,
Bird-like, among the branches poured.
Thy bosom's garners all were stored—
But soon the cloud swept o'er the light,
The evening darken'd into night ;
The tuneful lip was cold and mute,
The chain of Silence bound the lute.

Rugged and harsh the flinty soil
Where thy fond spirit loved to toil,
“ Vexing rude subjects into comeliness ; ”
Yet sometimes Fortune seemed to bless
Thy daring hardihood, and gave
A Shape of Beauty, doomed to walk the wave
Of Time triumphant ; and in youthful bloom
Shed cloudless lustre on the Poet's Tomb.

Cheer'd by these rays, we weave our path along
 Thy glimmering labyrinth of song.
 So feels the Pilgrim, who long time hath borne
 The dews of night, the beams of morn,
 Delving the Latin earth; or where thy stream,
 Sacred Ilissus! shines with Plato's dream;—
 Sudden, his weary hands upturn
 Pillar, or massy ring, or costly urn,
 Or mutilated marble, from whose cheek
 The eye beheld Cythera's beauty break,
 Beneath the magic wand of Grecian Art.
 Straight, he forgets his labour; and his heart
 Leaps in his bosom, while the moonlight plays
 Over the treasure of the elder days.

Better we love thy simpler page—*
 The tuneful wisdom of the Sage.
 Here unconfined thy fancy flowed,
 Nourished by limpid springs,—a rill
 That "wandered at its own sweet will"
 Through verdant gardens, singing as it flowed—
 Some sweet thought, like a summer-rose,
 Imparts its beauty to thy line,
 And all the Graces' charms combine
 To deck thy Poetry of Prose.
 And dearer far the vein that flows
 Of mild philosophy—good will—
 And meekness brightening every spot.
 And shedding peace on every lot;
 Rejected—scorned—forgiving still.
 Each page a crystal window seems,
 Through which thy gentle spirit gleams;
 Not in the gorgeous pomp arrayed
 Of Milton's radiant garb; or crown'd
 With the bright garland Fame has found
 On mighty Taylor's† marble brow;
 In humbler, simpler fashion, thou
 Into our bosoms dost descend—
 At once a father, and a friend!

* Alluding to his prose-writings.

† Jeremy Taylor.

BON-MOT OF AN ARABIAN POET.

SAHAL, the poet, was quietly reading by himself, when a silly person came in, saying "Are you alone?" The poet replied: "Since you came in I am alone, for you have withdrawn my attention from what I was reading."*

* *Journal Asiatique.*

STEAM VOYAGE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

WE have been favoured with the journal of a passenger in the Company's steam-vessel *Atalanta*, from England to Bombay, containing an account of her voyage as far as the Cape. The journal, being written not for publication, but for the perusal of friends, is principally filled with observations upon the places at which the vessel stopped, and records few of the nautical incidents of the voyage, bearing upon the popular subject of steam-navigation.

The *Atalanta* left Falmouth on the 29th December last, at about half-past 12 P.M., the wind favourable; thermometer 26°. On the 1st January, she experienced a severe gale in the Bay of Biscay, and rolled considerably. On the morning of the 4th, they came in sight of Madeira. The wind was now in their teeth, and the vessel made little way. Next night, it veered round, and on the following day, about one o'clock, they entered the roadstead of Santa Cruz, the chief port of Teneriffe, which was thus made in eight days. Had not the wind been violently adverse, and the sea high, the writer is of opinion that they should have occupied but seven days. On the 1st, the sea was so high, that it carried away a portion of the starboard paddle-box; the master of a small schooner, which had been caught in the gale on that day, near Madeira, declared that it was the severest he had ever met with; and another vessel, a Frenchman, on the 5th, showed signals of distress.

They landed at Teneriffe on the 6th, and the writer of the journal gives some particulars of the island, and its inhabitants. He thinks they resemble Asiatics, especially Malays, in feature; their complexions are sallow. The women are handsome and pleasing, and unaffected in their manners; fond of music and dress; partial to the English, and the better-educated portion converse in our language with facility. The mantilla worn by all the women, struck the writer as perfectly an Asiatic dress as the Hindustanee *chuddur*. The streets of the town are clean and well paved. The wealthier class of the mercantile community are wine-merchants; there are also commercial agents, who export cochineal, soda, and archil. The wine-trade is not flourishing. The people are much attached to their landed possessions; it is hazardous to purchase land, as it often involves expensive litigation. The church-lands have lately been confiscated, and the monks and nuns ejected from the monasteries. The people appear contented. The houses are built of stone; they sometimes consist of four stories, generally of two; in the centre is a court-yard, around which the rooms are placed, with a verandah overlooking the court in the true Asiatic style. The climate is fine and healthy; the country about Santa Cruz is barren.

The writer paid a visit to Oratava, on the north coast of the island, passing through Lagana, formerly the capital, elevated between 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the sea. The whole country on the slope of the hill to the south, towards the Peak, presented a rich landscape, covered with vines, figs and grain; hamlets, farms and gardens. The roads are wretched, unfit for carriages: camels, horses, mules, asses, and oxen are used instead. The famous dragons'-blood tree (*dracæna draco*), mentioned by Sir George Staunton, Humboldt, and other travellers, forty-five feet in girth, and supposed to be upwards of 400 years old, is still alive, putting forth foliage at the top, (though its trunk is decayed, and supported by props) and distilling in summer its crimson fluid.

The *Atalanta* got under weigh from Santa Cruz at 2 o'clock of the 11th January, and on the 15th reached the island of Mayo, one of the Cape de Verd

islands, a rocky and barren spot, which produces from its grand salt lake from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of salt annually, sold for about half a dollar a ton : it is said to be of indifferent quality, containing much saltpetre. The people on this island are ill-favoured, with dark complexions and thick lips ; but good tempered, courteous and hospitable. These islands are subject to tropical diseases, and whilst the *Atalanta* was at Mayo, the people of Porto Praya were said to be dying like sheep.

The vessel was detained at Mayo till the 21st by the operation of taking fuel on board ; there being no pier or any means of expeditiously embarking the coals from the wharf, and owing to their distance from the shore, and the difficulty of getting a sufficient number of small boats. The writer describes the inconvenience attending this operation. The vessel was covered with coal-dust, which settled everywhere, and the sailors were as black as chimney-sweepers. This loss of six days was a heavy tax, and constitutes a serious obstacle to a quick distant sea voyage by steam. It had been calculated that the vessel would have reached Bombay in seventy-five days, and twenty-three days had now elapsed.

Quitting Mayo on the 21st at 11 A.M., they had a breeze, which, for a time, was a strong trade-wind from the east ; but it gradually fell, and on the 25th there was little or no wind. In the afternoon of that day, they spoke the *Rodney* from Liverpool to Benin, and passed within a mile and a half of another vessel of suspicious appearance : this part swarms with slavers and pirates. The thermometer had risen very much on the 24th and 25th ; the heat on board was about 85° ; in the engine room, 115°.

On the 28th they fell in with H. M. brig the *Water-Witch*, Captain Adams, a fast sailing vessel, engaged in putting down the slave-trade. On the 31st the *Atalanta* reached the harbour of Fernando Po, called Maidstone. This island is covered with magnificent timber, reaching to the tops of the mountains ; the virgin soil is luxuriantly fertile, and promising an almost boundless return of profit. The unhealthiness of the island at a particular part of the year is owing to the action of heat and moisture on the vast quantity of decaying vegetation. The aboriginal tribes, with whom the European residents have had intercourse, appeared to be honest, industrious and well disposed, and might be trained as free labourers. Their number is about 10,000.

They quitted Fernando Po on the 4th February, and steamed for fifteen days together, till they reached the Cape of Hope on the 19th, being opposed all the way by a head-wind, which frequently blew very hard, so that they could not make above six knots an hour. They were also opposed by contrary currents, running from twenty to thirty miles a day. The weather was nearly the whole of this time most unpleasant, though cool enough. The heat gradually diminished from their leaving Fernando Po, for four or five days in succession, till it ranged between 64° and 71°½. From the time they left Teneriffe, the heat had increased ; at Mayo it was very considerable, and before reaching Fernando Po, the thermometer had been as high as 85° and 86° ; in the forepart of the vessel, the heat at times, was 93° ; in the engine-room, 115°. This temperature lasted about six or seven days. At this time, the sun was about 20 degrees south of the Linc. When directly under the sun, the heat averaged 68°½. The southern hemisphere, it is well known, is cooler than the northern by several degrees in equal latitudes.

As the writer was bound to Bengal, he here quitted the steamer, which departed for her ultimate destination, Bombay, on the 28th February, having been sixty-one days from England.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The Fourteenth Anniversary of this Society took place on the 6th May; the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., the President, in the Chair.

The Secretary read the annual report of the Council, briefly recounting the proceedings of the Society since the last anniversary. A list of the members lost to the Society by death, during that period, was read; and well-merited eulogiums were passed upon the characters of several distinguished individuals; particularly Mr. H. T. Colebrooke (a bust of whom it was proposed to have executed for the Society, the expense to be defrayed by a voluntary subscription of the members), Sir Charles Wilkins; Lord Kingsborough; Mr. W. Marsden; Mr. Alexander Pearson, and Sir Whitelaw Ainslie. The number of elections into the Society during the year had been forty-six; deaths and resignations, twenty-two. The report expressed the regret of the Council at the failure of its exertions to procure from Government, accommodation for the Society in some public building. Allusion was then made to the publications of the Oriental Translation Committee; and to the munificent support which that institution continued to receive. Reference was also made to the papers printed in the Society's journal; and an appeal to members to promote the literary reputation of the Society by contributing the results of their observations and inquiries on matters relating to the East.

Richard Clarke, Esq. read the report of the auditors on the financial state of the Society, from which it appeared that, although a considerable balance remained in favour of the Society at the end of 1836, the necessity which existed for the payment of outstanding accounts, and the expenses which would have to be incurred for repairs to the Society's house, would render a sale of a considerable portion of the Society's invested capital indispensable.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the auditors, and their report, together with that of the Council, was received, and ordered to be printed.

Sir Alexander Johnston said that, as Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, it became his duty to lay before the meeting a statement of the principal subjects which had engaged the attention of the Committee since the last anniversary. The Committee had deemed it essential to obtain all possible information on all matters relating to the East, in order to shew what improvement might eventually be made amongst its inhabitants, and also with a view to gratify the increasing interest manifested by the public in regard to that portion of the globe. The time had arrived when a more direct and rapid communication was to take place between Europe and India, by the route of the Arabian Gulf; and it was worthy of consideration that if Russia, continuing the advances which she was making in the south of Asia, should deem it advisable on her part to enter upon a war with Great Britain, it would manifestly be her policy to aim a blow at our Eastern possessions through the Persian Gulf. An inquiry into the state of Asia Minor, and of the various people inhabiting the countries through which the different routes from England to India were to pass, was very desirable. With a view to obtain the best geographical information as to these parts, the Committee had availed themselves of the assistance of the scientific labours of the Indian Navy,—a body which was not more celebrated for its prowess in war, than for the sagacity which

had distinguished its various negotiations. To enable the meeting to judge of the importance of this body, he would briefly advert to some of the circumstances which had marked its career. The Indian Navy owed its existence to the fact; that numerous bodies of pirates had infested, from the earliest times, up to the year 1756, the whole of the Malabar coast, from Cape Comorin to Surat. The Great Mogul, when his authority was paramount over that country, had deemed it advisable to institute a naval force to protect the trade of his subjects with the Portuguese. The British Government, at Bombay, had seen the necessity of pursuing a similar system; and, from the year 1710, had kept up a naval force at an expense of not less than £50,000 a-year. This force became soon remarkable for its good conduct and gallantry; and in 1756 merited and obtained the approbation of all for its prowess and talents in an expedition under Commodore James against the noted pirate Angria. In this expedition, the piratical body was routed; and their strong-hold, Severndroog, taken by storm. The Indian navy also distinguished itself in capturing the island of Tarnati, under Commodore Hayes, an event of considerable importance. Its conduct in the Burmese war gained it a vote of thanks from the British Parliament. But this body had yet stronger claims to public gratitude by its labours in the valuable trigonometrical surveys it had accomplished of the Straits of Malacca, the Yellow Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, &c. One of the surveys now in progress by them, extended from the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Bab-el-mandel; and another, from Bab-el-mandel to Muscat. Of this noble undertaking, 1,600 miles had already been completed; and when the whole was concluded, it would doubtlessly be pronounced the greatest work of the kind ever undertaken. To this body must also be attributed the friendly intercourse which now existed between this country and the Imám of Muscat. The talent and energy displayed by that chief, as well as the importance of his local position, had suggested the expediency of bringing the Imám and the British Government into an amicable understanding with each other. Accordingly, Capt. Cogan, an officer of the Indian navy, had undertaken this task, and had succeeded; as was evinced by the transmission to England of the seventy-four gun ship, the *Liverpool*, as a present from his Highness to the King of England; and in the suitable present made in return by his Majesty. The two powers were now on terms of the greatest friendship. The society had deemed it proper to confer on the Imám the distinction of honorary membership of their body, both from his zeal to introduce European improvements amongst his people; as well as that the Society might have a claim on him for such information on subjects connected with the Society, as he might be able to afford.

Sir Alexander then adverted to the effects likely to be produced by the permission now given to Europeans to settle in India; to the desirability of raising the natives of India to the level of European civilization; and to the wisdom of paying such attention to the productions of India, as would render England completely independent of other countries.

With a view to obtain an accurate history of the Hindús, derived altogether from Hindu documents, the committee had thought that the Hindu Native Literary Society of Madras would be able to supply this desideratum. This society had met with the full sanction of Lord Auckland, the present Governor-General of India. Lord Auckland had recently appointed Mr. Taylor to collect, for the Society, at Madras, genuine Hindu documents; and he hoped there was every prospect of having eventually the Mackenzie collection completed through that medium. The committee had also directed their attention

to the statistics of India. In order to proceed on the most assured grounds, they had referred to Mr. Macculloch to furnish them with arranged enquiries on those subjects. These enquiries had been sent to the different Presidencies, and very extensive information had been collected. With respect to the various productions of India, and to the reparation which might be made to that country, by an increased consumption of her commodities, for the injury inflicted on her through the influence of our machinery, the committee needed only to refer to the fact that England was at present dependent on America for cotton, and on France and Italy for silk ; whereas, with proper care, she might easily obtain a full supply of those articles from her own possessions in India. As regarded the best methods of raising the moral condition of the East, Sir Alexander considered that could only be done by education, and by introducing amongst them a knowledge of the liberal arts and sciences. In endeavouring to effect this, it was advisable to take advantage of any local feeling of the natives ; and he therefore thought that the revival of the college of Madura, the ancient seat of Tamil learning, was much to be desired.

Sir Alexander then alluded to the establishment by the Society of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce. Their distinguished associate, Sir Charles Forbes, had kindly consented to act as chairman, and the committee was in full operation. Previously to the formation of the committee, he (Sir Alexander) had had communications with the Members for Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester, the three towns in England most interested in the Indian trade ; and had received answers strongly approving of the plan. The committee had turned its attention to the procuring of information relative to China ; and also of upper and lower Assam. Little was known in this country respecting the chirurgical and medical systems of the Chinese. Enquiries on this subject had been sent out to the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, of Canton ; and that gentleman had recently communicated to the society a paper containing some curious particulars on the state of medicine in that country. He was happy to declare that there was every reason to believe that the operations of the Society were not disregarded by the natives of the East. Nothing could perhaps be adduced more unequivocally shewing the *animus* which was felt towards the Society than the number of natives who had recently joined it. He alluded to the sixteen native gentlemen of Bombay, who had been proposed by Sir Charles Forbes, and who from their station and rank of life were able to understand and to appreciate what the Society aimed at. Another circumstance which deserved notice was that the Calcutta newspapers constantly referred to the increasing desire for knowledge among the population of Bengal. It was that eagerness to acquire knowledge which led Ram Mohun Roy to take a voyage to this country, in spite of the prejudices which he must have had to overcome in so doing. The son of Tipú Sultan was now in this country ; and had become a proprietor of East-India stock. The changes which had taken place in India were many and important ; but he could not doubt that those which the next few years would witness, would be even of a more striking character.

Sir Alexander afterwards referred to the manifestation of public respect which had recently been determined on in honour of the late Capt. Horsburgh. That distinguished man had, from the humble station of a cabin boy, raised himself to eminence, and had immortalised his name by the production of those charts, which were in the hands of every mariner whose occupation led him to the navigation of the eastern Archipelago. It had been determined to raise to his memory, at Canton, a monument of such a description as would

have best gratified him while living. A series of light-houses had been fixed on; and they were to be erected by voluntary contributions. Men of every nation,—Danes, Swedes, Americans, Parsis, Hindus,—had come forward to shew their sense of his merits. Sir Alexander concluded by expressing his conviction that he might appeal with confidence to the meeting, as to whether the society ought not to be considered as a great moral engine in contributing to the spread of European civilization in the East, and that it well deserved the support both of the Government and the country at large.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston for his very able report; and he was requested to reduce his observations to writing, in order that they might be printed in the Society's proceedings. Thanks were also voted to the council for their services during the past year.

The Right Honourable the President said, that they had now come to that point in their proceedings of the day, where he generally made such observations as occurred to him on the general state of the Society and its operations since the last anniversary. He must be permitted to express, first, the lively satisfaction which he felt in witnessing so numerous an attendance of members on that day, and which proved the interest which the Society excited. After adverting to the commercial relations which existed between this country and India, and to the improvements which might be effected in India through that means, Mr. Wynn called the attention of the meeting to the exertions which the Society had made in disseminating a knowledge of Eastern literature. The labours of the Oriental Translation Committee had contributed more to that end within the last ten years, than had been altogether performed in any antecedent period. A reference to the Society's Journal and Transactions would also shew that much had been done there in that department; as well as in investigating into the arts, manufactures, and commerce of India, her productions, and the improvements of which they were capable. With respect to the suspension of the printing Oriental works at Calcutta at the expense of the Government,—a measure, the impolicy of which the Society had taken some pains to demonstrate,—he was happy to say that permission had been granted to complete those works which had been commenced; and he hoped that the Government patronage of the Committee of Public Instruction at Calcutta would eventually be restored. Without cultivating the native tongues, he felt convinced that we could not arrive at an accurate and useful knowledge of the manners, habits, and customs of the people of India. The Government had been anxious to urge the introduction of the English language, as well as our improved civilization among the natives; but experience had proved that this could best be effected by paying respect to their language, and to their national feelings; and he, therefore, trusted that the encouragement given to the study of Oriental tongues might be resumed. The Right Hon. the Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence had expressed some fears as to the hostile intentions of Russia; but he was convinced in his own mind that the intimate union which had existed between that country and England for more than a century, with little interruption, afforded better assurance of continued peace than any precautionary measures which could be taken.

With respect to the particular state of the Society, he begged to observe that the condition of its finances called loudly for exertions on the part of the members to procure new subscribers. Since last year, the Society had to deplore the loss of Mr. Colebrooke, who had always been so zealous a promoter of its interests. That learned gentleman had occupied the chair of the Society at its early sittings, and on retiring from the presidentship, had recom-

mended him (Mr. Wynn) to the office; he being at that time President of the Board of Control. This should not be mentioned as a compliment to the individual, but as evincing a desire on the part of Government that a connexion should exist between it and the Society. His late royal master, George the Fourth, became the patron of the institution, and his present Majesty continued the patronage. The recent death of Mr. Colebrooke had rendered the office of Director of the Society vacant; and it became necessary to procure a successor. An application had been made to Sir Graves Haughton, who occupied a distinguished place in Oriental literature, but ill-health had prevented that gentleman from complying with the wish of the Council to nominate him to the chair, The council then requested Professor Wilson, the first Sanscrit scholar now living, would allow himself to be nominated; he was happy to say that that gentleman had consented to it. His appointment, he was sure, would be considered as adding lustre to the Society in the eyes of every country of Europe and the East. The advanced state of the day prevented him from adverting to other matters of interest; yet he could not forbear lamenting the decease of Mr. Marsden, whose works had tended so much to further a knowledge of Eastern history. Mr. Wynn concluded by again recommending to the good offices of the members, the task of procuring additional subscribers.

In the course of the meeting the thanks of the Society were voted to the Council, the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, the Librarian, and Secretary. In moving thanks to the Treasurer, Sir George Staunton took occasion to suggest, as a matter for the consideration of the Oriental Translation Committee, a closer amalgamation of that institution with the Society. Sir George read a string of propositions in relation to his suggestion; recommending that the Oriental Translation Fund be, in future, called the Oriental Translation and Publication Fund, and be made applicable to the purposes of original works on Oriental subjects, as well as translations; and that all members of the Fund should be also supplied with the publications of the Asiatic Society. He considered that such a measure would add to the popularity of both institutions; and that the augmentation on the list of subscribers would prevent any diminution of the pecuniary resources specially at the disposal of the Oriental Committee, while it would materially improve the general finances of the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers, and for eight new members of Council. Professor Wilson was elected director; and Colonel Francklin, librarian, in the place of Sir Graves Haughton, resigned: the other officers were re-elected. The following gentlemen were elected into the Council: the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, the Right Hon. Henry Ellis, Sir Graves C. Haughton, Colonel J. Briggs, John F. Davis, Esq., C. Elliott, Esq., W. Newnham, Esq., W. Oliver, Esq.

Mauritius Society of Natural History.—The sixth annual report of this Society was read on the 4th August, the anniversary of the Society and of the birth of Cuvier, by M. Julien Desjardins, the secretary, and one of the original members.

The report details the many marks of recognition and of approbation which the Society receives from the learned bodies of Europe and Asia, which it contrasts with "the little encouragement which the public of Mauritius affords to the Society, or rather their almost absolute ignorance of its labours;" although M. Desjardins observes that many of the industrious inhabitants of

the island are capable of entering into the subjects of its pursuits, "for," he adds, "our little community, restricted as it is, need not fear a comparison with any in old Europe of the same extent and equal in population."

The report notices the account read by M. E. Liénard, of a visit paid by him to the little Isle aux Frégates, part of the neighbouring Archipelago, the interior of which is described as a little Eden. It is defended by a dangerous bar, and was resorted to formerly by pirates.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Egypt as it is in 1837. By THOMAS WAGHORN, General Agent in Egypt for Steam Intercourse.

THE indefatigable Mr. Waghorn, to whom the cause of steam intercourse with India is much indebted, has, on his visit to England, put forth this little pamphlet "to draw the attention of the British Parliament to the present state of Egypt, and, from facts, to shew that it is both our interest and duty, as a nation, to aid in the civilization of that fine country, instead of adhering to a line of policy which, by encouraging the extortionate demands of Turkey upon Egypt, tends to paralyze the efforts of the latter towards the attainment of her political and moral freedom." He shews that the Egyptian army now numbers 114,000 men, of which 100,000 are regulars; that its Navy consists of eight line-of-battle ships (besides three on the stocks), five frigates (one steam), and sixteen smaller vessels; that it is becoming stronger as Turkey becomes weaker; and he asks why should the ruler of Egypt be required to act the part of tributary to Turkey? and why England does not permit Egypt, like other nations, to work out her own independence? He says: "When Mahomed Ali became Pasha of Egypt, that country had become a waste. How is it now? I find it improved in a degree unparalleled in any other uncivilized country in the same space of time. The land yields more and more luxuriantly; thus supplying to Mahomed Ali the means of working its civilization. He has endowed schools, which accommodate 20,000 youths, most of whom are taken from the mud-huts of the Nile, and as age and education fit them, are placed in offices of trust and emolument." He argues from these and other premises, that the civilization of Egypt will not perish with Mahomed Ali. The bolstering up of Turkey, he contends, is contrary to our interests, except to prevent Russia acquiring its provinces; but this, he thinks, might be prevented by "giving power to Mahomed Ali and his heirs, who will regenerate the Turks." The large military force, maintained by Mahomed Ali as a defence against Turkey, checks the social and political improvement of the country. "The disarming of Egypt would give such an additional stimulus to that country, that it would go on progressing in every thing twenty-fold. All that is necessary to effect this is that France and England acknowledge Mahomed Ali and his heirs as the sovereign of the soil." A firm alliance with Egypt, he thinks, will not only bring India and England nearer by two-thirds, but secure the former from Russian invasion. Meanwhile, every thing is becoming French in Egypt; the French are extending their influence there, and "are intent upon colonizing Egypt, if they can, in the same manner as they did Algiers."

Considering that Egypt must become, as Mr. Waghorn calls it, "the high road to India," its political condition is of the first consequence to England and the East.

The Madras Journal of Literature and Science. Published under the auspices of the Madras Literary Society. Edited by the Secretary to the Asiatic department. Madras. Pharoah.

THE Quarterly series of this journal reached us some time back, and a notice of it was accidentally omitted. In its present form, it may rank amongst the most respectable periodical works of this country, both as to its contents and external appearance. The part for October last contains twenty articles, some of them illustrated

with engravings or prints, on scientific and literary topics, reviews of books, miscellaneous extracts, &c. The editor of the Calcutta Journal, its friendly competitor in the race of science, candidly says of it: "to say that it rivals or eclipses our own humble production, in what is called the 'getting up,' would be perhaps considered little of a compliment; the fresh zeal and exertions of a new editor (Dr. Cole) are not less conspicuous in the judicious selections he has made from other works, and the valuable notes with which he has embellished them, than in the host of able contributors he has summoned to his aid."

The India Review of Works on Science, and Journal of Foreign Science and the Arts; embracing Mineralogy, Geology, Natural History, Physics, &c. Edited by FREDERICK CORBYN, Esq. With numerous Lithographic Illustrations. Calcutta. Thacker and Co.

MR. CORBYN has severed from his Medical Journal, and given a much larger development to, a work which appears calculated to form an important instrument in the work of native Indian education. It embraces a view of the state of science and the arts in Europe and America, digested in a lucid and accurate manner, illustrated by lithographic prints, neatly pasted into the page. Mr. Corbyn has a scientific collaborateur and translator, and we join in his hope that, "by shewing the extensive influence which the dissemination of science and the arts must necessarily have in promoting the welfare of this country (India), and by laying open those resources of knowledge which at all times have formed the basis of national power and prosperity," he may "soon be enabled to awaken a general spirit of research."

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vol. II. Edinburgh, 1837. Cadell. London, Murray. Whittaker.

The second volume of this highly entertaining biography carries us through perhaps the most critical part of Sir Walter's life, as well as that portion of contemporary literary history most thickly sown with matters of interest. It embraces the publication of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, which seems to have won the new poet praises from all ranks and stations, including such men as Pitt and Fox; the fatal partnership with Ballantyne; the publication of the edition of Dryden; his appointment to the clerkship of session; the publication of Marmion, the Lady of the Lake; the starting of the Quarterly Review, in which Scott had so large a share, and the first purchase of the estate of Abbotsford. These topics form so many nuclei, around which are collected a most delightful mass of interesting matter respecting the domestic history, the literary pursuits, the political opinions of Sir Walter, developed in the correspondence which he carried on with the large and increasing circle of his friends; for it is a strong test of his character, that he seems instantly to have converted acquaintance into cordial friendship. The volume extends to June 1812.

We admire the impartial spirit in which Mr. Lockhart has treated the biography of his great relative, as much as the ability which he has displayed in digesting the vast mass of materials and the style of the narrative.

A History of England, from the First Invasion by the Romans. By JOHN LINGARD, D.D. The Fourth Edit. corrected and considerably enlarged; in Thirteen Volumes. Vol. I. London, 1837. Baldwin and Cradock.

DR. LINGARD's work was the first successful effort to compile a complete history of England, on the principle of pure impartiality, from the original authorities. His style may want the "careless, inimitable graces" of Hume; but his narrative is wrought out of the genuine materials, placing facts before the reader, leaving him to draw from them the conclusions which they will bear, unaided by the arbitrary dogmatism of the philosophical historian, whose functions Dr. Lingard has shewn to be employed often to the perversion of history.

We are glad to see this sterling work presented in a form which is likely to bring it into more general and popular reading.

The History of Ireland. By THOMAS MOORE, Esq. Vol. II. Being Vol. LXL. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman and Co. Taylor.

WE began to be anxious for the appearance of the present volume of this work, which, in the absence of any other history of Ireland worth reading, is indispensable to a decent library.

Mr. Moore carries his readers, with a luminous torch, through the dark labyrinths of the Irish annals down to the end of the twelfth century.

Bosworth Field; or the Fate of a Plantagenet. An Historical Tale. By the Author of "Arthur of Brittany," &c. Three Vols. London, 1837. Smith, Elder and Co.

AN historical novel, founded upon the supposed adventures of a supposed son of Richard III. We can say nothing in its favour.

The Bridal of Naworth. A Poem, in three Cantos. London, 1837. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THE versification of this little poem is good—denoting a correct ear and a disciplined taste. The poetry (which is quite another thing) is but little above the level.

A New Guide to German and English Conversation, &c. By J. ROWBOTHAM, F.R.A.S. London, 1837. Dulau.

AN excellent little manual for travellers in Germany. The author has done well to use the Gothic character.

Elements of Practical Knowledge; or the Young Inquirer Answered, &c. With Illustrations. London, 1837. Van Voorst.

OUR attention has, of late, been frequently directed to improved books of education adapted for juvenile minds, and we can venture, with confidence, to recommend this as an excellent work of this kind.

Original and Select Hymns,—a Companion to "Sacred Poetry." London, 1837. Van Voorst.

Good.

Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain. Part VI. Tilt.

The Shakspeare Gallery. Parts IX. and X. Tilt.

The Churches of London. Nos. 4 and 5. Tilt.

THESE elegant works are carried on with spirit; no expense seems spared by the publisher, and the artists appear not to lose sight of fame, the best incitement to the attainment of excellence.

Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum; or the Trees and Shrubs of Britain, &c. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.&H.S. &c. London. Longman and Co.

THIS excellent work has now reached the thirty-seventh number; and it is quite surprising to us how Mr. Loudon is able to put together, with such astonishing accuracy, such large masses of a work like this, with its numerous illustrative embellishments (from 8 to 16 in each number), with so much rapidity, in addition to his *Architectural Magazine* and other labours. We observe that, after completion, the price of the work is to be raised: it is richly worth more.

Observations on the Preservation of Hearing, and on the Choice, Use, and Abuse of Hearing Trumpets, &c. Fifth Edition. By J. H. CURTIS, Esq., M.R.I., Aurist and Oculist. London, 1837. Henshaw.

THESE observations are founded on the experience of an aurist of long standing before the public, and are, therefore, entitled to attention.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, Nov. 26.

In the matter of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.—Two petitions were presented this day, connected with this estate, by Mr. Longueville Clarke. One of them on behalf of James Mackillop, George Mackillop, and James Cullen (as executor of David Bryce); the other on behalf of Thomas Hutton; praying to be allowed to receive their dividends as creditors of the estate, upon the sums appearing upon the schedule to be due to them respectively. The sums at their several credits are in round numbers, at credit of James Mackillop, Sa. Rs. 4,98,000; George Mackillop, Sa. Rs. 3,38,000; David Bryce, Sa. Rs. 1,20,000; and Thomas Hutton, Sa. Rs. 1,65,000. In support of these claims, two affidavits were filed, namely, the affidavit of Dr. William Graham, of Esplanade Row, that in 1827, he gave Mr. Robert Browne a large sum for the purchase of his medical practice in Calcutta, then estimated to yield about Rs. 3,000 a month, and that it had since yielded him more; that Mr. Browne thereupon gave up the Company's service. The second affidavit was that of Mr. Henry John Leighton, who stated himself to have been admitted a clerk in the firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. in 1824, of which firm the then members were George Mackillop, James Cullen, and David Bryce; that he continued in the service of the house as a clerk till the 1st September 1830, when he left them; that he re-entered as a clerk on the 9th April 1833, and so continued till the failure of the house; that he was in the habit of looking at the accounts in the account-current books, and had often examined the balance-sheets, especially that of the 1st May 1828, at which date Mr. Bryce had promised to procure his admission into the firm; that he was quite satisfied with the solvency of the house at that time, and anxious to become a partner; that Mr. Browne and Mr. Hutton had brought into the house, when they joined it on the 1st May 1827, Sa. Rs. 1,40,000 each, which he believed to be their own money; and that both of them had free access to the books of the house, and ample opportunity of information about the state of its affairs, previously to their joining it.

The Court granted a rule *nisi* (as in a former case of Alexander and Co.) for consideration at its next meeting, 10th *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 23. No. 90.

December, upon an understanding that other documents, named by the learned counsel, would be put in to-day; if not, the order was not to issue.

Some opposition was made by Capt. Moore, a creditor of the estate, on the ground of the shortness of the notice to creditors in the *Mofussil*; and the court intimated that the time might be extended, upon good cause shewn for the same at the next court day.

December 10,

In the matter of Alexander and Co.—This case was argued to-day by Messrs. Clarke and Leith, for the assignees, and the *Advocate-general*, with whom was Mr. Prinsep, for the Bank.

An order *nisi* had been obtained on a former day (last vol. p. 213) to be admitted to prove that the Bank of Bengal were creditors of the estate of Alexander and Co. for seven lacs of rupees and upwards, and that the assignees do pay the dividends now due on the same.

Mr. Clarke contended that the Bank had appropriated funds belonging to Alexander and Co.'s estate, to the amount of Sa. Rs. 7,35,411, which they had applied to the payment of the debt due to them from Alexander and Co., and that they now claimed a dividend on a further sum of Rs. 7,30,018, as the balance of the debt. The assignees maintained that the first of these sums belonged to the estate, and ought to be divided among the creditors generally, and that it should be handed over to the assignees, and that the Bank should receive a dividend on both, instead of receiving the former in full—that is, a dividend on Rs. 14,65,429. By Mr. Udny's affidavit, it appeared that the firm had failed on the 10th of January 1833, when the Bank held twenty-seven bills or notes, which they had discounted for Alexander and Co., amounting to Rs. 17,73,051; and that by way of collateral security, they took an assignment of certain real property, part of which had since been sold or redeemed by the assignees of Alexander and Co., under an order of the Insolvent Court, and that the sums so realized had been applied in part satisfaction of the twenty-seven bills, but that there still remained due on them Sa. Rs. 5,56,749. That the Bank also held eighteen bills or notes, which had been dishonoured, and on which there was now due Sa. Rs. 3,28,282; that the late firm of Alexander and Co. were also the proprietors of the Bank of Hindostan, and that they had agreed, in December 1831, to stop the issue of notes from their (L)

Bank, on condition of the Union Bank undertaking to give them a running credit in account to the extent of five lacs of rupees, as a security for which credit, Alexander and Co. deposited with the Union Bank the title-deeds of six valuable indigo factories, and likewise executed a deed-poll for that purpose. The learned counsel proceeded with the statement of the details of the affidavit, which was of unusual length, and concluded by stating that the Bank had possessed themselves of funds to a large amount, which they had applied to the payment of their own debt, but which was the property of the creditors generally: 1st, a sum of Sa. Rs. 1,51,251, being the surplus of the Company's papers deposited to secure the payment of specific loans after the failure; 2dly, a sum of Rs. 19,019; a third of Rs. 2,77,369; a fourth of Rs. 46,428; a fifth of Rs. 7,458; a sixth of Rs. 2,44,086; and a last item of Rs. 29,800. Another point was the law charges, amounting to Rs. 12,000.

Mr. *Advocate-general* read a letter from Mr. Wight, the attorney for the assignees, dated 5th June 1835, which, in his opinion, was a complete admission that the assignees consented to the Bank of Bengal taking the assignment of the six factories as security for all sums due by Alexander and Co. to the Bank. He contended that the Bank stood in the situation of second mortgagees; and that, as the assignees had consented to act as the agents for the Bank of Bengal, they were not entitled to any profits arising from the working of the factories, except such as the Bank might be pleased to allow them.

The *Chief Justice* expressed his dissent from the latter opinion; and stated, that the whole arrangements, as to the factories, appeared contrary to the provisions of the Bank charter.

The *Advocate-general* stated that his opinion had not been taken on this part of the proceedings.

Mr. *Prinsep* was about to follow in support of the rule, when—

The *Chief Justice* stated, that he should make the rule absolute, with one exception; that the Bank of Bengal only required to have a claim registered for about seven lacs, whereas the assignees admitted that the Bank were entitled to a dividend on about fourteen lacs; that nothing could be more loose or unsatisfactory than the evidence before the Court, perhaps occasioned partly by the difficulty of investigating accounts in that manner; that, in regard to the first sum arising from the sale of the Company's paper, the assignees had no claim to that, at law or equity; the Bank could plead a set-off against them; that, in regard to the second sum, the Bank had a right to go

against the parties to that note, receiving so much as the amount of the note. As to the third sum, arising from the cultivation of the six factories, the Bank could act as second mortgagees. The fourth item, the notes of Mr. Shakespeare and Mr. Oakes, the Bank had a right to apply to the payment of their debt. In regard to the fifth and sixth items, the assignees had not made out their claim; and he disallowed the seventh item, relative to the law charges, the Bank having produced no sufficient evidence to support it. With this exception, the rule must be made absolute.

The assignees were desired to register the claim; but they might contest the payment as they may be advised.

In the matter of Mackintosh and Co.—In regard to the application made on behalf of Mr. R. C. Jenkins, to be discharged from the office of assignee of Mackintosh and Co., the Chief Justice granted the order *nisi*, to be made absolute on the next court day, the assignee being directed to file his accounts to the day on which the order is to be made absolute.

The question in the matter of Alexander and Co., appointed for this day, did not come on; and it is stated in the *Englishman* of December 2d, that the application of the retired partners of the firm, to be allowed to prove for the sums admitted on the schedule, will be met by the opposition of a number of creditors, or representatives of creditors, who have appointed a committee of three of their number to arrange the proceedings. In the meanwhile, two affidavits, sworn by Mr. Cullen, having reference to the applications of the retired partners, have been filed in Court. The following is their substance:

That he entered into the service of the then members of the firm in December 1817 (which firm consisted of George Cruttenden, James Mackillop, and George Mackillop), with the ultimate prospect of being a member of the firm in the event of any vacancy; that J. Mackillop went to England for his health in June 1820; but, previous to his departure, empowered G. Cruttenden and G. Mackillop to make such alteration in the firm, by the admission of additional partners, as they thought fit; and that it was intended, on the departure of J. Mackillop, that he (James Cullen) and James William Taylor should be admitted partners. But circumstances occurred, which rendered it expedient to wait the return of J. Mackillop previous to adopting such measure. That J. Mackillop, in August 1821, proceeded to sea, and authorized G. Mackillop to form a new co-partnership; that J. Mackillop, having returned in Septem-

ber 1821, resumed his duties, but, on a recurrence of ill-health, it was necessary that he should again proceed to sea, and that G. Cruttenden having proceeded to China and being absent longer than was expected, it was necessary to make arrangements for carrying on the business; the old firm, therefore, ceased on the 1st January 1822; it was arranged that J. Mackillop should retire from the firm, and that he and David Bryce should be admitted parties, and that the principle of adjustment was, that J. Mackillop should accept a specific sum, in adjustment of his share of the capital then standing to his credit in the books, and that his interest and claims should cease on that day; and as an indemnity against loss, he should make over to the continuing members a certain per centage, in the shape of what was called the reserve-fund, on all bad debts then out-standing, of which the recovery was at the time considered to be doubtful, and that these partners released him from all responsibility. That, on this occasion, a strict scrutiny as to the state of the finances and balance-sheet took place, and a valuation of such debts and property as had become doubtful or precarious since J. Mackillop entered the firm, was made, for the purpose of making such addition to the reserve-fund, as in their judgment would cover such doubtful debts, before dividing the profits; and on this occasion an estimate was made and the same amounted to Rs. 36,75,448 on 1st January 1822, and that to his belief this was the true ascertained and estimated amount, which was by mutual consent agreed upon for the losses that had accrued, or might hereafter accrue. That by a deed of dissolution and co-partnership, of 5th March 1822, a dissolution took place of the old concern, and that J. Mackillop made over to the new partners his share of the said sum of Rs. 36,75,448, and of all the property of the firm; that a new partnership was formed between G. Cruttenden, G. Mackillop, J. Cullen, and D. Bryce, for the next five years from 30th April 1822, being 3-16ths to G. Cruttenden, 3-16ths to G. Mackillop, 2-16ths to Cullen, and 2-16ths to Bryce, the remaining 6-16ths to go to the reserve-fund, and be appropriated as an accumulating fund for the discharge of losses, and added to the sum of Rs. 36,75,448. He also states that J. Mackillop's account of the actual profits was, on the 30th April 1822, the sum of Rs. 25,54,369, of which Rs. 18,37,724 was credited to the reserve-fund, to meet such bad debts, which the new partners took upon themselves the realization of; and that the balance, after sundry disbursements was Rs. 5,08,484, and was credited to him as due; states, that at this period he verily believes, and still believes, that the concern was in a prosperous and solvent

condition, and that the adjustment was fair and equitable. That subsequent to the retirement of J. Mackillop, notice was given by advertisement and letters sent to the creditors, that on 31st December 1824, the said balance of J. Mackillop's account of Rs. 5,84,484, was reduced to Rs. 2,74,251, he having received in the intermediate years Rs. 2,34,232 of the balance originally placed to his credit. That, in February, G. Mackillop wished to leave the firm, and that a further investigation and strict scrutiny took place of their balance-sheets, &c. of such debts as had become doubtful since the formation of the new co-partnership; the result was, that the 6-16ths share of the profits and out-turn of the said firm, appropriated towards accumulating and augmenting the reserve-fund, had amounted, with the former sum of Rs. 36,75,448, to Rs. 41,70,679, to which sum was added a further sum of Rs. 4,62,813, for assets of the firm considered available, placed to the credit of the reserve-fund, together with the estimated share of 6-16ths of the net profits of the said concern, for the current year, which three sums amounted to Rs. 47,35,516; that the estimated amount and allowances for the bad debts that might accrue during the new partnership, in addition to the sum of Rs. 36,75,448 on 30th April 1827, amounted to Rs. 49,16,000, and this deponent believes that the sum of Rs. 47,35,516 being deducted, the sum of Rs. 1,84,483 was left to be made up by the partners, G. Mackillop paying one lac, and the remaining partners the balance. That on 30th April 1827, the sum of Rs. 4,64,216 was due to G. Mackillop, on his private account. That by a deed of 7th February 1827, the partnership was dissolved, and G. Mackillop made over the full amount of profit that might hereafter ensue, from 30th April 1826, to the new firm, consisting of J. Cullen, D. Bryce, T. Hutton, and R. Browne, which was joined for five years, from May 1827. That it was agreed that 6-16ths of the apparent profit should be set aside for the reserve-fund, the remaining 10-16ths to be divided thus:—5-15ths to J. Cullen, 5-15ths to D. Bryce, and 3-15ths each to Browne and Hutton. On retirement of G. Mackillop, the usual notices were given. He further states that the adjustment was fair; that the affairs of the said firm were considered so very prosperous and solvent when J. Mackillop left, that the deponent and D. Bryce, then in the military service of the Hon. East-India Company, and holding an office of emolument in the college, sought and obtained admission; and that in 1827, when G. Mackillop retired, their affairs and concerns were not only considered perfectly solvent and prosperous, but in such a flourishing condition as to induce R. Browne, a medical man in extensive

and profitable practice, and T. Hutton, a merchant and agent, to join, who each brought Rs. 1,40,000 into the house. He also states, that during the period which has elapsed since the agreements that were entered into, when J. Mackillop left, their fairness or validity has in no one instance to his knowledge been questioned, or in any respect impeached, either by them, or the continuing partners; or have the claims of J. or G. Mackillop to the balance standing at their respective credits in the books, been in any instance called in question, until after the insolvency of the firm. That from the 1st January 1822, up to 31st December 1833, the sum of Rs. 3,34,000 was drawn by, and paid out to J. Mackillop; and that during the said period no less a sum than five lacs or upwards has been received from or paid to his credit in the books of the firm, including the accumulation of interest. Also states, that by 23d clause of the deed of dissolution and co-partnership of the 7th February 1827, it was agreed by the new firm, that if any of the partners should be compelled by ill health or other cause to proceed to Europe or any foreign settlement with the prospect of being absent from office more than four months, it should be optional with the remaining partners to close his account and put an end to his interest in the concern, as they might think fit. On the 12th March 1828, D. Bryce having left Calcutta, his interest and share was put an end to by the remaining partners on 30th April 1828; that a strict scrutiny took place, and a valuation of such debts as had become doubtful and precarious since the period of the new partnership, and that it was considered necessary to make such addition to the reserved fund as might be sufficient to cover the risk before dividing off the profits; and that the account of D. Bryce of and in the actual profits was at the date his interest ceased adjusted, and that the same amounted, on 30th April 1828, to Rs. 2,33,000, from which Rs. 1,82,948 was considered a sufficient sum to be added to the reserve-fund, as full indemnity for all loss, which the continuing members took on themselves. That the balance, on 3d February 1829, Rs. 55,027, was due to his estate, he having departed this life since leaving India. That certain sums from a life insurance have since been added to it, and that on 30th April 1829, the sum of Rs. 71,963 was due to his executor, since which, and during the year 1829, other sums have been received from the insurance office, and a sum of Rs. 40,000 from the account of J. Mackillop, as deponent believes as a present, or charitable contribution, for the benefit of his family; that the estates of D. Bryce continued at the usual interest, and amounted at the insolvency of the firm to Rs. 1,20,306. *That at the period the interest of D. Bryce

ceased, this deponent verily believed, and still believes, that the firm was in a prosperous and solvent condition; and the adjustment that took place was fair, equitable, and *bonâ fide*, and that he believes that, subsequent thereto, the usual notice was given as formerly. He also states that, during the period which has since elapsed until the insolvency of the house, in no instance, to his knowledge, has the fairness or validity of this adjustment been impeached by the continuing partners, or has the claim of the estate of D. Bryce been called in question, but has been treated on the same footing as the claims of the other creditors, with the usual allowances of interest, and due acknowledgment of the debt.

The other second additional affidavit states that, by a deed of co-partnership of 7th February 1827, Thomas Hutton and others made a partnership for five years from 1st May 1827; and that, as before, a clause was inserted that in the event of one being obliged to go away sick for upwards of four months, the remaining partners could close his accounts, and determine and put an end to his interest in the concern. That T. Hutton brought in Rs. 1,66,820, which sum was credited to his account. That subsequently the sum of Rs. 90,000 was credited to his account, by transfer from that of G. Mackillop; and that the capital so brought amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,26,820, as will appear by a reference to the books. In January 1830, T. Hutton was obliged by ill health to proceed to Europe, and they agreed to put an end to his interest in the concern, and to place at his credit, on 1st May 1830, after a strict scrutiny and valuation of the accounts and assets of the firm, the sum of two lacs as the balance due to him, and in full of his share up to and including the commercial year 1829-30, as a consideration for the transfer of his share of the real and personal property in the concern; and by a deed of dissolution of 27th January 1830, his interest and his share in the effects became the property of Cullen and Browne, and that all debts should be paid and borne by them. That the principle of adjustment on this occasion was, that he should accept a specific sum in compromise of the capital he brought into the firm, and of his claims to a share of the net profits of the co-partnership up to 30th April 1830; and as indemnity for loss, he made over to the firm the residue of his balance at credit, and in consideration of which the continuing partners relieved him from further risk and responsibility in the debts and concerns of the establishment. He further states, that on this occasion an investigation and strict scrutiny took place as to the state of the assets and finances of the firm, and of their balance-sheet, &c. a valuation of all debts

as had become doubtful or precarious since the period of his joining, and to make such addition to the reserve-fund as the remaining partners might deem sufficient to cover the risk of doubtful and precarious balances, before dividing the profits of the said partnership. That his share on the said dissolution amounted, on 30th April 1830, to Rs. 3,53,298, and that the sum of Rs. 1,53,268 was considered a sufficient sum to place to the reserve-fund as full indemnity against loss, and that his balance amounted to two lacs, when he retired from the firm; that he verily believes the concerns of the firm were in a solvent and prosperous condition, and still believes them to have been so; that the adjustment which took place was fair, equitable, and *bonâ fide*. That the usual notice was given, and that from that period up to the insolvency of the firm, in no instance has, to his knowledge, its fairness or validity been in any respect impeached by the partners, or by any of them, nor has his full claim to the balance at his credit been called in question, but that his account has been made up with the usual interest and acknowledgment.

January 14.

The same.—The Court was occupied most of the day in the examination of Mr. Cullen by Mr. Leith, on behalf of Capt. Warlow, in respect to the solvency of his late firm at particular periods. Mr. Leith declared that he appeared also on behalf of other creditors, to the amount of 15 lacs; but Mr. Clarke insisted that the rule was confined to Capt. Warlow. Mr. Cullen swore the firm was solvent up to the day it failed, and that its failure was occasioned solely by the withdrawal of public confidence. Other witnesses remained to be examined when the Court adjourned to the 21st.

Dividends were ordered in the estate of Mackintosh and Co., *three* per cent., Palmer and Co., *one* per cent. Applications were made for leave to declare dividends in the estates of the three firms undermentioned, the amount to be fixed at the next court-day. The proportions expected are—Alexander and Co., *three* per cent.—Colvin and Co., *seven* per cent.—and Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co., *fifteen* or *twenty* per cent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.*

Defence written by Hookum Chund—addressed to the two Gentlemen.

We were residing at Agra, in the territories of the Sirkar Company, and my brother Jotha Ram was in confinement at Deosa, where a company of infantry and a risala were on duty, and all arrangements

for security were made by you. The day before we quitted Jeypoor, he (Jotha Ram) waited upon the Bura Sahib, who, at that interview, desired him not to write or read any letters; and, accordingly, on the same day, he made a firm resolve not to read or write so long as he should remain under restraint of any sort. Now, a vow of this nature is sacred by the tenets of our faith, and is of such strong obligation that life will be surrendered to preserve it inviolate. Moreover, the rules and observances sanctioned by your government to ensure due precaution, were in force, day and night, at Deosa; a chuprasee, a risaldar, and sipahces remained always present, as you have indeed ascertained beyond a doubt.

The disturbance at Jeypoor occurred two and a half months subsequently to our departure thence: it took place at the threshold of the Raj, when thousands of people were assembled, and in presence of those who had the management of affairs. The sword was used thus publicly, and the whole world knows how. In the attack upon Mr. Blake, the assault with swords came with and accompanied him through the bazaar, and the gate of the city was closed.* Even the children of Jeypoor know all this; and you yourselves must be fully aware of the whole; but thousands of letters relating to this affair have been written to various parts of the country; therefore, if you wish to ascertain all the particulars, it may be done.

Our enemies forged a note and threw it into the house of a Meenee, and afterwards declared that it was found there amongst the papers of the Deewan: I beseech you to take pains to prove the fraud and falsehood of this charge; on due inquiry being made, the whole will be cleared up. He had no motive whatever to write a note of that nature, and not a letter of it can be attributed to Jotha Ram: for it is clearly a forgery from beginning to end. Should aught be proved against us truly, in connexion with this note, in that case act as you think proper; but if some scoundrel have, with evil intent, fabricated the document, and then declared that the few words written above resemble the handwriting of Jotha Ram, pray exert yourselves to find out who wrote the body of the note; ascertain that point, which

* It was closed subsequently in the day, according to the testimony of witnesses formerly examined to the point. The mahout of Mr. Blake's elephant said, that he himself never saw the city gate; that, on reaching the mundur, Mr. B. made use of the words, "the door is closed;" but the deponent could not say what door or gate he alluded to. The mundur with its door shut was at that time close at hand; whereas, only a small portion of the top of the space occupied by the city gate is visible from that part of the street, to one well acquainted with the localities, and perfectly cool and collected. It is, however, very probable, that some attempt was made by the conspirators to procure the closing of the city-gate early in the day, though there is no proof of their having succeeded.

will lead to a knowledge of all the rest; take this view of the subject, and then all will be cleared up, and, in future, no one will dare to commit a similar forgery. But if you are not inclined to settle the question that way, and deem the note of such great importance to our crimination, then be pleased to reflect how we were situated, and judge as to the nature of the charge: this we treat of you.

Among all the papers seized at Deosa and Agra which you have by you, can you exhibit one containing a single letter in the handwriting of Jotha Ram? Administrators of justice should strive in every possible way to arrive at the truth; do you, therefore, examine according to this principle, for they have calumniated us falsely. First, they cast obloquy upon us with reference to the muharaj; and when that did not succeed, they set up this accusation with which to entangle us; but do you search for the truth by all practicable means; many are the roads to be trodden in the pursuit of a just decision.

Respecting the three or four persons sent from Jeypoor by Rawuljee, who have said that the few words upon the front of the note resemble the handwriting of Jotha Ram, attend to the following account of them: They are the servants of Rawuljee. Suda Sookh Sunghee* formerly embezzled forty thousand rupees of the public money and absconded; in consequence of which, all his property found, including even his house, was sequestered to the raj. He took shelter with the Rao Raja, and again became a revenue farmer under his government, but after some time, on account of his peculations, the Rao Raja caused him to be imprisoned, and though he contrived to effect his own escape from the durance in which he had been placed, yet his family remained still in confinement, until Rawuljee, after we had quitted Jeypoor, appointed him darogha of the Modce-Khanu, and furnished the pecuniary means required to procure their release. The real cause of his enmity towards us, is, that we demanded from him payment of the government dues, to avoid which he left the country abruptly. He (the Rawul) bestowed office upon him with the view of obtaining from him false evidence, and if you will inquire well into the matter, you

* Suda Sookh was made collector of Tuorawate by Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, and falling in arrear of payment to government, he was placed in confinement, but subsequently released; after which he went to Ulwur, where he undertook the farm of a small district, in which he failed to fulfil the engagements entered into, and on that account his family remained under surveillance at Ulwur, when he himself returned to Jeypoor, several months previously to the loss of power by the Sunghees. Krish Lal, during the period that he was officiating as Dewan, after the departure of the Sunghees, appointed Suda Sookh to office, and in consequence of some service performed by him in the revenue department procured him a pecuniary reward of about 2,000 rupees, which enabled him to make terms for the enlargement of his family.

will find that all which has been stated is correct. At this period, *he* (the Rawul) is performing the functions of minister of the entire raj, and whatever he says to any one is agreed to immediately; because, no person opposing him could remain in the country; he would have to embrace banishment and ruin.

The second of those witnesses, named Sivu Lal Gungwal, was formerly fixed, with his father, at the village Bamunas, which was held in tunkali by Jotha Ram; and in that charge the father and son became defaulters to the extent of ten thousand rupees: as they declared they were unable to make good the amount, they were put in confinement, from which on our departure they were freed. These men now think that if we had the power we should require payment from them. Rawuljee has given this witness a situation in the treasury and made him independent; for which reason he has pointed out those few words, and, as instructed by him, deposed that they appear to have been written by Sungheejee.

Another witness was the son* of Bijue Ram Pandoo; now he is an old servant of Rawuljee, and has a shop and dwelling-house at Choumcoo.

Esurdas, again, is in the treasury office, and he also has been tutored by Rawuljee.

All the foregoing individuals† have deposed as they were instructed: but do you probe the matter well; if what I have written be as stated, then it will be proved that these men have been set up as represented by me.

We were residing at Agra, in the jurisdiction of the British Government, when Mr. Mansel suddenly came to our house, and seizing all the papers in it, conveyed away the whole of them, including even the smallest notes,—remaining for this purpose until noon of the day. He put us aside, and posting three hundred men to keep watch, saw all the papers put up and sent away. Subsequent to this event, we continued to reside in our house for the space of two months, although under no sort of surveillance: had we entertained any apprehensions respecting the nature of our papers thus seized, is it probable that we should have staid quietly at home, when it was at our option to go where we pleased? We dreaded not the examination of our papers; but had we been aware that there was any objectionable matter in them which might be held to compromise us,

* Moonna Lal, a most reluctant witness. He was one of those who were originally appointed to examine Dewwan Umur Chund's papers, and the man into whose hands the note in question first fell, which, on perceiving its character, he endeavoured to shuffle into the heap of examined papers.

† It may be observed that oral testimony to the handwriting of Jotha Ram was scarcely required, as many documents undeniably written by him were before the Court, to which were added thirty-two pages, closely filled, of his defence.

could we have been such fools as not to get out of the way before the inspection took place? We were under no kind of restraint, but as the English Government was concerned, we felt assured that justice would be done us; that it would be acknowledged that these were merely such letters as pass in a common correspondence, similar to those containing the reports of towns and villages, which have been received in hundreds of places; and that when the papers had been looked at they would be returned. We little expected to have groundless accusations advanced against us and to be imprisoned. All the papers had been despatched to Jeypoor some fifteen days, when I made a visit to Conolly Sahib, who, to my astonishment, told me to give security for my personal appearance; and, on my asking the meaning of this, he answered, that instructions to that effect had arrived, and I must find bail to the extent of two lacs. I remonstrated, desiring to know what crime was laid to our charge that bail should be required—the guilty only are struck with fear; but he informed me that if bail were not given I must go into the fort. During two days we were kept at Mr. Mansel's bungalow, and pressed to find security. I urged, that in case of security being given, if we retreated to a large city like Lucknow, it would be impossible to discover us; the gentleman replied, give the security and do what you please. Again, I represented that we were free from guilt and had nothing to fear, therefore it was superfluous to make us find bail; and begged that, until all doubts were cleared away, we might be placed wherever it was deemed proper we should remain, observing, that a person walking peaceably along the road could not be charged with a commission of an offence. More passed on the occasion; but it seemed to me that when the papers had been inspected we should be released, and it never occurred to me that we should be thus persecuted—that justice would be withheld, and we should be cast headlong into the net spread by our enemies.

After my brother Jotha Ram had been put into the fort of Deosa, five or six men from among the party that accompanied Jutunjee Rajawut and Seeta Ram Lala,* who reached Agra two days earlier than the others, sent me word that my brother was imprisoned at Deosa, and Roopa Budarun was confined in the fort of Madhoorajpoora; and that in a few days more, my ruin also would be accomplished, if recourse were not had to flight; knowing which, and wishing me well, they sent this warning. I answered, "What matters it? I fear nothing—Let the guilty tremble

* Who went to Agra to assist in the examination of the papers on the part of the raj.

—Justice will be done in the end. Do you intend to urge us to flight in order that you may say, they fled because they are guilty? The Almighty is the friend of truth. Though Jotha Ram may have been confined in the fort, justice will be done him in the end, and every thing will be cleared up; for we are all under the authority of the British Government, and there is no Hindoostanee administration intervening, that calumny and false accusations should prevail. We are fearless; the offender only dreads, and the evil-doer must be aware of his guilt." But you, gentlemen, do not examine into the merits of the case, and settle it in the way I expected. You have fostered an accusation against us respecting a forged note, and we have been labouring under difficulties and distress for fifteen months past. There are many paths in the region of justice; try them all, and decide after mutual deliberation. Falsehood has no great range; but, I know not how it be, that, in this instance, delusion has succeeded in effecting the expansion of a gigantic net; and, as you hesitate to execute justice, there is great cause for apprehension. Though perfectly innocent, we are entangled in the mire of calumny, and, to our misfortune, deception has achieved a triumph. The wisdom of the Firungees is celebrated throughout the world; yet, through the force of our evil destiny, our acquittal has not hitherto been proclaimed. You cannot be ignorant of the merits of the case, and I know not what obstacle there can be in the way of a prompt decision.

We are inexperienced as to affairs of the nature of this, and are, therefore, unequal to cope with fraud and cunning; for he only is capable of rebutting such false accusations who knows how to make them, as you must be well aware. With you, therefore, does it rest to make such inquiry as shall be adequate to unravel all the difficulties that seem to require elucidation.

You have attached a good deal of importance to those common-place letters; but what do they really contain? The persons from whom they came merely wrote what they heard from others, as the current news of the day. What is there in them to deserve being magnified into matter of serious import?

With respect to the events of the 4th of June, the whole world knows in what way they occurred. Joodhpoor, Ooduepoor, Kota, Boondee, Kuroulee, Ulmur, Tonk, Bhurtpoor, Beekaner, Jesulmer,—all these principalities are well aware of the way in which the outrages were effected; as are also many of the sirdirs of this place. There is no one from whom the matter is concealed, and I believe that you cannot be ignorant of it: do, therefore, for the sake

of God, bring all to such a conclusion as may afford an example to the world. There has been a vast deal of search and inquiry, and, as you see, the useless investigation is still going on. We made a representation * to you which gained no attention; whether you understood and evaded the question purposely, I cannot tell—the fact will be known to Eeswur (the Deity). For a very long period of time have we been in distress and misery; do not, therefore, at the present day, show favor to any one. You, (Lieut.-Col. Speirs) who have come here on this occasion, and Thoresby Sahib, are uninterested and free from bias. The tiger and the goat stand on equal terms before the judgment seat. Under the shadow of the justice of your Government, all are happy and contented, and the strong and powerful are unable to prey upon the weak and helpless. Impressed with this belief, I thought I could pass the time in security where I had sought shelter, and it never entered into my mind that he could set so powerful a snare as to cause me to be seized and brought thence.

We are now rendered miserable in every possible way,—are ignorant of what is going on at our homes, and have had our money stopped. Should there be anything due by us to the raj, take it, we pray you. The way to do justice, when it is known that two parties are at enmity with each other, is, to question neither of them, but for the love of God, to judge fairly between them, according to the principles of equity and good conscience. I have understood that the Sahib-log swear solemnly to perform justice when they sit down in judgment. It is optional to commit injustice and incur the guilt of having committed ten millions of murders, or to execute righteous judgment and acquire the merit of having bestowed as many lives. If justice prevail, the renown of you and your Government in the world will be great, and on the other hand an unjust judgment will obtain notoriety in an equal degree. But I verily believe that in making choice of you (Lieut.-Col. Speirs) for the duty of attending this trial, it was intended to select one who was a real friend to justice, and that you will come to an equitable decision. We can do no more than make humble representations, and it rests with you to act upon them. Are you intent upon arriving at a correct conclusion? then prove who wrote † the

body of the fictitious note upon which are the few forged words that form the subject of dispute. Through adherence to the principles of justice, full information on all points may be attained. That they should have been able to attach criminality to us with respect to a fictitious paper of this description, affords practical demonstration of great injustice: we pray you, therefore, to investigate thoroughly the nature and course of this oppression which is overwhelming us, innocent as we are. Explore, we beseech you, and leave nothing untouched; for if justice have taken her departure from among you, the darkness of oppression will soon spread throughout the world.

Colonel Alves, Bura Sahib, told me to designate my witnesses; but on what subject do you require the testimony of witnesses? seeing that I am in total ignorance with respect to all that has been going on, as I was at Agra and the disturbance occurred here. Should you desire to have evidence respecting any of the letters, specify the nature of your object clearly, that I may be apprised of it. What matter is there in our letters that can be considered at all ambiguous or liable to suspicion? You have, in imagination, created a perfect cloud out of common terrestrial smoke: be undeceived, we pray you, and execute impartial justice, in the fear of Purmeshur. We have explained every thing to you, and have exclaimed, in the face of hundreds, daily,—“Do not listen to one side only, hear what we have to say;” but we possess not the power to make you hear us against your will. If the charge can be proved upon us, in any degree, act according to your pleasure; but why turn a deaf ear to every thing we advance? Hundreds of people are present at this investigation, and when they go away, they all say,—nobody pays attention to anything they urge; how can this be termed justice? Do therefore perform the duties of judges in such way that all may acknowledge the uprightness of your proceedings.

Respecting the note * that was thrown down at Agra, you have four depositions, and the signatures of two gentlemen, on the subject of its introduction. Moreover, when I requested Mr. Mansel to call the person who saw the note given outside, he

who wrote the body of it—whether Manjees, Vishnu, Nund Lal, or any one else, was employed on the occasion. It is very probable that the writer may be known to only two or three persons in the world, namely—himself, Jotha Ram, and perhaps Deewan Umur Chund. The writing is stiff and unsightly, without anything characteristic, by which it could be identified conclusively, if known means of comparison were at hand.

* No. 31 of Agra Papers. Of this note it may be said, that the testimony it affords was not required to prove that only part of what had been designed was effected on the 4th of June, and that the ruin of the Rawul was aimed at.

* This may allude to insinuations against Rawul Bueere Sai; or to the proposal for a private interview with Lieut.-Col. Speirs and Capt. Thoresby.

† This artful plea, urged repeatedly by the two brothers, appears to have been brought forward with the design of effecting a diversion, and withdrawing attention from the authentication in the handwriting of Jotha Ram; but as noticed to them by the court, the futility of it is obvious. If Jotha Ram attested the document with his own hand, and there is not the slightest ground on which to found a doubt of this fact, it matters not

answered me, "There is nothing at all important in the note; what does it matter? the question is already decided." Now, you have revived the subject, although the four depositions are with you, and there can be no need of further inquiry, since you must have comprehended all relating to it already. But consider the matter again; what can be the use of renewing investigation here, on a point that was decided at Agra? The four depositions* that are with this note contain the evidence regarding it, and there is no call for another examination. Jue Kishn Jemadar brought this note from without, and gave it to Seeta Ram Lala, who handed it to Jutunjee, telling him to have the signature of the gentleman affixed to it, and then put it into the bag. At the time it was given, I called out that Jue Kishn Jemadar had brought it in and passed it, through Seeta Ram Lala, to Jutunjee, and begged the gentleman not to sign it; but, as I was speaking, the note was signed. Upon this I remonstrated, asking the gentleman whence this note without signature could have come, seeing that he had not passed any papers unsigned; and, observing that it was extraordinary they should know which bag it ought to be put into without having read its contents, declared it to be a spurious note, and requested to see what there was in it. I was then told that the note was of no more consequence than a piece of waste paper; to which I replied,—“You, Seeta Ram, took it from Jue Kishn and gave it to Jutunjee, therefore there must be something of moment in it.” And, turning to Mr. Connolly, I asked him to shew it to me. He said, “Why don't you give it to Sungheejee to read? Let him have it, that he may see what it contains.” At last, when this order had been repeated several times, they gave me the note, and I pronounced it to be a document introduced fraudulently among the other papers. The business in which we were engaged was then suspended during four ghurees on account of this note. The gentleman said to me,—“Sungheejee, what is there in the note? It is without name and signature; there is

* These depositions, the originals of which were read in court, are contained in an extract from a diary attached to the trial. They by no means warrant the conclusion which Hookum Chund affects to think they serve to establish. It can hardly be going too far to presume that Hookum Chund has very much distorted facts in the whole account he gives of what passed at Agra, on the subject of this note; or it must be presumed that there is some truth in his assertion of the whole world having conspired against the family; and Hookum Chund must, also, in some measure, have turned his own back upon himself, by concealing at Agra, that his servants saw this note given to Jue Kishn outside the house; by not, at any time, calling for the examination of those men, and in first stating that he objected to the note when it was tendered for attestation, though he afterwards asserts, in his address, attached to his preliminary examination, that he challenged the act of throwing it down upon the table.

nothing in it; the note is of no sort of importance. Why do you shew so much anxiety about it?” I answered,—“Jue Kishn has gone out twice since the usual search of persons took place, and he brought in this paper.” The gentleman then told me to put upon paper what I wished to say, and he caused the depositions of Jutunjee, Seeta Ram, and Chutoor Bhooj to be recorded; desiring Jue Kishn, likewise, to depose as to the business that took him out of the room. When Mr. Mansel heard of the dispute, he came over from the Udalut Court, and joined the party: afterwards, on learning the nature of the altercation, he said,—“This person (Mewa Ram) who has been sitting here on my account, a goomashu of Muni Ram Seth, by caste a Khutree, is a conscientious, honest man; and addressing him, he desired him to depose truly, in the fear of God, whether Jue Kishn had gone out, and if Seeta Ram had drunk water at the door-way of the room. This person did as desired;† after which, both gentlemen affixed their signatures to the several depositions, four in number, and told me the matter was brought to a conclusion; the four depositions would be attached to the note, and the point might be considered as one settled. I observed that great forbearance had been shown, and that if such an affair had occurred before any other person, he would have sent the offenders to jail. The gentleman replied,—now, let the subject rest; every thing concerning it is recorded. On that day, also, the papers taken out of the bag that was opened, were all of dates six and seven years anterior to 1892,—not the smallest note of the latter period was found among them; therefore, as the bag was fastened up when first placed upon the table, how is it possible that this note could have been there?‡ All that was written is with you, and you can refer to the documents. During the examination of the papers at Agra, it was usual to cause the persons of Jutunjee, Seeta Ram, Chutoor Bhooj and Jue Kishn Jemadar, to be searched on their arrival in the morning, and the mookhtar of Mr. Mansel, Khuleefa Daood, was the person who searched them. After this no one was to go out, and none of them ever broke through this rule; but on the day that the affair in question took place, several of my servants,§ who were sitting outside, saw Jue Kishn take this

† The deposition of this person, Mewa Ram, is directly at variance with the statement of Hookum Chund, in setting forth that the latter made his objection to the note when it had been attested and inspected, and there was doubt expressed regarding its date.

‡ Vide extract from diary in Appendix for the explanation.

§ Why was not this circumstance brought to the knowledge of Messrs. Mansel and Connolly at Agra, that the servants might be examined? Why are these men not now named, and why have they not been summoned for examination on the trial?

note from a man attached to Seeta Ramjee. Again, when I asked Sahibs Mansel and Conolly why they preserved the note, they answered, that there was nothing in it; every thing regarding it was settled, and they would attest the four depositions as evidence on the subject; therefore, I need not render myself uneasy about it, but that they had not the option to put it aside. The whole would go to the Bura Sahib, who could be at no loss to understand the matter; therefore, there was no occasion for my entertaining any apprehension touching the note; and that if I had not exhibited so much anxiety concerning it, they should have deemed it of no importance whatever. I answered,—you* may think it an unimportant paper, but those who threw it in will certainly make a great deal of it; to which they said—it is not, really, of any value, but it must go with the other papers, so think no more about it. At the same time they desired that no one would leave the room again.

We were perfectly ignorant of the affair in question, and were living careless and confident in our innocence. But the Sahib-log will assuredly distinguish the generous milk of truth from the aqueous fluid of falsehood. Such a case as this we have never known before! for, from beginning to end, the scheme by which we have been ensnared is upheld entirely with the aid of falsehood and forgery, and you are unable to reach its true soundings. If you do not listen to the one side, as well as the other, it will be impossible to come to a just decision. You are acquainted with the Bengalees, and know that they are full of fraud and cunning, but in the fabrication of this complex net of deception they have been beaten hollow. It must be well known to you that every arrangement has been made on one side, and that there is no one to speak in our favor. Courts of justice, in imitation of the attributes of Purmeshur, should act conscientiously and favor no party—deeming both sides on an equality. But this whole assembly, as you see, is composed of *his* adherents, and those in *his* favor. We were residing afar off at that period, to which circumstance you attend not when it is urged by us. The Bura Sahib (Lieut.-Col. Speirs), who is now present, has not been here long enough to be thoroughly acquainted with the real state of matters, but you (Capt. Thoresby), being fully apprised of every thing, from having during many months seen and taken part in all that has been going on, are specially bound to see that done which shall be consonant with justice, and by which you may acquire a

great and good name. The highest confidence is reposed in you, because it is believed that you will not act unjustly; as yet, however, our evil destiny has prevailed, and you have made no progress in the adjustment of the question. Justice is even balanced—resembling in this respect the two ears of a Tazee horse. Reflect, that in this assembly there is not an individual to speak in our favor; we have only the Bura Sahib, present, and you; and whatever you may do will obtain sanction. We make our representations, according to the best of our abilities, to you, for to whom else should we address them? but we are unable from anxiety of mind to collect our faculties, in consequence of our imprisonment, though we trust and hope that you will do us justice. There is enmity between the minister and us; nevertheless, in a question of justice you can make no distinction on any score. Consider well that all will speak in *his* behalf, and that you should act on our account. But what necessity can there be for our saying anything, as you know all? The decision rests entirely with your views and feelings.

If you really wish to investigate the matter before you, then attend to our words, that the full blaze of light may be apparent to you.† Up to this point I know not if you heed what is said by us; yet if you will give ear to our clear and simple explanations, in the same manner that you hear what he says, the thing will become evident to you. Should it be fact, that there is no point on which you are not already informed, then indeed we speak in vain. Still we omit not to mention what ought to be revealed, lest you hereafter ask—how and when such and such explanations were offered by us. The matter now rests entirely with you, and in no way concerns us; you cannot but understand; wherefore, if you prefer to disregard our suggestions, at all events do us justice; as we are enthralled without being in fault, act so that our release may be effected. You are looking for the lost camel in a waterpot, when the animal should be sought for in a very different place.

With reference to the four letters (the four Agra letters ascribed to Gyan Chund), I have to remark that they were united, but you separated them—singling out one from the rest; all four are of the same day, and they were put up together. There are five letters in the same handwriting; examine them—Gyan Chund is not connected with them. During the period I resided at Agra, no letter from Gyanjee ever came, that I am aware of, and if, to suit your purpose, you choose to ascribe those to him, you know best. There must

* Though there is no good ground for doubting the authenticity of the note in question, yet neither that nor any other single document could be fairly considered as conclusive in itself, against Hoohum Chund and Jotha Ram, or either of them.

† The whole of this paragraph purports the conveyance of insinuations against Rawul Buere Sal, as the real author of the outrages of the 4th of June.

des of papers in his handwriting, with which you can compare them. How is it possible that Gyan Chund, could have written to Mangeea certain inappropriate passages contained in the fifth letter, (No. 9 of Deosa papers) which is in the same handwriting? All, however, may be ascertained by strict investigation. Moreover, these four letters were written two months after the events of the 4th of June, as you may gather from various sources. When the said four letters arrived, I was very ill, I did not read them through, and never wrote a word in answer, seeing that their contents were altogether false and unworthy of notice, as you may determine if you will make inquiry. But in place of making adequate searching investigation, you rest upon groundless accusations; whereas in the high offices you hold, it is incumbent upon you that you exert yourselves to clear up every thing. We are altogether ignorant of all concerning these letters; but you can ask Mangeea, from whom they came to me, who wrote them; indeed he has told you all about them. They concern not us in the least, and you are requested to make all possible inquiry regarding them.

There is a passage in one of the letters (No. 17, dated the 17th May 1835) concerning the embankment of a stream, the meaning of which has been asked:—he (the writer Mangeea) heard that Rawuljee, having determined on damming some stream, had caused the propitious hour for commencing work to be fixed, and sent the battalion bildars to accomplish what was in view,—and he wrote to that effect. Conolly Sahib at Agra put this question to me, and I then answered that the writer had forwarded to Agra city rumours which had been written to him from Jeypoor. Examine the passage again; there is nothing more meant than appears upon the face of it; and is it not fearful to think that plain obvious sentences can be misinterpreted and deemed sinister?

In another letter (No. 39, also dated 17th May 1835) is written that the Brahmuns say the fifth month is propitious; in this month, therefore, all will be accomplished. The following is the interpretation of this passage:—all the people of Hindoosthan consult Brahmuns respecting the peculiar influence of days and months, and these make answer that certain days and months are favourable or otherwise; they also say to those who question them, give alms or perform devotions; and tell them, that the next month will be accomplished, and the person will obtain a situation or service to suit him.† In this man-

ner they give various answers to those by whom they are consulted, adapted to their own views and interests. All are aware of this custom and all practise it: there is nothing hidden or secret in it; that such allusions should excite speculation; and it is a fearful thing that so much importance should be attached to letters containing such matters, as that they should be considered worthy of serious inquiry.

The Bura Sahib, both at Ulwur and at this place, questioned me as to my reason for addressing petitions to the Governor General,‡ and you have made a great deal of this matter, and are displeased; but in doing so, what crime has been committed? We were in distress: nobody listened to our complaints; the snare of our enemies had fallen upon us; you were acting just as those opposed to us prompted, and we were wailing and lamenting aloud without being heard. At last, since no one else would pay attention to us, we petitioned his Lordship. Now, you say that the petitions have not been heeded, and have neither reached the Sudur nor his Lordship. How can we help it if they have not? We have no person there to aid our cause; we only know that we represented our grievances, although no tidings of our situation may have been received in any way. All our servants are in confinement, even those who ventured to pass our way were consigned to prison. Such oppression has never been witnessed by me in the course of the sixty years of my life! and yet we were living under British protection. Still if you will hear both sides with impartiality, all will be well with us. Do you strike and forbid the utterance of complaints? We are helpless, and have only Purmeshur and you to protect us. You permit not our situation to become known to his Lordship, and you listen not to us yourselves; all our servants are in confinement, and those who are about us cannot go abroad to see any one: no tidings can be conveyed to our families respecting our well or ill being, whether we are dead or living. What enormous crime have we committed that all this should be? At whose door do you wish to lay the misdeeds of others? Purmeshur has raised you to offices of trust and power, in order that you should dispense justice impartially. To defraud no man of his right, and to do justice to all indiscriminately; these are two cardinal virtues; and we are but calling over and over again for justice—strict, and impartial. Should we name witnesses to any point, they would be

out for a better place than that of confidential secretary in the family of the Sunghes?

‡ The question is not why did you petition the British Government yourselves? but that there have been papers found tending to show that you have addressed to Government documents full of misrepresentations and calumnies in the names of others: can you and will you offer any explanations as to this matter?

* Papers in the handwriting of Gyan Chund were found in the bag of documents belonging to the father, Deewan Umur Chund, and were shown in court with other specimens of his chirography.

† Then, what situation, what service would have suited Jotha Ram? or was Mangeea looking

seized and confined; what disinterested persons, then, would subject themselves to treatment worse than death by giving testimony in our favour? It is thus entirely at your option to do us justice, or the reverse.

In the course of petitioning his Lordship, sundry details of transactions were given, of which a great deal has been made. There is really nothing in this—nothing whatever, which can be fairly magnified into importance, or considered to induce imputation of any sort. We are in your power, and you can dispose of us as you please; but doubtless you will act according to the dictates of justice, and we represent to you all that occurs to us, for we are in great trouble.

At the time that I and my brother waited upon the Bura Sahib at Jeypoor, he said to us,—Sungheejee, do you go to Agra, and Jotha Ram will remain fifteen days at Deosa before going further, as there are inquiries to make of him. He also said,—you must abstain from writing, and whatever necessities you may require take with you, leaving the rest of your property here. I will have it all forwarded hereafter; take as much cash as will suffice for current expenses. We replied, that we would act in all things as desired. The same night, a moonshee of the Bura Sahib came to us and told us to write a list of articles we intended to take away.* Upon which we put down tents, wearing apparel, and twenty thousand rupees, ten for Jotha Ram and ten for me. After the list had been prepared by the moonshee, it seemed to us that we could not take away more things than had been entered, without incurring censure for practising deception; wherefore, we caused a cart, laden with Ushrupees and uncoined gold, to be kept here, intending to make the Bura Sahib acquainted with the circumstance. Subsequently, a serious tumult was occasioned by Nagus, Sipahes and others, and in the midst of this disturbance we told the cart-driver, who was standing near us, to remain behind—that notice would be given. When we were gone, the driver, alarmed at the disturbance, went to his own house, and the cart thus left was taken to Rawuljee. The Ushrupees also which came from

Muthura should be forthcoming; ~~through~~ through Major Godby a letter; detailing how this property had been quitted, in conformity with instructions we had received, when we might have brought it away easily enough, had we been so inclined; and averring that we were resolved to adhere to the directions given, so as to leave no cause for future reprehension. An answer from the Bura Sahib was received, in which was specified that we should recover our property—no one else could keep it. Both cash and hoondees belonging to us are in existence; but we are told that the bankers are required to return the amount of the latter, and that the Soodi 2d of Srawun has been agreed to by both parties as the day of settlement. Let this negotiation be stopped, and take payment only of sums that may be proved to be due by us to the Raj. Why should he (the Rawul) possess himself of our property† in this irregular way?—So long as the Bura Sahib refused concurrence, he (the Rawul) said nothing, but now I hear that the acquiescence of the Bura Sahib has been obtained: this, however, I doubt, as I do not think he would give his sanction to the measure, after having written in the manner stated; besides telling us here that all our property would be preserved, and we might be easy on that score—a chuprasee‡ should remain in charge. Oblige us by sending him (the Rawul) explicit instructions that he is not to require the bankers to refund the cash paid for these hoondees (about eight lacs.) Moreover, the property in gold and the hoondees are in your trust, for we left the whole behind by your orders; and should you recall your word in this instance, how can it be expected that the confidence of any one should be obtained hereafter.§ Take all this into consideration, therefore, and direct him not to ask payment of the bankers. You are our patron and master, and under the shadow of your protection are we living. We have come here at your desire, and are ready to go elsewhere at your bidding. Our evil destiny has brought us into our present misfortunes; but you have it in your power to assist us, and all we have to say must be addressed to you. That which has been said or promised by you is not set at naught, as is well known: send him word, therefore, that he is not to take our rupees, and direct the Surrafi not to give the money without your authority; and, in this matter, oblige us by informing us of your intentions. We are much distressed from the want of cash for daily expenditure. You have done and will do all for us! If you inquire you will find that, at a former period when he

† It is judged to be public property.

‡ A chuprasee did remain at the Pursuram Mundur.

§ All the transactions connected with the gold and the hoondees were of a clandestine character; and unknown as well as unauthorized.

* The two brothers were requested to take with them what was requisite for their convenience and comfort, and to deposit the rest of their property in the Pursuram Mundur, situate between Jeypoor and Amber, where they were residing, putting it all under lock-and-key, and seal; but this injunction was disregarded, and the cart upon which was gold to the value of Rs. 1,75,000 was sent clandestinely into the city, where it was seized. The Ushrupees, amounting to about 8,000 mohurs, were brought back by the men under whose charge they had been despatched, by the brothers, to Muthura, upon camels; because they said they did not know how the property was to be disposed of at Muthura. In the reply given to Hookum Chaud on the subject of all this property, he was told that, with reference to the way in which it had been seized, it could not be given up to any one without full inquiry.

went to his home, the whole of his property was forwarded to Samod.

When they say that a note was found in the house of a Meenee, the truth is, that they forged the document, and now declare that the few words written above are in the hand of Jotha Ram. If this be doubted, let them shew in whose handwriting is the remainder of the note. Observe their audacity!—the utmost precaution was used on the part of the British Government, so that a letter could not reach him without permission. A dufadar and two sipahees remained near at hand, day and night, and outside was a chuprasee always in attendance, besides which there were on all sides sentries of Rawuljee and the look out kept by the British Sirkar, with the watch of a general nature, in which hundreds were engaged; yet, notwithstanding all that, they have got up an accusation of this nature! Remark the great daring of those who could, under such circumstances, manufacture and cast such a net! But you have taken the depositions of all those who were on duty, and remained present, by day and night, and are aware that a risalu and a company were at all times at Deosa,—that the greatest possible precautions were adopted with respect to reading and writing, and that Thakoor Chand Singh arranged for preserving a strict look-out on all sides. Consider well all these points. The British Government is just, and will do justice; and you, who are appointed to investigate in accordance with justice, will clear up and decide every thing satisfactorily.

You, Sir, (Lieut. Col. Speirs) will have been selected for this duty, and sent here, on account of the ability and intelligence, and skill in the decision of judicial matters, for which you are known: do justice, therefore, we pray you, in such a way that the whole world may acknowledge that you have been strictly just. We can do no more than supplicate, with you does it rest to act; be generous, therefore, in the performance of your duty. Besides you there is no one to whom we can appeal: you are wise and intelligent, and we are defenceless and without a protector.

How often shall I pray of you, gentlemen, that you will decide and act according to the essence of justice. You are everything to us; we have made and are now making our representations to you in various forms—praying you to bring to issue and elucidate every thing, for we are involved in great difficulties and troubles. To the members of the Court may it be said, that it is fitting what they say should be spoken with due deference to the principles of true and substantial justice: but this matter rests with them.

The address of Jotha Ram, which is not published, is described as a long, prosy,

tautological, and saporiferous production; barren of point and propriety. Judging from the conduct of the prisoners during the trial, and the character of these compositions, Hookum Chund appeared the most able man of the two brothers.

Observations on the Trial of Hookum Chund, Jotha Ram, and Futih Lal.

Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram commenced their loose attacks upon the character and independence of the court before which they were arraigned very early in the trial, and continued them at intervals to the last; but at no time was there a calm reasonable remonstrance or protest made by either of them, relative to the competence of the tribunal, or any one of its members, to judge their case fairly and impartially, upon its real merits; much less were any tangible or substantial grounds offered by them, in proof of their reiterated assertions that it could not be expected they should have a fair trial. The tone of their remarks with the language conveying them, and the demeanour of the two prisoners, were often uselessly indecorous and offensive, as if the object aimed at were merely to annoy and irritate, without the slightest reference to fitness or propriety; but this apparent recklessness may be referred to a predetermination so to deport themselves as to produce the impression that their present arraignment need not be viewed as a final measure, which is to decide with respect to their guilt or innocence; an inference which the whole course of their conduct throughout the trial, including the style of their written addresses, serves abundantly to confirm.

In the face of all the evidence of their guilt which has come to light, none of the principal conspirators in the plot that was developed on the 4th of June 1835, appear to have hoped for the possible contingency of an acquittal on grounds of equity, if tried, near the scene of the perpetration of their designs, by intelligent and efficient judges: hence they would seem to have adopted openly the plan of setting their own Government at defiance; of putting forth the most atrocious calumnies, unsupported by every thing but bare assertion; defaming or casting insinuations upon the character, conduct, or motives of all those connected in any way with the proceedings instituted against them; and averring the impossibility of their meeting with justice here, because *he* (the Rawul) is their bitter enemy, and all persons are either in his favour or else fear him: to which is frequently added, or insinuated in language not to be misunderstood, that *he himself* was the real author of the crimes of which they are accused through his machinations and at his instigation.

Thus the course that was originally de-

signed to further the objects of the conspiracy, and was at first conducted furtively, has been followed up and extended to suit the altered circumstances of the conspirators' situations, so that it may be rendered available to the only mode of defence, of which it would appear they deem their cause susceptible; and it is sufficiently obvious that the actuating motive now is that of embarrassing, and if practicable misleading by their various misrepresentations, other authorities than those with whom they can come in contact at this place.

It is scarcely necessary to advert here to the constitution of the court appointed for the trial of the Jeypoor prisoners, composed of members selected carefully, with the sole view of securing to those who should be brought before it an impartial investigation; but with reference to the remarks of Hookum Chund concerning the communication made to him by Lieut. Col. Alves and Capt. Thoresby, it may be as well to mention that, at the visit to which he alludes, Hookum Chund was told that he and Futih Lal would be tried by a Panchaet on the charges of which a copy had been furnished to them; that he could have no voice in the appointment of the members of the court, but that the utmost care would be taken to select persons free from bias for the duty; and that such precautions would be observed as might render him and others assured of having a full hearing.

Of the success attending the care bestowed on the formation of the court, some notion may be formed from the circumstance that Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram have not advanced a single weighty objection against any one of the members of it; which, it is legitimate to infer from the general tone of their defence, they would not have failed doing had they possessed the means.

These two prisoners have had the fullest possible hearing, although it may have suited their view to make allegations to the contrary: every thing they said was at least received with outward attention; and explanations on various points, instead of being rejected, were sought for from them. If but little of what fell from them created any impression in their favour, it was because it was out of the nature of things that it should have been otherwise. Their attempts to impose upon and delude, to bluster and intimidate, did certainly fail of effect; but they could hardly have expected to succeed with the court by assuming such a line of defence, and must have had some ulterior object in view from the first.

In order to make the Jeypoor public fully acquainted with the objects contemplated in the formation of the court sitting here, and for the purpose of procuring such

information respecting matters connected with these trials, as those who hadra in their power might be disposed to give; soon after the commencement of proceedings in the trial of Deewan Umur Chund and others, a proclamation was issued, through the Raj, inviting all those who could communicate any thing bearing upon the perpetration of the outrages of the 4th June, to come forward fearlessly, and tell all they knew, either to the raj authorities, before the court that had been convened, or at the British residency, and promising that individuals who could and would give information should be exposed to as little inconvenience as practicable, and that those who made known any points of importance, which could be substantiated, should be handsomely rewarded. This general notification has not as yet been productive of any results of consequence, but the failure cannot be attributed to the influence of counteractive measures on the part of the ruling power, as, admitting the existence of such disposition, it could not possibly be acted upon secretly; the means used would gain publicity, and be bruited forth in all manner of forms and in all directions, very speedily, so as to leave no one here, however indifferent to passing occurrences he might be, ignorant of them. If therefore the Sunghees have produced no efficient evidence on their trial, it has been because the course they judged it expedient to hold admitted not of the production of testimony, but rendered it expedient to keep out of the way, or to prevent from making disclosures, all those who were informed as to the true nature of the correspondence detected, and the circumstances under which it was carried on. Accordingly, Bridhee Chund, son of Hookum Chund; Ubhuc Chund, who was the confidential goomasthu of the latter; Gyan Chund, son of Dewan Umur Chund, and son-in-law of Hookum Chund; Goomanau Kotharo, goomasthu of Deewan Umur Chund, and many others, have absconded, and are not to be found; and from the few among the menial servants of the Sunghees who were taken up and secured from flight by being placed in confinement, scarcely any information can be obtained. Vishnu, the associate of Mangeea Poorohit in his secretarial occupations at Deosa, still refuses to make any disclosures, wherefore he was not produced on the part of the prosecution; and as the prisoners did not choose to call for him on the defence—perhaps, because they had not found means of communicating with and preparing him for examination on their side—he was not summoned before the court at all. Mangees, the chief agent at Deosa in the active correspondence carried on with Jeypoor and Agra, though in a dying state when the trial was pending, held back from saying anything to compromise his former patrons,

beyond that which common sense dictated to him, as be undeniable, since it was self-evident; namely, that he was merely the channel of the communications which took place between his master and others, whose names he would not mention; and he would appear to have entered readily and earnestly into the attempt to put off the authorship of the letters, ascribable on sure grounds to Gyan Chund, upon the daughter of Duya Ram Bhuttacharij, whose name even he did not know.

On the first day of Mangeea's appearance in court, when he was examined upon one of Gyan Chund's letters, and was checked by Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram for having so far forgotten himself as to give two direct answers to questions proposed to him, he seems to have had no notion that the daughter of Duya Ram Bhuttacharij was selected to be the author of some of the letters written at Jeypoor; and the belief that information on this point was conveyed to him from the court, or perhaps from Hookum Chund through one of his servants, is irresistible. In consequence of the precarious state of his health, Mangeea had been sojourning, for about two months previous to the trial of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, without the city, in an out-house close to the residency garden; where he had the benefits of breathing a purer atmosphere, and being prescribed for by the surgeon who performs the medical duties of the agency. His person was free; he had his own attendants and friends about him, and was merely under common surveillance. From the foregoing explanation of his exact situation, it may be judged there would be little difficulty in making a communication to him. This unfortunate man breathed his last on the day of the termination of proceedings relative to his former patrons.

The testimony of the witnesses who have been at Deosa serves to establish the facts that Jotha Ram was looked after at that place while residing in tents; that the use of writing materials was prohibited to him, and that letters were not taken to him direct for perusal: but, situated as he is represented to have been, with all the facilities requisite for carrying on a clandestine correspondence through his confidential servants;* even on the supposition that all those who were on duty at his tent always adhered closely to the instructions given, the plea that he was entirely ignorant of the active communication carried on upon his account, set up by him and his brother, and persevered in, despite the evidence to the contrary of that unwilling witness Mangeea, is futile in the extreme, when considered with reference to the nature of the correspondence that was

in progress, and the manifest proofs most of the letters afford, that, on all points of the least importance, Jotha Ram was, virtually, either the person addressed at Deosa, or the source of the communication made thence.

With respect to his having never written with his own hand, it is clear from various passages in the Deosa and Agra letters, which can hardly be false witnesses, that Jotha Ram did occasionally pen a line or two; and from a remark made by Mangeea in letter No. 33, (dated 2d July 1835,) it may be inferred, that he was prevented from more frequently putting pen to paper by the apprehension that—"the existence of his Honor's handwriting" (upon documents of a political and criminal tendency should have been added) "might induce danger." It is, therefore, unnecessary to speculate upon the opportunities which were sought for the performance, in private, of a work of a few moments duration only, whether circumstances occasionally permitted the accomplishment of it in the large sitting tent; or if the place appropriated to meals, which was fenced in by cloth walls; or the other spot, also surrounded by walls, in the opening of which a purdu or sheet was suspended when Jotha Ram went there, offered greater facilities for the purpose. The fact of documents having been verified, once or oftener, by the exhibition of the well known identical handwriting, rests on evidence that, under the circumstances of the case, cannot admit of cavil, though it might have been met fairly by the brothers, had they judged it expedient to enter, *bonâ fide*, into explanations concerning the correspondence which was adduced in proof of their guilt. There is indeed nothing substantial advanced in support of Jotha Ram's denial of the authenticity of the note discovered among the papers of Deewan Umur Chund, whilst the corroborative evidence to the handwriting of the superscribed lines, furnished by the style and contents of the document; the circumstances under which it was brought to light; the allusion to a note of the nature of this received from his Honor by Dadajee (father), in letter of Gyan Chund, No. 4 of Agra papers (which passed through Deosa, as has been acknowledged, directly, both by Hookum Chund and Mangeea); and the general tone and tenor of many of the letters laid before the court, affords strong and convincing arguments for the correctness of its ascription to the individual whose peculiar handwriting it bears. It may be said to be impossible to disbelieve or doubt that Jotha Ram is the author of the paper in question, without an exertion of credulity in favour of his natural denial of all knowledge of it, which would greatly violate common sense and reason.

* It should be borne in mind that the sentries in his tent were ignorant of the language in which he and his servants usually conversed.

Of the Agra papers, Nos. 27 and 31—it may be remarked respecting the former, that the internal evidence to be found in its contents—the circumstance of its having remained with Hookum Chund the writer, and having been subsequently brought forward by him in vindication of the innocence of himself and his brother—the affirmation of Mangeea that no letter was forwarded to Agra after the 4th of June, previously to No. 19, in which a reason for not having written before is given—all serve to show clearly that this was originally a false letter, composed for purposes of deception, and that the pretended quotation in the first part of it is a counterfeit without a prototype. The validity of note, No. 31, as a paper in the possession of Hookum Chund, does not appear to be essentially disturbed by his headlong assertions regarding it, though it is unfortunate that the accidental omission to stamp it with initials at the moment it was extracted from the bag with other papers, offered the semblance of an opening to call in question its real character and tendency.

Scarcely the shadow of a doubt can exist with respect to Gyan Chund being the author of the five letters ascribed to him in these proceedings; the very passages in the letter that remained at Deosa and was found there, referred to by Hookum Chund in his defence as inappropriate for Gyan Chund to write to Mangeea, tend strongly to shew that the former was the writer of this letter; for the wife of Gyan Chund is a daughter of Hookum Chund, and, in consequence, sentiments and observations were inserted on her account; that is, the letter was written for both son-in-law and daughter, agreeably to a style and mode of communication by no means infrequent. The most remarkable passage referrible to the lady is the following—"You have written regarding Pooskurjee (a place of pilgrimage near Ajmere); now, trusting in you, I remain here, otherwise I should deprecate a further residence at this place, for I cannot bear to hear from every one upbraiding and reproachful words." The above was written many weeks after Deewan Umur Chund and others had been confined, and it is more than singular to find the only member of the Sunghes family then at Jeypoor, complaining that she is reproached and upbraided in the house of the Deewan and his son.

The proposition of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram that they should have a private conference with the two political officers who attended the court, was rather an extraordinary one; but it is probable that this proposal should be referred to the obvious design of the two brothers to create impressions out of court; at least, no motive partaking less of criminality can well be assigned to the proceeding.

The written addresses of Hookum Chund

and Jotha Ram bear evident marks of having been composed for effect elsewhere than at Jeypoor. Both abound in misrepresentations, some of which are entirely groundless and others consist of distorted facts; and in both are seen similar efforts to attribute their situation as prisoners, accused of high crimes, solely to the enmity of their so designated implacable foe, Rawul Bueree Sal, whose part in their accusation has been, in reality, of a very unsubstantial nature indeed. Jotha Ram charges the Rawul, directly, with being the author of the crimes committed on the 4th of June 1835, but the other, somewhat more warily, confines himself in general to innuendoes or broader insinuations; both however aim at the same point, that of obtaining their own acquittal, eventually, by creating doubts respecting the honour and good faith of the Rawul. Of Hookum Chund's paper it may be said, that it is somewhat more relevant as a defence than the other; but it has identified the defendant's case so completely with that of his brother, as to make it clear that he considered his own conviction to depend in all points upon the same proofs.

Futih Lal spoke but few words during the whole course of the trial, and comported himself with the utmost decorum throughout. Considering how he was situated, and with reference to his youth, (he may be 18 or 19 years old) the penalty awarded to him may be deemed adequate to his offences; since there are no satisfactory data from which a conclusive judgment can be formed that he was ever fully cognizant of the real character of the events at Jeypoor of the 4th of June; or that he did not gain information on that head, after the plot had been put in execution. And with respect to Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, the evidence appears to be so irrefragably strong, so indubitably convincing in a far superior degree to any which could possibly have been adduced in the case dependant upon oral testimony alone, that with reference to the true ends of justice it would be difficult to call in question the propriety of the decision of the court. The contents of letters 17 and 39 of Agra papers, both dated the 17th May 1835, and No. 4 of the same series, tend so strongly to establish their guilt, that, had no other letters been found at Agra, and none at Deosa, these might have been deemed sufficient to produce conviction; and it appears to be an obvious inference, to refer Hookum Chund's unnecessary explanation of the current meaning of two passages in Nos. 17 and 39, to his consciousness of their criminal nature when correctly interpreted.

The singular and revolting feature in the late conspiracy of Jeypoor, is, that the scheme was planned to engage the co-operation of the British power on the side of

the conspirators, and that matters were specially conducted with a view to the attainment of that object; including even an attack upon the political officers and subjects of that government who were at Jeypoor, an occurrence which was intended to excite indignation and exasperation against the minister. Happily for the ends of justice and the discouragement of similar atrocious attempts at deception, so much light has been shed upon the plans and motives of the criminals, by a course of patient investigation, that subsequently to their first temporary and imperfect, though melancholy success, they have been baffled in all their efforts, and their designs have been completely exposed.

(To be continued.)

ASSAMESE TEA.

A small quantity of tea (of the green species, from indigenous seed), prepared at Suddya in Assam, by the Chinese tea-planters brought round by Mr. Gordon, has arrived at Calcutta, and has been pronounced of good quality by so high an authority as Lord Auckland himself. As this tea was prepared from leaves gathered out of season—dressed according to the process used for *black* tea, and with a very imperfect apparatus—and as it was tried before it had time to mellow, there is every reason to expect that, when prepared under more favourable circumstances, the indigenous tea of Assam will prove a really valuable product.—*Courier*, Nov. 21.

INTERNAL STEAM COMMUNICATION.

When a government enters heart and soul upon a career of improvement, it is singular to observe how the work of benevolence appears to grow; how new wants arise, and at the same time new facilities are unexpectedly opened for the supply of them. Lord William Bentinck gave us the benefit of river-steamers. The success of the enterprise has been unprecedented. At the present moment, four vessels, in active employment between Calcutta and Allahabad, cannot receive and convey half the traffic which is crowded into them. No sooner is a vessel advertised to start from Calcutta, than she is full; more than half the applicants for freight are disappointed. It is already found that double the present number of steamers must be laid on this line of communication to keep pace with the wants of the country. The multiplication of steamers brings into prominent view our present resources for the supply of coal, and it is discovered to be impossible to depend on the single source from whence it is now drawn, for an article which has attained a national importance; and hence the appointment of a com-

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mittee, to ascertain what mines may be worked in other places with advantage. The discoveries which are expected from the committee will not only serve to keep down the price in the metropolis, but will furnish this important article at a more reasonable rate on the line of communication. The cheapening of this great element of steam navigation will again lead to a reduction in the charge for freight, and this will bring on a demand for more steamers, till at length the internal carrying trade of these provinces is conducted, perhaps exclusively, on the modern system of steam navigation. The search for coal leads in its turn to an enquiry for iron, and to the means by which these two most precious minerals in this golden age of iron may be brought to contribute to the improvement of the country, and to render us in a measure independent of machinery from England. Thus, link by link, the chain of improvement in India advances to its completion.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 5.

MR. CURNIN'S FUND.

The letter of Mr. Curnin to the Court of Directors, when in England, and the documents connected therewith, on the subject of his proposed fund, which he has printed in a pamphlet for distribution amongst the Indian army, are re-published at great length, in the Calcutta papers. The *Courier*, having previously remarked that the Home Authorities, but more especially the Board of Control, had received Mr. Curnin coldly, and his plan unfavourably, modified this remark, a day or two after, by stating:—"We understand, the Deputy Chairman assured Mr. Curnin, when he was on the point of leaving England, that his letter had produced a very favourable impression on the court, and that if the army still wished the adoption of the plan, its being again referred by the Government of India would secure its final adoption;" adding:—"The plan has been tested by the best actuaries in England, and admitted by them to be based on correct calculations. Upon what grounds the plan has been rejected we have not yet been able to discover."

NATIVE LITERATURE IN TENASSERIM.

Maung Shoay Doon, the head native officer in the revenue department at Moulmien, has published a "Journal of a visit to Calcutta in 1835," with Mr. Blundell, the *Woongyee* (as he calls him) of the provinces of Tenasserim, &c. The journal is published with an English translation. It is a plain account of the things he saw in the City of Palaces, written in as simple language as could be expected from an Asiatic, whose wonder was very naturally excited by the prodigious contrast between

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the state of the arts and commerce in the capital of British India and the rude state of things in his own country. His enquiries about the wealth of our merchants and of our shops and bazaars were evidently answered with a little exaggeration, in order to increase the pleasures of surprise.—*Cour. Nov. 15.*

THE BALLYGUNGE TANK CASE.

A conviction by Mr. J. H. Patton, magistrate of the Zillah court of the twenty-four Pergunnahs, of Mr. Jas. Pattle, of the civil service, for interdicting access to a tank at Ballygunge, heretofore the public resort of the neighbourhood for supply of water, has been the subject of much discussion. Mr. Pattle obtained a rule *nisi*, to remove the conviction by *certiorari* into the supreme court, but on moving to make the rule absolute, the court (Mr. Justice Grant dissenting), on the 30th November, discharged the rule, the Chief Justice observing: "The court has no jurisdiction to remove the convictions of magistrates of Zillahs made on British subjects, but under the 53d Geo. III. c. 155. The affidavit denies that the conviction is under this act, and states it to be under certain Regulations of the Bengal government. We have no power to issue the writ of *certiorari*, and have no means of quashing the conviction were it returned into court. The magistrate may have acted illegally, and without authority—he may be responsible on the criminal side of the court; but we can do nothing in the present proceeding."

The *Englishman* states: "The case in which Mr. Pattle and Baboo Gobindpersaud Bose were defendants has ended in the opening of the tank at Ballygunge, as nearly 400 persons (neighbours) collected together with thillias and lotas, and awaited the news from the Cutcherry to force their way to the tank. We were surprised at the baboo's appearing in a case the facts of which were entirely opposed to the commands of the shastras. A Hindoo considers the digging and appropriation of a tank for the thirsty, the traveller, and the poor, one of the most charitable and meritorious acts, held in high estimation by his deities; as a Mahomedan supposes the erection of a mosque one of the surest sources of salvation."

In our last vol. p. 257, it will be seen that the question has been referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

It may possibly be a matter of some interest to notice the state of the native newspapers at the close of the first year after the establishment of the liberty of

the press in this country. From very careful observation, we are led to the conclusion that this important event has exerted no discernible influence on the journals published in the native languages. Some of the older papers have recently paid the debt of nature. The *Koumudee*, established by Ram Mohun Roy, which had long been in a very precarious state, has ceased to exist. The *Timir-nasuk*, or 'Destroyer of darkness,' a paper coeval with the establishment of the native press, has also become defunct. It seldom or ever aspired to the honour of an editorial article, and the original intelligence which it sometimes ventured to give, was addressed rather to the credulity than to the intellect of its readers. The *Bungudoot* still appears, but its "messenger" brings little intelligence worth attending to. It seldom contains a leading article, and is too frequently filled exclusively with extracts. It seems to exist simply because death and extinction are in all cases disagreeable. As a set-off against these defunct or dying papers, we have the *Prubhakur* and the *Prubodh Chundrodoy*, both of which have been recently established. They discuss subjects interesting to the native community with much spirit. They are rising papers, and possess considerable merit. At Loodiana also, a Persian paper has been established, under the auspices of the American missionaries, and within the last fortnight we have had the pleasure of receiving a new paper just brought into existence at that great mart of Hindoo superstition, Gaya. The liberty of unlicensed printing, which is now for the first time in India granted with legal sanctions, has not therefore, as it would appear, had the effect of stimulating the native press in any very perceptible degree; and we argue that the very slow and discouraging progress of native newspapers, during the preceding eighteen years, has not arisen from the restrictions hitherto imposed by government on the press, but from the want of an adequate spirit of enquiry in the native community. We hope the new rates of postage, for which we are now looking with anxiety, will wear a propitious aspect towards the native press. We can most solemnly assure the executive government that there is no fear, for twenty years to come, that any native journal will either set the Ganges on fire, or make an Editor's fortune.—*Friend of India, Jan. 5.*

NATIVE MATRIMONIAL CASES.

In the Fouzdarry, Zillah Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Allipore, on the 9th Dec., Bholanauth, a lad of about eight years of age, applied by petition for the assistance of the magistrate to obtain possession of his lawful wife, of four years of age, and

verbally informed the court that he was put to great inconvenience for the want of her company, and that her absence caused him great anxiety and uneasiness of mind. The magistrate told him that he did not see the necessity of interfering in such a serious matter, and that, according to the Regulations, neither he nor his wife were of competent age to be subject to the court; whereupon, Bhoolanath turned round, and with great impudence demanded to know what course was to be pursued in such a case. The magistrate told him to go home and ask his parents.

At the same court, on the 5th Nov. Oomda Bebee, a girl of about seven or eight years of age, complained of cruel treatment of her second husband; she produced severe marks of violence, and the poor little creature altogether excited pity. The magistrate put her in charge of a peon with a purwaua to the darogah and sergeant of Ballygunge to protect her from future violence, and after enquiries to hand up her husband for trial.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE NURBUDDA.

We recently announced the discovery of a bed of coal near Gurravara, which we urged should be made available for the navigation of the Ganges, by the construction of a railroad under the Vindhya hills to Mirzapoor, a project which a citizen of New York or a member of the Stock Exchange would at a glance subscribe his money to, but which the government of India regard as the suggestion of a heated imagination or the impracticable scheme of an ill-directed mind. The presence of the coal thus discovered removes one great objection to the introduction of steam power on the Nurbudda, and thus the principal means of maintaining a constant communication open on two of the largest arteries of the country, if we may so use the word, the Ganges and the Nurbudda, are placed in our hands, and we only require a little of that labour which nature wisely requires of man, to fashion them to our purposes. We need not dilate on the effect the full working out of this design would produce, or consider what a change had been brought about in the state of the country, had it and the other projects we have seen proposed of late years, been accomplished. The mere mention of them would indeed afford a melancholy contrast between the ardour and activity of individuals, and the apathy, not to say opposition, of Government. The most prominent of these plans had for their object the formation of an uninterrupted communication, which would have encircled the whole of Central India. From Calcutta to Agra, the Ganges and Jumna offered an open and easy passage; the

junction of the latter river with the Sutlege, by means of a canal, would have rendered the line of communication unbroken to the most northern part of our dominions; the opening of the Sutlege and the Indus would have brought us to Bombay, and the construction of a good road (and why not a railroad?) from the latter to Calcutta would have completed a route, which would circumscribe the best portion of India, while the opening of the Nurbudda, and the formation of a road to Agra, would offer an opening through the centre of the circle we have described. All these projects have, however, been either tried and abandoned or totally neglected.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 19.

FUTURE RELIGION OF THE HINDOOS.

The present Hindoo society may be classified in the following order, *viz.* First, those who are sincerely the followers of idolatry, which class comprises the mass of the people. Secondly, those who have discovered its follies and absurdities, but have not courage to declare their heretical opinions in the assemblies of the orthodox,—a class which comprehends many among the middling and higher ranks. Thirdly, those who have discovered the follies and absurdities of idolatry, and adopting the Vedant shastra, freely declare their opinion, but in practice conform to the established custom, and allow idols to be worshipped in their families. Fourthly, those who have entirely abandoned idols and superstition, but in consequence of parental control and family influence, cannot declare their sentiments nor act according to their belief; this class comprises most of the rising generation, who are now being educated in our public schools. Fifthly, those who have entirely separated themselves from the Hindoo society and embraced the Christian faith; of these there are but few, particularly among those of any influence or consideration. Sixthly and lastly, those who have abandoned all religion, and are the followers of reason; these generally believe in the existence of one God, but disbelieving all revelation, follow a code of morality formed by themselves. The individuals of this class have no fixed rule of action, are naturally divided in opinion among themselves, and are not known as a distinct body or sect. A survey of these classes, shews that idolatry is on the wane, and that, as the light of knowledge spreads, the gloom of superstition is vanishing. It shews that some great and general change of opinion must soon take place. At present, there are three systems of religion which appear to offer themselves to the attention of the regenerated Hindoo,—Deism, Christianity, and reformed Hindooism. We do

not think the first of these will be the future national religion of the Hindoos, simply, because, experience teaches us that the bulk of the people, who seldom think on these matters, follow some fixed system of religion, and prefer to take a creed prepared by others for granted, rather than be at the trouble of forming a moral code for themselves. Christianity is also in our opinion not likely to become the national religion of the Hindoos. The religion which is now followed by the mass of the Hindoos, is pretended to be based on grounds similar to those on which Christianity rests her claim, namely, revelation supported by miracles, the accounts of which are handed down in books and by oral tradition by our ancestors. Under these circumstances, we do not think it likely that those who reject the present popular Hindooism, notwithstanding its claims to revelation and miracles, will embrace another system which bases itself on a similar foundation, and is in many of its essential principles similar to Hindooism. We therefore come to the conclusion, that, in all probability, a reformed system of pure Hindooism or Vedantism, with some alterations, will be the future religion of the people, who now adopt the idolatrous Hindooism.—*Bengal Herald (Reformer)*.

NATIVE DEBATING SOCIETIES.

A society in Calcutta, consisting chiefly of natives, called the *Bungo Bhasa Prukashika*, meets every Thursday evening, to discuss questions fixed at the preceding meeting. The topic of religion is excluded by one of the regulations. At the meeting of the 8th December, "Baboo Kaleenath Roy proposed, that in order that the *Bungo Bhasa Prukashika* do interpose when any of the acts of Government may be found injurious to the country, a resolution be taken that the society should petition Government or take other measures, with a view to prevent a national grievance. This proposal met the approbation of all the members, who gave the proposer great applause. Baboo Ramlochan Ghose said, that in English societies the members take their seats in chairs round a table, and the speaker delivers his speech on his legs—was there any objection to this *Subha's* following the same practice? After a warm debate on this, with the Editor of the *Poorna-chandroday* in opposition, it was unanimously resolved, that they should sit in chairs and rise when speaking."

A society has lately been established at Dacca for the culture of the Bengalee language. The members are composed of sons of respectable men, who amuse themselves by discussing, by questions

and answers, at the place fixed for the meetings of the society. Dewan Ramlochan Ghose is the president of the society. The Baboo is a very intelligent man, and has great zeal in these matters. The residence of Baboo Parbintyelnurn Sircar, the second teacher of the Dacca school, is the place where the society meets at present.—*Probhakur*, Nov. 23.

AGRICULTURE OF INDIA.

At the meeting of the Agricultural Society of India, on the 14th December, Dr. Wallich brought a fine specimen of the Otaheite cane cultivated in the Botanical garden, which negatives the crude notions entertained by some, that this cane will not surpass all others, even the China cane, which is lauded as being impervious to the tooth of the wild hog. A communication from Col. John Colvin, Engineers, dated Dudoopooore, stated that his experiments in American cotton and Otaheite sugar-cane have been very encouraging, and that from native report Col. Skinner has been very successful. From Captain Dixon, dated Mhairwara, stating that the tobacco and American cotton seed had vegetated freely, the first promising good returns; the latter had suffered from the heavy rain which fell about the end of August, when the greater portion of the plants became sickly, and shed their leaves, and Captain Dixon feared that the frosty season would overtake them before the pods ripened, for the thermometer, about Beaur, fell frequently below 20°. Capt. Dixon adds that "the cotton of such pods as have ripened, is of a very superior quality; compared with the desee, it is as *silk* to *wool*." From the secretary, submitting a specimen of Egyptian cotton, detached from the seed, as well as some of the entire full blown pods, raised in his garden, from seed received from Mr. Vaupell, of Bombay, and planted on the 28th April last. The plants had been subjected to removal twice after they had attained maturity, and on the first occasion had been carried a distance of 3 miles, notwithstanding all which, they are now ripening their pods daily. Mr. Bell advances an opinion that the Egyptian cotton is that which is destined to occupy a large share of attention in India.

THE RAJA OF BURDWAN.

A letter appears in the *Gyananeshum*, stating that Gen. Allard paid a visit to the Hooghly jail, and perfectly identified the Raja of Burdwan in the person of the individual now in confinement there. The General entered the prison room, accompanied by some local officers of the place, and was immediately recognised by the Raja. A long conversation ensued, in

which he expressed himself very much concerned at the Raja's hard case, and offered to give him any assistance that lay in his power.

ESTATE OF MACKINTOSH AND CO.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements from 1st November to 23d December 1836, inclusive.

Receipts.

Cash Balance, 31st October 1836	2,09,901
Sale of Landed Property	21,333
Rents of Landed Property	1,661
Remittances from Dr. Constituents	34,374
Co.'s Rs.	2,67,269

Disbursements.

Advances for Manufacture of Indigo	16,175
Life Insurance Premiums	4,472
Charge on Landed Property	105
Law Charges	192
Office Establishment	1,548
Incidental Expenses	89
Dividends paid	6,204
	24,765
Cash Balance	2,42,404
Co.'s Rs.	2,67,269

Memorandum.

Government Securities, Sa.Rs.	
30,000, or Co.'s Rs.	33,960
Unrealized Acceptances	74,439
Cash Balance	2,42,404
Co.'s Rs.	3,49,943

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HOWRAH.

Last Saturday evening, Howrah, round about the New Catholic Church, presented a very beautiful scene. Owing to the *Novena* being about to be closed, the church was brilliantly lit both internally and externally, and after the performance of the evening service, or the Vesper, by the bishop of Cochin China, reverend Paul de Gradoli and reverend Joseph, a balloon let off announced the display of the fireworks, which, considering the situation of the church, viz. in the heart of a number of houses, and facing some bungalows, were sufficient, and so placed as not likely to occasion any accident. There was a mock fight between the English and the Burmese, and there were some beautiful flower pots, sky rockets, the Moon eclipse, and some tremendous shells, also some blue lights. The whole display was not over till nearly nine o'clock, and all returned home seemingly highly gratified.—*Cour. Dec. 12.*

LANDED PROPERTY QUESTION.

A case of considerable importance and interest, in reference to the revenue settlement, has been recently brought under the investigation of the public authorities. About the year 1780, the princely estates of Rajah Ekbal Ally Khan were forfeited to Government through some act of rebellion on the part of that individual; and although he repeatedly petitioned Go-

vernment for their restoration, they were invariably refused. Among these estates, the pergunas of Rajgeer and Amerthoo, lying in the districts of Behar and Bhaugulpore, were granted in 1782 on a lease to Ally Cossim Khan, upon a fixed revenue of Rs. 26,002 a-year; the lease being designated in the deed a *Mokurreree Istumree Izarah*. The next year, the lessee died, and the lands were conferred, by a fresh grant, by the Supreme Government, on his son Mahomed Eheyah Khan, who, after enjoying the usufruct of the estate for more than fifty years, died in May last. Upon his demise, his nephew and son-in-law, Fida Ally Khan, claimed to succeed to the estate, upon payment of the same amount of revenue, under the plea that the proprietary right of the estate was vested in his family, and that it was an hereditary tenure. The Commissioner of Patna, however, formed a different opinion upon the nature of the tenure, and refusing to sanction his claim, brought the subject before the Sudder Board of Revenue, by whom it has been diligently examined. The question before the Board was, whether the litigated pergunas were within the privileges conferred by the decennial settlement, subsequently made perpetual, and consequently heritable under a fixed *jumma*, or whether they were open to re-assessment.

It appeared that the lease of these estates was granted by Government to the lessee before the decennial settlement, contrary to the express orders of the Court of Directors; that the hands of Government being bound by the nature of this and other leases of a similar character, the estates were not assessed under the rules of the decennial settlement, and were not therefore entitled to participate in the advantages of that settlement; that the officer employed in the revenue arrangements of that period, expressly recorded the grant of Eheyah Ally Khan as one that had not been brought under settlement; that this fact was also specifically noticed by Mr. Harington, in his *Analysis*, and that, in a letter to the Board of Revenue from Mr. Vanderheyden, the commissioner, dated the 8th of April 1794, that gentleman says, "Independently of the Mokurreree of Rajgeer Amerthoo, and several others, the settlement of the whole district of Behar has been formed." This estate, therefore, appeared to fall within the provisions made for such lands in the great settlement Reg. VIII. of 1793, which provides, "that in the Mokurreree leases to persons not the proprietors of the soil, if granted or conferred by the Supreme Government, the lease is to be continued in force during the life of the lessees, and on their death the assessment is to be made with the actual proprietors of the soil according to the Regu-

lations. This rule was subsequently enacted in the 15th article of the amended Rules for the decennial settlement published on the 23d November, 1790, and ultimately embodied in sect. 16. Reg. VIII. 1793." Hence it was clearly established that this grant was only a life lease, which lapsed upon the death of the lessee, when the lands became liable to re-assessment.

The next question which arose for consideration was, whether the estate should pass under the investigation of the resuming officers, or be assessed by the revenue officers of the district; and on this subject the Board ruled that the concluding part of sect. 4, Reg. II. of 1819, made an express reservation of grants similar to the present, by declaring that tenures of that description were liable to assessment on the death of the grantee, and therefore that such grants were not to be affected or interfered with by the General Resumption Law, and that the assessment should at once follow the death of the lessee.

It remained then to be considered with whom and on what terms a new settlement was to be made. The proprietary right was vested in Government, since the heirs of the rebel zemindar had been excluded from all future connexion with the estate. The family of the deceased lessee, who had enjoyed the estate for more than half a century, appeared naturally to enjoy a primary claim on the consideration of Government. But the terms proposed by his heir, Fida Ally Khan, were such as the authorities could never for a moment entertain. The profits of the estate, after the payment of the public dues, were well known to fall little short of Rs. 70,000 a year. Fida Ally Khan, however, through his attorney, stated them at only 18,000 rupees, and very modestly proposed that, after adding this sum to the public revenue received from the estate, twenty per cent. on the whole should be allowed him for *Malikana*, that is, for his proprietary rights; that one half the balance should be fixed as the assessment, and the other moiety be granted to him; an arrangement by which the public receipts from this estate would have been at once reduced from Rs. 26,002 a year to Rs. 16,721; not to mention that if he possessed any proprietary right in the estate, it could not be open to assessment; and that admission of his proprietary claim therefore would at once bar all revision of the Government revenue.

The decision of the question was, therefore, referred to the Government of Bengal, and his Lordship entirely concurred in the view taken by the Board, that the lapsed tenure of Mahomed Ehey Khan was liable to immediate assessment, without any pre-

liminary proceedings under the Resumption Laws; and that the heirs of the deceased had a strong claim to the consideration of Government, in consequence of the uninterrupted possession of the estates for upwards of fifty years, and that if they were disposed to submit to the orders issued for the assessment of the lapsed tenure by Reg. VII. of 1822, and subsequent enactments, the Board were to admit them to engagements upon the most liberal terms recognized in regard to proprietors in general. But as the heirs of Mahomed Ehey Khan are not the proprietors of the soil, there is a strong objection to the conclusion of a permanent settlement with them, arising from the positive prohibitions of the Court of Directors, which we noticed lately in reference to lands in Assam; the settlement is, therefore, to be made for a period of twenty-one years. A survey of the lands, however, is to be immediately entered on, and if the local officers should report that the lands are in a sufficiently advanced state of culture, to admit of a fixed settlement without an undue sacrifice of revenue, Government will recommend to the home authorities to confirm the grant in perpetuity.

That this decision will be displeasing to the heirs, that it will be brought forward by the disaffected in Behar, as a case of aggression on the part of the British authorities, and possibly as a breach of the public faith, there can be little doubt. Perhaps in no part of this presidency, is the feeling of disaffection on such subjects more rife than at Patna, the capital of the province of Behar, the residence of a Mahomedan aristocracy, who have long enjoyed landed immunities and privileges at the expense of the public revenue, and of the industrious classes of the community. In the present instance, whatever reflection may be made on the conduct of Government, cannot but be considered as altogether gratuitous. The lessee was raised to wealth by the British Government, possibly through the agency of some of those native underlings, whose paramount influence was the opprobrium of Mr. Hastings' administration; he obtained a favourable lease of lands, with which he had previously no connection, which lease was respected when all the surrounding lands were subjected to a revised and augmented assessment at the period of the decennial settlement. The lessee was so fortunate as to live beyond the usual term of existence, and to reap from the estate he farmed, a sum not far short of twenty-five lacs of rupees. Government now enter on the enjoyment of their rights, and the family is to be placed on the same footing, regarding the amount of future assessment, as the sur-

rounding zemindars. Their annual income will necessarily be curtailed, but there can be no reasonable ground for complaint that the claims of government, after having so long lain dormant, should now revive, upon the decease of the lessee.—*Friend of India, Dec. 15.*

TOUR OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Under this head, we extracted last month from the *Hurkaru* a picture of the usages of the Commander-in-chief's camp in his progress through Upper India. A correspondent, writing from the camp in another paper, says, with reference to the *Hurkaru's* account: "It is full of nonsense, I know not of whose invention. The first drum never beats before four o'clock; the camp never dines at two o'clock; we dine at six. The Staff never attend the Commander-in-chief but on entering a cantonment, except Col. Dunlop, the Quarter-Master-General, who at first did so daily, but not so much latterly; and then we are not clad in red coats but blue. Sir Henry Fane and family do dine, on marching days, at the early hour of half-past two o'clock."

RESUMPTION OF RENT-FREE LANDS.

At a special meeting of the *Bungo-bhasa Prukushika*, held on Sunday last, the President stated that, as Government has begun to resume all rent-free lands, the meeting was especially convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of presenting a petition to Government signed by some four or five thousand individuals. After a warm and very animated discussion it was Resolved—1st. That the native public in general be informed that a public meeting is to be called in some place, to consider the matter 2d. That the following requisition (drawn up in the meeting) be published and circulated for general information—and 3d. That when it had obtained a sufficient number of signatures both of Hindoos and Moosulmans, the day and place of the meeting be fixed, of which due notice will be given through the newspapers:

"The members of the *Bungo-bhasa Prukushika*, having witnessed with grief that the British Government have set earnestly to resume all descriptions of rent-free lands, now in the possession of the natives of India, would most impressively beg to call the attention of their countrymen to the momentous importance of meeting together, to take every vigorous measure, admitted to be legal, and considered most advisable, to dissuade their rulers from the invasion of the vested rights of their subjects. They request, therefore, that the well-wishers of their country, who are alive to the importance of discussing the question at a pub-

lic meeting, will be pleased to sign their names in this book. On a future day, they shall be informed of the day and place of meeting."—*Gyannaneshun.*

We regret to learn, that the prosecution of resumption claims on behalf of the Government, has occasioned some serious disturbances, and some loss of life, at Chittagong. It appears that the Company's surveyors were sent to measure out the boundaries of some land, previous to any investigation respecting the nature of the tenure under which it was held. Resistance was offered by the zemindar in possession of the lands, and it was deemed expedient to call in the assistance of the military, who fired among the people assembled, three of whom were killed. The resistance, however, manifested by the people, was of so formidable a character, that it was considered advisable to send for further reinforcements of military. This is the outline of the occurrence, the details of which have not yet reached us; but it is one of those events which are most calculated to raise melancholy anticipations. Those who fall in resistance to a measure of resumption will be regarded as martyrs, and martyrs, too, in a good cause. If therefore the odious business of resumption must proceed—and where the claim is just on the part of the Government, we would not wish it to be relinquished—let it be enforced with the utmost care, and only after the fullest and minutest inquiry and investigation. But even allowing the exercise of the highest abilities, the most scrupulous integrity, the nicest discernment, and the most patient and universal examination, yet it must still be remembered that the justice of each decision in favour of the Company against the zemindar, will yet be tainted with the suspicion of bias and partiality.—*Bengal Herald, Jan. 8.*

The *Courier*, Jan. 10th, states that the affair, which occurred about twenty miles from Chittagong, had nothing to do with resumption cases, but arose out of an obstinate resistance to the measurement of certain lands. "No blame attaches to either of the public functionaries, Mr. Harvey and Lieut. Siddons, for the part they took on the occasion. The latter was but executing his duty in prosecuting the survey of the district, and it was only after the police had been twice beaten off by the villagers, that the magistrate went in person, with a *posse* of armed choke-dars, to seize the offenders; after doing which, a rescue was attempted, and Mr. Harvey found himself under the necessity of ordering his men to fire. The objection of some of the zemindars to have their lands measured, whether lakhraj or not, may easily be imagined: they na-

turally fear that the taxing officer will follow close at the heels of the surveyor, nor do they like to have their titles tested by the measuring rod. But the want of a proper survey of that district, where the lands are parcelled out in endless subdivisions, and the proprietary rights are so entangled and disputed that the population has been said to consist of two classes only—plaintiffs and defendants—has long been complained of, being not only the cause of much trouble and loss in the collection of the revenue, but also the source of so much litigation. Hence the appointment of the survey now going on, about two years ago."

Bunarus.—"The progress of "land resumption" is going rapidly on in this district, to the great disgust of the holders, who can see no justice in a measure which makes them contribute a share to the calls of the state.—*Agra Ukhar, Dec. 24.*

MILITARY DISPUTE AT CAWNPORE.

The differences between Brig.-Gen. Stevenson and Brigadier Churchill (regarding which, however, there has been much ridiculous exaggeration in certain prints) have been completely settled by Sir Henry Fane. All interference on the part of the officer commanding the Cawnpore division with the station of Cawnpore has been prohibited for the future.—*Englishman, Jan. 2.*

CIVIL SERVICE ANNUITY FUND.

At an Annual General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, held the 2d of January, Mr. C. W. Smith, in the Chair:

The first proposition in the Memorial of the Members of the Bombay Fund was read and considered.

Moved—"That while this Meeting fully shares in the desire to co-operate with the Bombay servants in all measures calculated to advance the prospects and interests of both services, it does not appear to it to be proper that the servants of this Presidency should apply to the Hon. the Court of Directors for the benefit of permission to retire after a residence of 20 years, the Service having by their Managers' letter, dated the 2d April 1830, made application for something very similar in effect and spirit, which application did not meet the approbation or sanction of the Court; and the object not appearing to this Meeting to be of sufficient importance, as concerns the service, to warrant the revival of the application."—Negatived by 59. to 17.

Moved:—"That the Managers prepare a Memorial to the Hon. the Court of Directors expressing a general concurrence in the prayer of the Bombay Peti-

tion, for limiting the period of residence in India requisite as qualification for the Annuity, to 20 years."—Carried.

The second proposition in the Memorial was then read and considered.

Moved:—"That the prayer of the Bombay Memorialists that Civil Servants hereafter appointed to Council shall, on the termination of their appointment, be deemed disqualified from returning to the Service—be adopted in the Memorial of the Bengal Service."—Negatived by 22 to 2.

Moved:—"That the members of the Service assembled at this meeting not content with refusing their concurrence in the prayer that Civil Servants, after passing through the Council, shall not be readmitted to general service, protest in the strongest terms against the adoption of a proposition so opposed to a just and liberal view of the claims of meritorious servants, and to the principles on which the Civil Services in India are constituted and by which it has hitherto been their pride to be regulated."—Carried by 22 to 2.

Moved:—"That the following Rule be passed as an addition to Rule 37, and submitted for the approval of the Hon. the Court of Directors: A junior servant who may have already proceeded, or may hereafter proceed, to England, and may desire to benefit by this Rule, will be required to submit his application to the Hon. the Court of Directors, with a tender of his conditional resignation of the Service; and if the Hon. Court be satisfied that his case comes under the Rule, his claim to benefit from it, according to his period of residence, will be considered on the first day of May next, after the receipt, by the Managers in India, of the official notification of the Hon. Court's approval of the measure. In cases in which an annuity may be granted under this Rule, the amount of fine demandable from a junior so circumstanced must be paid to the Fund in India, before the annuity can commence."—Carried unanimously.

An official statement of the Funds, made up to the 30th April, 1836, has been published, whence it appears that the unappropriated funds, with interest, amount to Sa. Rs. 70,54,221, whence deducting the Establishment, Sa. Rs. 12,335, and value of one annuity and additional value of two old annuities now made payable quarterly, and up to date of decease, Sa. Rs. 1,01,691, there remains Sa. Rs. 69,40,195. The appropriated funds, with interest, amount to Sa. Rs. 36,93,896; deducting amount paid to forty-one annuitants, Sa. Rs. 4,03,333, leaves Sa. Rs. 32,90,563. Total balance, Sa. Rs. 1,02,38,708.

THE PSEUDO RAJA OF BURDWAN.

General Allard paid a second visit on Wednesday last to the *soi-disant* rajah, of Burdwan, now confined in Hooghly jail. On both occasions the general professed to recognize this individual as the person he met many years ago, on pilgrimage as a faqeer, in the dominions of Runjeet Singh. In fact the very first moment the general saw him, he addressed him as an old acquaintance, and remarked on the contrast in the situations in which he had met the *pseudo* rajah, then as a faqeer—now in a rich dress with a number of *burra sahibs* attendant on him. At both visits the general held a long private conference with this person, and made minutes of what passed. What the general's object may be, we cannot divine; but his visits and recognition, whatever effect they may have otherwise, will exactly suit the purpose of the prisoner, and be very injurious to the interests of the actual Rajah of Burdwan. The prisoner was arrested and confined for marching with a tumultuous armed force, for the purpose of recovering *vi et armis* the Rajahship, and was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and then not to be released without security for Rs. 40,000. The term of his imprisonment has nearly expired, and he will, no doubt, on the faith of the general's visits, easily raise the money. In fact, he seems to have no want of cash, for some wealthy natives in Calcutta, favouring his pretensions, advance him all he requires, and he has several Europeans in his pay as agents, we hear. He gave out that Runjeet Singh was to assist him with an army, and under these circumstances, we think the propriety of the general's visits may be questioned. The consequence of all these proceedings is, that the young Rajah of Burdwan's putneendars withhold their rent, and how is he to pay his revenue? This is a matter worthy the consideration of Government.—*Hurk. Jan. 6.*

THE KING OF DELHI.

A writer in one of the papers states that, though the King of Delhi has acquiesced in the conditions of the grant, adding three lacs of rupees to his annual stipend, obtained by the negotiation of Ram Mohun Roy, it is still unexecuted, notwithstanding that the King has been long urging the local authorities to fulfil the orders from home.

ORIENTAL SEMINARY.

The *Durpun* publishes *verbatim* the following curious letter from a native correspondent, on the subject of the Oriental Seminary:

"SIR,—With due deference I beg to intimate to you that, having felt pleasure
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and regret, I held my pen for these following few lines, and that, if you take them into your invaluable *Durpun* for insertion, you will certainly lay me under great obligations.

"Mr. Editor, I doubt not but you know, that there is a school in Calcutta's Gurranhutta called Oriental Seminary. Hearing that this seminary is on equal footing with the Hindoo College, I was extremely happy, and went there on the Saturday last, in order to get a boy admitted in the school in question, and on my entering the seminary, I saw every boy engaged in his respective study, and consequently began to immerge myself in the ocean of pleasure, but owing to my evil destiny, the learning and behaviour of the first and second classes boys of the above school being West Indian Hurricane took me from the above-mentioned ocean, and threw me in the ocean of regret.

"Mr. Editor, the chief end of my writing these above lines, is to recommend the attention of the head teacher of the seminary as above, that he should not bring his boys in the wrong way in lieu of the right."

LOCAL DISTRESS IN CALCUTTA.

So numerous have been the applications for the situation of Interpreter to the Court of Requests, vacated by the untimely demise of Mr. J. Santos (who hung himself owing to melancholiness, brought on, as it is rumoured, by domestic calamity), that the Commissioner, Mr. G. J. Gordon, who is daily examining the qualifications of the several candidates, has not yet been able to go through the list. During this week, there must have been nearly 100 candidates for the appointment, the salary of which is Rs. 150 per month. Amongst this number were many respectable individuals, who once must have seen better days: we particularly noticed Shaik Abdoolla, whose father was, near the period of his demise, reputed to be one of the richest natives in Calcutta.—*Hurk. Jan. 9.*

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The following is the reply of the New Bengal Steam Fund Committee, to the communication from the Provisional Committee in London for establishing a Steam communication between England and India by way of the Red Sea; addressed to Major Head, the Chairman, and signed by Mr. C. B. Greenlaw:—

"In considering the question of a steam communication between England and India, the first thing to be determined is the object sought to be obtained by such a communication; whether a mere intercourse of correspondence, or one embracing
(O)

ing all possible advantages. To the first, this Committee will not address themselves, believing that no person can be found who would contend for such restriction. As to the second, they may sum up their sentiments shortly by declaring that they concur entirely with Mr. Peacock in his memorandum delivered to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, and dated 2d December 1833, viz. that 'between doing it efficiently and not doing it at all, there seems to be no advisable medium.'

"With these sentiments, this Committee regret they cannot concur in the plan laid down by your Committee, as it would assuredly be incomplete and therefore inefficient; they consider that no plan can be efficient which does not embrace the whole communication from England to Calcutta, thereby including every part of India, dropping the mails and passengers in its progress, whether at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Bombay (from Socotra), Galle, Madras, and so on to Calcutta, proceeding the whole way *with the utmost despatch*.

"If this despatch is impracticable—and it certainly is so, if, as you declare, it is indispensable that the communication from India should be delayed at Malta, that the packets and parcels from India should be subjected to fumigation, &c. and the passengers to quarantine, in order that the Falmouth packet may be kept in free pratique, instead of proceeding on with uninterrupted despatch throughout the whole line—the consequent delay and inconvenience will render a communication by steam round the Cape of Good Hope far preferable for every description of intercourse except correspondence; nor, as regards Calcutta, by far the most important point in India, and Madras, would even correspondence itself be much expedited.

"But it is not on this point alone that the Committee consider your plan imperfect and incomplete. You propose to have a Company with 4,000 shares, at £100 per share, but only to call for half at present, for the purpose, as it would seem, of first establishing the communication monthly to Bombay, reserving the remainder, not *positively* to extend the communication to all parts of India, but only 'on the reasonable expectation that the undertaking will eventually embrace a wider range, by extending the communication to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta.'

"Either by limiting the communication in the first instance to Bombay it must be designed to benefit *all India*, beyond the conveyance of mere correspondence, or to confine the benefit of the communication to mere correspondence. If the former, the Committee apprehend that the design must fail; for it would be incom-

parably more convenient to land the passengers and parcels from India for Great Britain at Penzance, or even on the Scilly Islands, than those of Great Britain for *all India* at Bombay. If the intention of benefiting all India beyond the mere conveyance of correspondence is not entertained, the Committee are apprehensive that the sources of return profits would be found lamentably deficient.

"Again, you either do, or you do not, *positively* intend to extend the communication eventually. If you do not, and only propose to do it contingently, the Committee would wish to know on what contingencies the extension is to depend. If it is to depend upon whether the communication to Bombay alone pays, and that, if due returns are made on your capital, you will content yourselves with that communication, in that case the Committee regret they cannot concur in your views; for, as before observed, if from whatever contingency the communication should not be extended to Calcutta, it would place all passengers and parcels, and every thing short of mere correspondence, connected with Bengal and Madras, in a much worse situation than the passengers and parcels of Great Britain would be, by St. Mary's being made the sole point of communication at home. If, on the other hand, it is *positively* intended eventually to bring on the communication to all the ports of India; it is the opinion of this Committee that the extended scheme should be carried into effect at once, and that a steamer should run from Suez the whole way to Calcutta, touching at Galle and Madras, with a separate one branching off at Socotra to Bombay. You propose to have four steamers to go between Bombay and Suez, starting on the 1st of every month; but you are probably not aware that it has been stated positively at Bombay, particularly by Capt. Wilson, who for a long time commanded the *Hugh Lindsay* while employed on the Red Sea voyages, that during four months the strength of the monsoon operates so as, if not to prevent the communication, at least to render it useless; but four steamers would be sufficient to make a monthly communication from Calcutta to Suez, and two of smaller size would be enough between Bombay and Socotra, or Bombay and Galle, during those months when the passage direct from Bombay is impracticable: so that with only two additional steamers of smaller dimensions, you might establish your mail trunk the whole way to Calcutta, touching at Galle and Madras, and have your branch to Bombay.

"By this course, you would embrace every point from which you could expect returns, without which it is scarcely possible that any scheme can pay. You cannot

fail to see that the same expense is necessary to bring the communication to Socotra, whether you go to Bombay alone or to all India, while by the former course you are excluded from by far the greater sources of profit.

"There is one other point to which the Committee would refer. In your outline of the plan submitted to Government and the East-India Company, you say 'The transit from Alexandria to Suez to be undertaken by the Company.' The committee do not exactly understand whether the East-India Company is meant, or the company to be formed for the establishment of the communication. If the former, this Committee consider that it would essentially injure and derange this scheme, even though it were in every other respect perfect. The establishment of a *perfect* and *complete* communication between England and all parts of India by steam, through the Red Sea, would very soon divert into this channel every package and parcel that could be conveyed by this route, including especially small parcels of value, periodical works, and all portable articles subject to deterioration by a long sea voyage. If the agency charged with the conveyance should be changed in the course of the transit at Suez and Alexandria, delay would necessarily take place consequent on the examination and exchange of receipts; and, under the consequent divided responsibility, if a parcel was lost, there would be great difficulty in fixing the responsibility: this Committee have always considered that the communication should be carried on throughout under one agency and responsibility. As in London an individual can take a place or send a parcel to Paris, subject to the responsibility alone of the proprietors of the office in London, so an individual in India or England should be enabled to 'book' himself, or send his parcel, through the whole line under one single agency; and if the 'transit from Alexandria to Suez' is to be undertaken by the company to be formed for bringing the communication to bear, the Committee would wish to know whether the 'undertaking' embraces the transit of passengers and parcels; in a word, of all persons and things that may have been 'booked' for the whole passage.

"The Calcutta Committee have thus frankly expressed their sentiments. Their views have all along been directed to obtain the most *complete* communication; they hold that this is precisely one of those projects which can alone work out the advantages derivable from it by its being carried into effect on the most efficient scale. They consider that it should be altogether independent of the Malta mail, if, by a connection with that mail, delay or obstacles occur; that the steamer

should go direct from Alexandria to England, and there, if necessary, be subjected to quarantine; which, owing to the longer period of her absence from the suspected port, would be of shorter duration than at Malta; and, after the most mature consideration for the period of two years, during which they have examined the subject in all its bearings, they must avow their decided opinion to be that, without this continuous and uninterrupted course, and that held with the utmost despatch, the communication by way of the Red Sea will be found inefficient from any part of India, and for Calcutta and Madras nearly useless.

"This Committee would refer you to the memorial of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its neighbourhood, from which you will perceive that the united annual average value of the commerce with Europe, of Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, even prior to the abolition of the right of the Hon. Company to trade, was Rs. 4,57,47,730, while that of Bombay was only Rs. 1,63,89,629; that the number of letters received at and despatched from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, amounted to 246,011, while those of Bombay were only 54,000; that the annual number of passengers arriving at and leaving Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, from and to Europe, was 2,566, at Bombay only 603.

"The Committee are quite aware that out of the united number of letters received at and despatched from Calcutta and Madras, amounting to 233,506, the greater portion would, even under the comprehensive scheme, pass through Bombay; but those for the towns of Calcutta and Madras would be passed direct to those places. The average number of letters put into the post-office at Calcutta is 47,344; of these some undoubtedly are from the country, sent under cover to agents in Calcutta; but, besides this number, it is estimated that about 6,080 are despatched in the private bag of vessels, which letters do not pass through the post-office. The letters, therefore, from Calcutta alone, allowing 3000 of those put into the post-office at Calcutta to be from the country, may be fairly taken at 50,000. But the Committee are quite willing to allow that, for the sake of merely gaining a few days for this, or even double the number of mere letters of ordinary intercourse, it would be scarcely advisable to seek the extension; yet when it is remembered that in that number is included correspondence connected with annual commercial transactions to the extent of near four millions sterling; that such extensive commercial transactions require the most enlarged means of correspondence, including the transmission of accounts, invoices, &c. the difficulties and expense of the conveyance of which must prevent their being sent by

Bombay; when again the number of passengers passing between Europe and Calcutta, Madras and Galle, is considered in comparison with those from Bombay, viz. 2,566 to 603; that in the former number is included the individuals conducting commercial transactions to the extent, even prior to the abolition of the trade of the Honourable Company, of above 4½ millions, and that landing such passengers at Bombay, is worse than landing passengers for Great Britain on the Scilly Islands, the Committee do consider confining, for any period whatever, the communication to Bombay is altogether inefficient; and that it would produce little comparative advantage, though its cost would be great.

"Although unable, for the reason assigned, to concur in the plan projected by your Committee, yet this Committee duly appreciate the assistance afforded to the cause by your labours and exertions in bringing the question so prominently forward, and in pressing it so strongly on the consideration of his Majesty's Government and of the East-India Company.

"The Committee are quite satisfied, let the result be what it may as regards your own immediate project, that your proceedings have formed one great and powerful link in the chain of events leading to the final establishment of the communication; and that you are therefore justly entitled to the thanks of the people of India, and of all who are interested in the success of this important measure."

We have seen a paper in circulation to-day among the merchants, the object of which is to prevent a schism between the friends of steam in England and in Bengal. The subscribers declare their willingness to take shares in the London scheme communicated by Major Head, and leave it to the general body of subscribers to limit or extend their plan at their own discretion. If we thought the question of steam or no steam depended upon it, we should say, make this concession to the wishes of your friends in England; but we consider the project sent out to have been hastily formed and immaturely promulgated, and consequently that the zealous advocates of the cause at home invite suggestions upon it, as much as they invite support to the undertaking, from India. We have also this apprehension, that the consequence of adopting a plan at once so costly and so limited and inefficient, would be that the shareholders, after the experience of a year or two, would be disgusted, and the cause itself would be perilled thereby; that the position of things would be analogous to the case of the *Forbes* and the *Hugh Lindsay*—the outlay would be very heavy—the returns very small, and in one part of the year there would be no steam at all;

and the shareholders at home would never afterwards be persuaded to subscribe more money for the extension of their plan. Whereas if, from the first, we have large steamers running from Bengal, the superior advantages of the double line would tell in every way—in the economy of the arrangements, as well as in the benefits bestowed upon the public; these being not only the more wide diffusion of the advantage of the quickest possible post, and of a passenger conveyance, but also the saving of some days in the average passages up and down the Red Sea. The whole run between Calcutta and Suez would but occupy twenty-five days under steam in ordinary weather; so that, with allowance of five days for stoppages (quite enough in our plan,) the steam distance between these extreme stations would be as short as the ordinary time expended by the *Hugh Lindsay* on her Bombay trips.

We take the opportunity of mentioning, that the Burdwan coal last sent round to Bombay for the *Hugh Lindsay*, has been reported better than a quantity of English coal previously used in that vessel.—*Cour. Jan. 9.*

The circular, which we alluded to on Monday, has been changed into a declaration that "The undersigned will take shares (in the London plan), if the scheme be modified to include Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta in the first instance;" and it goes on to express an opinion entirely in correspondence with our own, that the comprehensive plan can be compassed at no considerable expense in excess of the charges of the Bombay line alone, having regard to the great increase in the returns it will bring, and "adverting also to the fact that the Bombay line can be available only for eight months, while ours is open all the year round." Such a declaration as this on the part of the merchants will do good to the cause in London. Instead of shewing that the merchants in Calcutta pull one way, and the steam committee another, it will shew that reflecting men in all professions concur in the expediency of demanding at once a combined plan that will satisfy all interests, and practically work well and economically too.—*Ibid. Jan. 12.*

The 5th inst. being the last day for despatching the steam mail for the *Hugh Lindsay*, the press of letters was so great, that the Bombay dawd did not leave the post office till half past ten at night. The number of letters received for the steamer that day was 793, and on the preceding day 130. This mail, it is believed, will be the largest ever sent from India by steam, being probably between 1,000 and 1,100 from Calcutta alone, and perhaps almost as many more from out-stations in Bengal, and the Western Provinces, sent direct to Bombay.—*Hurk. Jan. 11.*

THE SUNDERBUNS.

A few days ago, Capt. Lloyd, who is still engaged in the survey of Channel Creek, having landed at Sayer's point, on the south east shore, for the purpose of taking angles, a tiger carried off the man who was standing near him with the sextant in hand. As far as the survey has yet been carried within the creek, we understand the report is rather favourable, a channel being found sufficiently deep and open for the navigation of large vessels.—*Cal. Cour. Dec. 23.*

LORD AUCKLAND'S SOIREEES.

Lord Auckland's third soirée was numerously attended by Europeans and Natives last Tuesday evening. Among the objects, a splendid microscope was exhibited, by which objects were magnified three thousand-fold. After the wings and legs of moths and flies had been exhibited, a quantity of water was placed in the microscope, when it immediately appeared that this pure water, in which the eye could detect nothing, was filled with thousands of living animalculæ, some of them of a very large size. This excited very great astonishment, especially among the native gentlemen who were present. The Hindoos, who are afraid to take away life, drink water without hesitation; but by this microscope it is discovered, that in every handful of water which is drunk, hundreds of living creatures are constantly put to death.—*Sum. Durpun, Jan. 7.*

OPIUM REVENUE.

The first opium sale of the season, on the 4th January, consisting of seven thousand chests, realized not less than a crore and ten lacs of rupees, which is nearly double the amount of the first sale of last year. The vast amount realized at this sale was unexpected by government: it will contribute to enrich the public treasury, and, we hope, enable government to engage freely in works calculated to benefit the country.—*Ibid.*

BOTANY OF ASSAM.

Dr. W. Griffith, in a letter to the Secretary of the Asiatic Society, dated Sadiya, Oct. 12, says: "I have lately completed the arrangement of the collections of the *Muci* and *Hepaticæ*, made during our late deputation into Assam. The collection of the former amounts to 154 species, or to almost an-eighth of the whole known number. It includes 27 genera, of which I have ventured to characterize two as new. That of *Hepaticæ* includes 48 species, of which 31 belong to *Jungermannia* alone, and ten genera, of which five appear to be new. Almost the whole of both these collections were made by myself on the Khasiya hills, between Churra Punji and

Nunklow. Both these orders have hitherto been almost totally neglected by Indian botanists."

ASSAM TEA.

Extract from a private letter.—"Sadiya, Dec. 21. Mr. Bruce has made five boxes of tea, a specimen of which we found to be of very good quality. The question may now be considered as settled, that tea can be raised here."—*Cal. Cour.*

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Dickens has been appointed ecclesiastical and admiralty registrar of the Supreme Court, in the room of Mr. Smoult, resigned. In accepting this appointment, Mr. Dickens has vacated that of master in equity, to which Mr. A. Dobbs has succeeded.

UNION BANK.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank proprietors to-day, a dividend was declared of 162 Co.'s Rs. per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum for the last six months. The net profits of the half-year amounted to Co.'s Rs. 1,29,902, or 12-2-10½ per cent.—a falling off of more than 2 per cent. compared with the profits of the preceding six months, when the amount certainly exceeded expectation. This falling off is partly accounted for by a reduction in the circulation of the Union Bank notes, the amount having ranged between 404,000 and 737,000 in the first portion of the year, and between 323,000 and 715,000 in the second. The great inconvenience experienced by the public at present from the notes being still in Sica currency is conceived to have had much to do with this reduction. The new notes ordered from England are expected soon to arrive.

The "Dependencies" account, which at one time shewed a balance of Sa. Rs. 2,72,201, representing the various losses sustained by the bank from its establishment, shews now a credit-balance of Co.'s Rs. 15,241 by recoveries and transfers from the profit and loss account, exclusive of Co.'s Rs. 1,952, now about to be transferred from that account. So that, with expected further dividends from insolvent estates, the Union Bank has now a reserved fund of at least 25,000 or 30,000 Rs. in addition to its capital.—*Cour., Jan. 14.*

SUTTEE.

Behar.—A suttee took place in this zillah in the early part of this month. The deluded victim of this superstition was intreated by her relations—whose feelings, in common with those of a great portion of the community, appear to have taken a natural channel since the illegalization of the rite—to forego the dreadful ceremony, but in vain. When the prepara-

tions were completed, the police of the neighbouring thanna appeared to enforce the law, but were opposed by the very people who had attempted to dissuade their relation from the act. The ceremony accordingly went on. Subsequently, all who were identified as offering opposition to the police, were apprehended and committed for trial.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Dec. 31.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Balance of the Bank of Bengal, the 31st December, 1836.

Dr.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash and Gov. Securities	97,57,623
Loans on Deposit of Gov. Securities ..	50,72,665
Bills on Gov. discounted	33,62,745
Private Bills discounted	18,88,701
Joint Liability Bills and Notes	5,92,386
Purchasers of Pledged and Forfeit Securities	4,28,674
Doubtful Debts	80,630
Accounts of Credit on Deposit Securities	9,89,226
Advance for Legal proceedings	2,226
Dead Stock	1,19,871

Co.'s Rs. 2,31,94,737

Cr.	Co.'s Rs.
Bank Notes and Post Bills Outstanding and Claims payable on demand ..	1,50,91,739
Suspense Account, B.N.	43,908
Suspense Account	3,62,348
Net Stock	76,96,742

Co.'s Rs. 2,31,94,737

We publish to-day the half-yearly balance statement of the Bank of Bengal. It will be observed from the first item on the *debit* side, that the cash balance and Company's paper belonging to the bank, together amount to nearly a crore of rupees, shewing the existence of a large amount of capital unemployed, or so employed in government securities as to be readily available for any more profitable employment that may present itself.—*Cour.* Jan. 11.

We understand that the Bank Directors have determined that the opportunity which now exists to employ all their capital advantageously in India renders it inexpedient to embark any of it in exchange operations with England.—*Ibid.* Jan. 12.

THE LAW COMMISSION.

The departure of Mr. Cameron has induced certain changes in the constitution of the Law Commission. Mr. Millet, the secretary, will, we hear, take the place of the absent member, and the duties of secretary will be performed by Mr. J. P. Grant. These arrangements remedy one defect, yet do not provide against the creation of another by the unavoidable absence of Mr. Cameron. The commission appointed to legislate for all British India does not include, among its members, any individual qualified by experience to advise as to the most important portion of our Eastern empire, the Bengal and Agra presidencies,—a glaring error in its constitution, which Mr. Millet's appointment

will at last rectify. But then the very cause that leads to the application of the remedy creates as great an evil as the above, by depriving the ill-fated legislative machine of its one practical English lawyer. The commission was originally defectively composed, and continues to be so still. Its operations have been hitherto vague, misdirected, idle, unenergetic; and so, unless we be very indifferently endowed with the powers of prophecy which a modicum of common sense inspires,—so will they be until the commission undergo radical change.—*Englishman*, Jan. 10.

We have incidentally heard that the Criminal Code is at length complete, and will shortly be presented to government, after which it will require to be submitted for their sanction to the home authorities, and at the same time to be translated into the languages of the country, that the judgment of the most enlightened natives may be obtained in regard to laws which are to bind them and their posterity. We can scarcely expect therefore that it will be brought into actual operation much before the beginning of 1839.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 12.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

At a meeting of gentlemen at the club, on the 24th January, it was resolved to give an entertainment to the Right Hon. Lieut.-gen. Sir F. Adam, previous to his departure. A deputation having waited on his Excellency, he fixed upon the 31st. Gen. Doveton was to take the chair.

On the 23d January, the Roman Catholics of Madras, headed by Mr. de Fonclclair, presented an address voted at a meeting, in which they say: "Deeply sensible of the support your Exc. in council afforded us in the progress of our late memorial to the British Legislature, we have now to perform the grateful task of tendering our warmest acknowledgments for the timely aid and attention which our much esteemed prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Daniel O'Connor, vicar apostolic, has, since his arrival among us, received from your Exc., and from his official recognition as the superior of our church; for which distinguished marks of benevolence, emanating from the kindness of your heart, and the liberality of your government, we cannot but feel ourselves deeply under obligations to your Exc. Impressed with these sentiments of gratitude, we shall, amidst all the turmoils of this eventful life, never fail to perpetuate, and transmit to thousands yet unborn, the indelible recollection of your Excellency's administration, as the signal era in

which the just interests of the Catholic religion in this country have had the fostering hand of the local Government extended to it."

The East-Indians have also presented an address.

In the event of Sir F. Adam embarking before the arrival of Lord Elphinstone, the government will devolve upon Mr. Russell, now in the Goomsur country.

GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY.

It appears that a mercantile establishment at this presidency advanced a sum of money, some years ago, to a gentleman filling a high appointment in the civil administration of Pondicherry, for the purpose of enabling him to establish a silk manufactory there. The speculation, which was a private one, although undertaken for a public object, proved unsuccessful, and the individual to whom the money was lent was compelled to quit this country, unable to discharge the debt he had contracted to the firm here. Since the Marquis de St. Simon's accession to the Government, it has been resolved to make the transaction a public one, thereby relieving the parties who had advanced the money from loss, on the ground, as that distinguished individual has so justly observed, that "private enterprise having the public good in view should receive all the support and encouragement that can possibly be extended to it by the government."—*Herald, Jan. 25.*

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras, convened by the sheriff, took place at the College Hall, on the 21st January; Sir R. Comyn in the chair.

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"That the inhabitants of Madras regard with unabated anxiety the immense importance of a regular steam communication between Great Britain and India by the Red Sea, and are desirous that their sentiments on this subject should be specially made known to the authorities in England.

"That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to wait on the right hon. the Governor with the foregoing resolution, and to solicit that he will be good enough to deliver copies of the same to the Chairman of the Court of Directors and the President of the India Board respectively, at the same time exercising his influence with those authorities, in furtherance of this great national object.

"That the thanks of this meeting be conveyed to Major Head and Capt. Barber for their zealous endeavours to promote

the establishment of steam communication between India and Europe by the Red Sea. The inhabitants of Madras, not being in possession of the result of their applications to Parliament and the Indian Government in England, are not yet prepared to enter into any negotiation with the Provisional Committee of London, in regard to shares in the proposed Indian Steam Company. Should, however, their applications be either refused or neglected, this meeting has no doubt that shares will readily be taken, provided the proposed company be incorporated, and the shareholders relieved from all responsibility beyond the amount of their shares. But the number of shares to be taken here, will be probably much increased, if the Port of Madras is included in the benefits of the steam communication, as well in regard to passengers as letters.

"That the inhabitants of Madras have observed with great anxiety and satisfaction, the progress and accomplishment of Col. Chesney's arduous enterprise in carrying across the Syrian Desert the materials of two steam vessels, in constructing them on the banks of the Euphrates, and thereby proving to mankind the practicability of navigating that ancient river from El Bor to the Indian Ocean,* and that the cordial thanks of this meeting be accordingly conveyed to Col. Chesney, by the Chairman.

"That a standing committee be appointed, and a subscription be entered into for the purpose of enabling the standing committee to defray incidental expenses in furtherance of steam communication with England by the Red Sea."

The meeting was thin, comprising twenty or thirty persons, a circumstance attributed to want of notice or understanding as to the time of meeting.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Madras Military Fund, continued by adjournment from 18th November to 5th December,

The Directors having taken into consideration certain letters, and having minutely investigated the accounts and operations of the fund, are of opinion, that it (the fund) should be placed on established principles of calculation, and that each branch of its liabilities be stated and maintained under distinct heads.

That it should consist of two principal branches, namely, Annuity Branch and General Branch. The Annuity Branch to embrace the portion of annuities, to be purchased by married subscribers for their widows and children. The General

* The papers condemn this resolution, for asserting as proved that which remains to be demonstrated, the practicability of navigating the Euphrates.

Branch to embrace portion of annuities to widows and children to be provided by the fund, passage money to widows and children, passage money to sick officers, equipment allowance to ditto, income allowance to ditto, management and contingencies.

The Directors are of opinion that the available means of the fund are not equal to its present and increasing liabilities, and that it is necessary to effect reductions on the one head, and increase of payments on the other. The reductions they propose to be in annuities as per annexed scale as a minimum,* and that personal benefits to wives and children of living subscribers be discontinued, except on loan at four per cent. interest.

As regards increase of payments, that married subscribers should purchase a larger proportion of their widows' and children's annuities, than they do at present.

That application be made to an actuary in England† through Government and the Court of Directors, to frame a plan for the fund upon the principles herein proposed; but as the actuary will require instructions for his guidance, the Directors request the subscribers at large will sanction the changes above proposed, to such extent as the actuary may find to be required to effect the object in view.

DRAWING OF CARS.

"To the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, K. C. B. Governor in Council, &c. &c.

"The humble Representation of the undersigned Inhabitants of Madras and its Dependencies,

"Humbly sheweth,

"It was with feelings of regret that your representators have learned, that in consequence of a report lately received from the collector and magistrate of Chingleput, of an accident which occurred while driving the car of the pagoda of Yacambarceswarer at Conjeveram, the Governor in Council has been pleased to issue circular orders to all the magistrates in the provinces, prohibiting the practice of issuing orders for the collection of people to draw the cars of Hindoo pagodas; and as this prohibition is calculated seriously to affect the religious welfare of the great body of the Hindoo subjects of your Government, your representators are under the necessity of making this representation on their behalf to your

Honour: Council, and trust it will not fail to receive your favourable consideration.

"Your Exc. in Council must be aware that the practice in question originated at a time immemorial, and having been recognized by the former Governments, was allowed by the British Government to continue during the many years that have elapsed since they assumed possession of this country; and that the people have been so much accustomed to it as to render its discontinuance injurious in a considerable degree to the performance of the annual festivals of the numerous pagodas on this side of India; and although it might appear, in the view of foreigners, as an oppressive measure, yet your representators can assure your Exc. in Council, that it is not considered as such by the Hindoo population, but merely as a stimulus, or rather a notice, to them to assemble and perform a task which, as natives and labourers of this country, it is incumbent upon them to do, and that they have never in a single instance complained of being compelled to perform the work in question.

"The late occurrence at Conjeveram is entirely an accident, and could not have been avoided had the people been collected without the usual orders from the magistrate, and paid for their labour. Accidents to human life happen in different ways, and when the number of cars driven in each year, and of the people collected for that purpose, is taken into consideration, the late solitary instance of such an occurrence would not seem so extraordinary as to call for such particular notice as has been taken of it; and, since it can never be the intention of Government that the celebration of festivals in the Hindoo pagodas should be discontinued, and since it is absolutely necessary that people should be procured one way or other to draw the cars, the measures now adopted can provide no remedy to accidents, if such are more likely to happen in this than in other pursuits of human life.

"Your representators are willing to acknowledge that your Government have hitherto evinced due regard towards the religious institutions of the natives, and secured to them the undisturbed enjoyment of their national rights and privileges, and it is the opinion of such being the characteristic of British rule that gives an extraordinary appearance to the measure now adopted, all of a sudden, at the suggestion of an inexperienced assist.-collector, unsupported by any recommendation from higher authorities, more especially when we reflect that your familiar acquaintance with notions and feelings of the native population must have convinced you of the degree of dissatisfaction which might be caused to them by the discontinuance of the

* Colonel	from £235 18 9 to £186
Lt.-Col.	from £208 15 0 to £159
Major	from £181 11 3 to £132
Captain	from £136 17 6 to £105
Lieut.	from £102 3 9 to £100
Ensign	from £81 15 0 to £80
Children	
Under 6 years from	£20 to £16
between 6 and 12	£30 to £24
from 12 to 21	£40 to £32

† Mr. Davies is proposed, who reported on the Bombay Fund.

long-established custom which forms the subject of this representation.

"Your representatives may also state that they are not altogether apprehensive that, without the assistance of public officers, it would be impossible to collect people for conveying the cars; but considering the numerous pagodas in this country, and the thousands of people required to carry on the feasts without interruption, they cannot but expect great difficulties in collecting and commanding the people to perform the same, and the expense which it will probably be necessary to incur on that account would be an unusual charge on the funds of the pagoda, which are, in most cases, no more than sufficient for the performance of the feasts and ceremonies of the respective pagodas; and when the advantages at present possessed are lost, it will no doubt prove highly prejudicial to the interests of our religious institutions.

"Under these circumstances, your representatives most respectfully and earnestly pray for a reconsideration of the subject, and the ultimate revocation of the orders lately issued, prohibiting the practice of public orders being issued for the collection of people to draw the cars of Hindoo pagodas.

"Madras, 31st Oct. 1836."

Order of Government on the Petition from C. Iyahasawmy Moodeliar, M. V. Nagammy, Mootoo Moodeliar, and others, the Inhabitants of Madras and its Dependencies, dated 31st October 1836.

"The petitioners are informed, that by the order of the 21st May 1836, to which they allude, it was not the intention of Government to interfere in any way with the religion of the natives. The sole object of the order was to exempt the people from forced labour, and to give to them the full right to employ themselves in such manner and on such terms as they pleased.

"By order,

(Signed) "H. CHAMIER, Chief Sec.

"Fort St. George, 22d Nov. 1836."

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The reply of the government to an application from the Chamber of Commerce, for permission to correspond directly with the different public departments, and that the heads of those departments may furnish information without detriment to the public service, is as follows:—

"Fort St. George, 25th Oct. 1836.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council anticipates much public good from the proceedings of the institution, and would have felt additional satisfaction had he observed the names of some of the principal native merchants at the presidency enrolled amongst its members.

"As the information which the Cham-

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ber of Commerce may from time to time desire to obtain, may probably be furnished more readily and in a more satisfactory form from the records of the government office; the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, adverting to the permission solicited to correspond direct with the different public departments, considers it preferable that the information required by the Association should be supplied through the medium of Government.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is not aware whether any particular privileges have been extended to the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, but if such should be the case, he will be prepared to place the association at this presidency on the same footing."

REV. W. TAYLOR.

The Rev. W. Taylor, late in connexion with the London Missionary Society, has been ordained a deacon by the bishop. His secession from the ranks of the dissenters has drawn upon him the animadversion of a portion of our press. Notwithstanding the reiterated warnings given, which, we are satisfied, have not been thrown away, our respected Diocesan has admitted him into holy orders—the best proof that he went through his ordeal with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the bishop and his clergy. A man charged with an offence, if acquitted by his peers, after a patient investigation, is ever after considered innocent of the charge for which he was put on his trial; in like manner, the public should regard Mr. Taylor, now that he has been ordained, and divest their minds of every prejudice against him. We are not begging the question, but insist on an act of justice not denied to the meanest of his Majesty's subjects.—*Mad. Gaz.*, Jan. 7.

Mr Taylor has been located at the presidency.

THE ARMY.

At the close of the review and field-exercise of the troops by the new Commander-in-chief, on the 14th and 15th December, his Excellency published the following G. O. :—

"16th Dec.—The Commander-in-chief desires that his acknowledgments may be offered to the troops who were engaged in the field exercises on the 14th and 15th instant. His Exc. is well pleased with their steadiness and attention to orders; and his thanks are particularly due to Brig.-Gen. Doveton, c. b. and to Col. Logan, who commanded separate bodies on these occasions, for the able and animated manner in which they conducted the operations entrusted to them; as well as to Brigadier Showers, for the judgment (P)

with which he handled that excellent corps the Madras Artillery.

"The Commander-in-chief did not, however, fail to remark an evident want of practical knowledge on the part of officers commanding companies of the line, and he desires that commanding officers of corps will give their attention to this important point, as well as to the practice of each company alike in the V part of the field exercise and evolutions of the army. This and the intelligence generally shewn by the officers will, at an early period of time, correct the defect.

"His Exc. is satisfied that such practice is well calculated to call forth and perfect the intelligence of the officers and the discipline of the men composing an army, which has invariably been distinguished for gallantry and efficiency, through a long career of active service, from the days of Clive and Coote, on the field of Assaye, and down to the recent campaigns of Ava and Coorg."

ABOLITION OF THE MADRAS MINT.

The abolition of the Madras Mint has had the effect of depreciating the metal-liquies at this presidency about 8 per cent. and the Pondicherry Government being on the eve of supplying its place by one of their own, still more disastrous consequences to the commerce of this port are to be apprehended. The Chamber of Commerce have taken the business into serious consideration, and as we learn, are about to address the Government on the subject.—*Examiner*, Nov. 29.

REDUCTIONS.

A notice appears in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated Civil Auditor's Office, 16th December, wherein heads of public offices in the civil department, at the presidency and in the provinces, are requested to forward a statement of such persons as hold two or more situations in their office, drawing the salaries attached to each, exhibiting their names, and the salary of each, with explanation as to the nature and necessity of such pluralities. In addition to this, it is rumoured that considerable alterations in the magisterial department of the police office are in contemplation, having for their object the abolition of pluralities.

GOOMSUR.

"Camp, Goomsur, Dec. 30.—Affairs in Goomsur do not progress so rapidly as we could wish, although every exertion and good-will is shewn on the part of all engaged. The troops have now been above the Ghauts five weeks, and two only (Bolliar Sing and Sooniah Sing) of the five proclaimed rebel chiefs are taken.

Dora Bissoye has eluded all pursuit, and within the last few days every trace of him is lost; it is said he has escaped towards the Nagpore territories. Mr. Russell had been most indefatigable in following him up, day after day, with Byam's horse and a party of the 49th regt. If Mr. Russell persists in his determination to seize him, I fear we shall have a long campaign again, and a sickly one too, after February. Some officers have been ailing from fever and accidents; amongst the latter Capt. Roberts of the 49th regt., who, when upon a *Dour*, fell into a pitfall, in which were fixed sharp pointed bamboo stakes, one of which passed through his thigh and another into his arm; he is doing well, but of course is quite disabled for some time. The troops generally continue healthy, perhaps there are not more than one hundred cases of all kinds in hospital; they are well-provisioned, which is very requisite, as the fatigue they are undergoing is great, and the climate not at all congenial. It is rather cold for Europeans even, but still very delightful; the hills being 2500 feet above the level of the sea. The unfortunate Khonds are hunted down in all directions, their villages are completely deserted, their walsas beaten up, and their crops and grain destroyed; still they bear up against all their misfortunes manfully, and seem quite determined to hold out to the last!

"The division Head Quarters, with two Companies of the 3d Light Inf., four Companies of the 6th Regt., the whole of the 49th Regt., part of Byam's Horse, with details of the 2d Light Cavalry, Artillery, &c. compose the force above the Ghauts. Mr. Russell is at present in the low country, where he went in pursuit of Dora Bissoye. Cantonments are marked out in the neighbourhood of Nowgaum for the 17th Regt., which it is reported is to remain there for some time. What is to become of the remaining corps after the campaign is over appears to be uncertain; it would be a charity to let them know soon!

"Lieut.-Col. Hodgson, of the 6th Regt., died of fever, at Vishnuehukrum, on the 27th inst. after a very few days' illness: this is the second officer we have lost during this short campaign of fever. Lieut. Hayman, of the 6th Regt., having died at Nowgaum on the 13th inst."—*Spectator*, Jan. 11.

The latest accounts from Goomsur are anything but indicative of a speedy and satisfactory termination of hostilities in that quarter:—Dora Bissoye continued to evade his pursuers, and bid defiance to the attempts made and plans adopted to secure his capture, while fever had made its appearance in the British camp, and

threatened mischief to both officers and men.—*Cour. Jan. 16.*

We extract the following passage from a violent article in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, of December 27th:—

"The tragical climax, to which the course of affairs in Goomsoor has lately tended, is consummated. Disappointed in the impression expected from the array of the troops, in the result of the combined movement of all arms for the capture of the chief, the Commissioner has put in execution the dread menace,—the alternative prearranged with the sanction of the Madras Government in the event of continued defiance—and without success. The Khonds have maintained the point of honour. If, as is believed, Dora Bissoye has been driven below the Ghauts, from the region which now reeks a tenantless and horrid waste, the constancy of his clan has never for a moment wavered. The whole Khond country in immediate connection with Goomsoor, with the exception of a section of the Booroo Des, has been ravaged by the troops, and the peon lives taken, in a fashion known more probably to the imagination of Burke, than to the practice of Hyder Ali. Beneath an edict of extermination, sparing only women and children, and of destruction to every form of property, the country has been depopulated. The inhabitants, mostly by flight, anticipated the sword. Its fair tracts, which often resembled one continuous hamlet, embosomed in ripe corn-fields, stored with grain, and teeming with every variety of live stock, are a spoiled, blackened, and smouldering desert; a holocaust on the shrine of fatuitous ignorance and imbecility. The spirit of the execution of this measure, by the *undisciplined* levy which co-operate in the work, may be imagined, when it obtains general credence in camp, that an officer deemed it to be his duty in one district to compel the wretched women found in the villages to reap their own grain at the bayonet's point, and then to add to the flames which consumed it, the miserable remnants of clothing left to protect them and their homeless and famishing offspring from the blasts of these mountain vallies.

We do not now moot the question of the policy or justifiableness of the dire, ultimate measure which has been put in force; and we derive no argument from its immediate failure. At this stage of the proceedings no alternative of better promise may have appeared to exist. The expectation that the impassive resolution of the Khonds (for *they* have scarcely struck a blow) would at length falter, may have been legitimate, in *so far* legitimizing the act of the commander and of the Madras Government. The chances of the capture of the Khond chief appear to be increased by his expulsion from his old

place of refuge, and the desperate condition of all of the Khond name, saving the section under the influence of San Bissoye, whose axes we have turned against the lives, their sickles against the corn, of the rest of the population. Mr. Russell, pursuing after the old fashion, believes himself to press constantly upon the footsteps of Dora Bissoye in the southern portion of the zemindary."

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

The *Hugh Lindsay* has brought Col. Chesney with despatches for Government, and we have received the following particulars regarding the motions of the expedition up to the 14th, when the engine of the *Euphrates* having been repaired by Mr. Harrison at the forge of the *Hugh Lindsay*, the former proceeded to the Karoon, in order to explore Susiana, and the upper portions of the river Tigris, until the 31st of January, when this interesting undertaking is to be broken up.

On the 13th of September the *Shannon* delivered the first and long-expected mail at Mohammerah, and the ascent of the Tigris having been decided upon, for strong reasons, the *Euphrates* reached Bus-sora by sunset, and Korna the next day, having lost her only engineer during the night. Col. Chesney confidently expected to be back at Korna from Bagdad by the beginning of October at latest; but he was not only retarded by the want of fuel in going up, and by running aground for three days, but also when descending, by the unexpected and then unaccountable circumstance of the coal-boats having been forced to return to Korna; which obliged the vessel to halt two or three times to cut wood; and instead of being at Korna about the 3d, the *Euphrates* only arrived there the afternoon of the 16th October.

The *Hugh Lindsay* was found in a state of preparation to resist the threatened attack of the people of Korna, who were said to be determined to destroy her, as well as the *Euphrates*, if she dared to go any higher; and it was avowed that the coal-boats had been driven down the Tigris by the people, who were evidently in a state of much excitement altogether, for some cause as yet unexplained, and the more inexplicable, as the *Euphrates* had not before met with any but the most friendly disposition. Under these circumstances, Col. Chesney thought it best to act as if he had no apprehension whatever, and after some communication with the town, a letter was despatched to the Sheikh of Montifick at Shugy Sook, to say that the steamer was proceeding up the river as a friendly Tartar vessel carrying letters; but at the same time quite ready to fight if

the Arabs preferred being enemies. After some difficulty and delay, a pilot was obtained, and on the 20th the *Euphrates* steamed up to the populous town of Shugy Sook, where she anchored, surrounded by people in a state of much excitement, the women especially; but no opposition was experienced in filling up the coal, and next morning the vessel proceeded to the extensive mat village of Coote, where she anchored opposite the Sheikh's tent, before the letter reached him from Korna.

The Sheikh had escaped into his harem on the first appearance of the vessel, and there was some difficulty in communicating; but this being overcome, he was called upon to answer for the strange conduct of the people of Korna towards the *Hugh Lindsay*; and also either to give or refuse his assistance to the steamer in her ascent, as well as to punish the Beni Hachem tribe for firing on the vessel; and the other Arabs for driving back the coal-boats after their ascent up the Tigris. After some suspense and loss of the day, the Sheikh agreed to do all that was asked, and one of his confidential people was ordered to go up in the vessel to punish the Beni Hachem, and see that nothing else was wanting.

The Sheikh professed the greatest friendship towards the English; but he admitted that the people had been much exasperated by Mr. Samuel's return in the *Hugh Lindsay*, and his renewed attempts to distribute religious papers at Bussora, where the circumstance was dwelt upon as a proof that we are not only about to take their country, but also to destroy their religion; and it was added, that one of the Europeans had even advised them to put in succession three chains across the river, as the only means of stopping the steamer. On hearing these circumstances, they were reminded that the *Euphrates* had never on any occasion annoyed the people or their religion, which was readily admitted to be true; for they said they knew she was the Sultan's vessel; but that the other one was very different.

All things being thus smoothed, the *Euphrates* proceeded up the river on the 22d, and anchored opposite the Beni Hachem tribe next day, who were under arms evidently for defence, as they entreated the vessel to proceed onwards, which she did, and entered the Lemlun marshes on the 25th, where about eighty trackers were immediately assembled by the Sheikh's man; but being unable to do much with so large a vessel, warping was resorted to, in order to prevent her falling against the banks at the short turnings, where she steered badly; but on the 29th, when about one-third through the marshes, nearly three hundred miles from the sea, it was found that the larboard engine was disabled, owing to the cross head of the air-pump having given away. The people,

instead of being at all hostile when the vessel was crippled, brought sheep and other supplies every day, and twice boats came from the town of Lemlun with coals and wood. One of those boats was hired to take Mr. Fitzjames with the mails to Hilla, where he was desired to hire dromedaries, and proceed to Aleppo. The two passengers, Messrs. Stewart and Alexander, turned off at Hilla, towards Bagdad.

It appears that the *Euphrates* met with sufficient water at the lowest season of the year, and that a lighter vessel can steam up at all seasons, in from ten to twelve days' time.—*Bom. Cour.*, Dec. 3.

We observe by an advertisement in the official *Gazette*, that the Bombay government is making preparations for keeping up a steam communication with the *Euphrates*, intended no doubt in aid of the Syrian overland post. Tenders are invited for the conveyance of 400 to 600 tons of coal to Muscat, and 200 tons to Mohammerah, a place situated twenty miles above the bar of the river *Euphrates*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The prospectus of a Bank for this Presidency sets forth the want of such an institution, which has increased since the withdrawal by the Government of the privilege of making deposits and transfers at the treasury, which have amounted for several years past to twenty lacs of rupees. The inconvenience attending transactions in the metallic currency, and the convenience of a place of discount, are further recommendations of it; and it is added "that, as projects of a like nature to the present are entertained, with reference to this presidency, both in England and Calcutta, and that, should they be carried into effect, its floating capital, the extension or contraction of its currency, and generally, the control and superintendence of all its great monetary transactions would be transferred from the spot to parties at a distance, and possibly with hostile interests, no time should be lost in anticipating designs that may prove so prejudicial to the trade and prosperity of the place." It is, therefore, proposed that a Bank be established here, and that a society be incorporated for carrying it on; that the bank do not commence operations until a charter has been obtained; that the charter granted to the Bank of Bengal be adopted as a model; that the business of the Bank be strictly confined to receiving deposits, and keeping cash accounts; discounting bills and drafts, and other instruments of the kind, and issuing bank notes, in the current coin of the place, and bank post bills payable at short dates; that the capital be thirty lacs, of rupees, to be divided in 3,000 shares, of Rs. 1,000 each; that no individual be

restricted as to the amount of his subscription, but that the rules in force in other institutions of the kind, to prevent an overwhelming influence on the part of great capitalists, be established; that 300 shares be reserved for Government, in case they should be willing to join the institution upon the same terms that the capital of the Bank of Bengal is taken by the Government of India; and that Europeans and natives be alike eligible for office.

At a Meeting of the Bank Committee, on the 30th December, it was resolved, "That, in consequence of the capital of the proposed bank of Bombay having been all subscribed, and the applications for shares in the institution having greatly exceeded the number allotted by the prospectus, the secretary be empowered to receive further applications for the same purpose and register them until the 1st of February next, and that the subject be then taken into consideration, and such further proceedings be recommended upon it as may appear just and equitable."

The *Calcutta Courier*, of 9th January, states: "It appears that the scheme has not met with universal concurrence. We understand that some of the old houses are rather afraid of the free action of such a bank, lest the facilities of credit should be abused; they have accordingly kept themselves aloof for the present from the scheme of an independent bank, and have put forth two propositions. The first of these is, that Government shall issue exchequer bills, without interest, in exchange for coin, which they conceive would answer all the purpose of removing the present inconveniences of cash payments, and at the same time prevent the dangers of an unrepresented paper circulation. This plan would make Government the general bankers for the community, and give the former all the banking profit of a paper currency—for we find no stipulation about deposits, nor is it likely that Government would agree to support an establishment merely for the purpose of holding specie in deposit, and issuing paper acknowledgments for it, at their own cost and risk; it would consequently have the effect of introducing an unlimited paper currency, without any representation at all, purely upon the guarantee of the Government. The other proposition is, that the Bank of Bengal shall be invited to establish a branch at Bombay. This latter information is derived from a letter received by a mercantile firm to-day from an eminent Parsee merchant at Bombay."

STRANGE TAXES.

It was stated in an up-country paper a short time ago that in some part of this

presidency there is a transit duty upon pregnant women and such like commodities. A notice, dated the 3d inst., just promulgated at Poona, repealing several taxes hitherto levied in that town, brings to light circumstances analogous to the one above referred to. For instance, we find a tax, now abolished, upon the winnowing and chaffing of rice; a tax upon *gondhul*, a kind of noisy recitation with *tom-tom*, &c., celebrated on marriages and other occasions, and a tax also upon *dawks*, or a ceremony to induce the manes of the dead to communicate secrets. We have also a duty called *Bhargava Ram Pattee*, the nature of which we cannot comprehend; also one upon circumcision; marriage; upon waking at nights, and upon the slaughter of sheep. Some other items are not even decently translatable. It is a consolation to reflect, however, that they were not originally imposed under the present government, but remained only as a monument of the financial skill and wisdom of our former rulers.

The repeal of the taxes at Poona, of which twenty-six different items are specified, is prefaced by a statement that the decline of the trade and prosperity of the town has induced the Right Hon. the Governor to sanction the measure. If we are rightly informed, Government by the abolition of these duties has relinquished an annual revenue of upwards of Rs. 50,000. Let this prove to the community of the Deccan, that our present rulers are ready to make any sacrifice, wherever a just and public principle requires their doing so.—*Durpun*, Nov. 11.

DELINQUENCY OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

The *Durpun* notices that scarcely a week passes without exhibiting the dismissal or suspension of some native officer of Government; and that from the highest to the lowest native functionary, there can very few be found whose honour and integrity have remained untarnished for any length of time. That journal states that the causes of this general depravity among the native servants are two, the want of education, and the consequent absence of any moral principle, and the low salaries which are assigned to them.

THE DEWAN OF SATTARA.

The dewan or prime minister of the rajah of Sattara was marched into Poona a few days ago, under a strong military escort, and lodged in prison, in consequence, it is supposed, of some treasonable acts against the British Government, brought home to him in the affair of last Dewalee.—*Bomb. Gaz.* Jan. 11.

BOMBAY A FREE PORT.

We learn that Government has communicated to the Chamber of Commerce its determination to declare Bombay a free port within the provisions of the Warehousing Act, as soon as the necessary adaption of the details of the act to the circumstances of the port has been matured.—*Ibid.* Jan. 14.

THE TEA-PLANT IN THE DECCAN.

A writer in the *Courier* states that some tea-plants, having been sent to Ahmudnuggur, and placed under the management of an intelligent China-man, are now growing vigorously, and promise to become acclimated.

Ceylon.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the sitting of the Legislative Council, on the 8th November, the following somewhat extraordinary discussion occurred; the question being, whether the tobacco ordinance should be read a first time:

The *Chief Justice* rose:—"Sir, our President; I rise, Sir, to address the council for the first time, a new and inexperienced member, and as such I must claim your indulgence. I am aware that rules have been established for the management of the business of the council, and I will soon make myself master of them—indeed it is my duty to do so; but if, in the observations I am about to make, I in any degree impugn them, I must entreat of you to attribute it to ignorance and inexperience, and not to a desire to do away the benefits of which they have doubtless been productive. Sir, you claimed yesterday, and it was no rash claim, the merit of bringing forward measures you were well justified in assuming to be for the general good, the general prosperity of the country—you made this claim not for yourself individually, I feel assured, but for your executive advisers also. I for one have no ground to suspect but that their advice was honest and sincere, and given to the best of their judgment, nor can I suppose that they have recommended the measures to be brought forward but upon the sincere and honourable impression of the benefits likely to arise from them. Whether such may be the opinion of all parties it is not necessary to inquire. It is too much to expect that differences of opinion will not arise, perhaps even in this very council. But, while we give them credit for all sincerity and honour, sure am I, that they will concede to the legislative council that unbiassed exercise of their judgment which will lead to the general good of the country. We are all liable to opinions, the result of our situations, I for one have prejudices, which I shall carry

with me to the grave—but they are honest prejudices, and they are not likely to lead me into difficulties. I have a strong prejudice in favor of the supreme court, and indeed of the judiciary throughout, and if I found the smallest disposition on the part of the Government to trench upon the supreme court, or even upon the district courts, it would only be my duty to set the executive right. I feel, indeed, that this prejudice amounts almost to infirmity. But I am not bound to yield my judgment to the executive advisers; all that I require is, that as they are left to the unbiassed exercise of their opinion; so we should be also—more cannot be required, on one side or upon the other. I trust that I do not trespass too much upon your time, but as chief justice I stand nearly alone in the legislative council; my position is peculiar, and I should wish to describe it. The members of the executive council are all my equals—all my principal friends—with whom I am daily living and conversing—but this will not bias my mind, nor that of any chief justice. I do not owe my situation to the governor, nor to them, neither do I owe my position; my respect, indeed, is due to them, and they I trust will ever regard me with kindness—this is all I ask. But when I say, that I consider the chief justice to be as independent as I admit the other members of the legislative council to be, it can hardly be supposed that no difference of opinion will arise. Union, indeed, is our object, and union is attainable, because it will be union for the general good; where there is discussion, it is impossible that the mind of each individual should take the same tone, but at the conclusion we shall be of one accord. My own situation places me in rather nearer alliance with the unofficial members and the official members not in the executive. The executive must be expected to have a bias in favour of the measures they introduce; they would, indeed, be almost culpable if they did not entertain an earnest and sincere desire to carry them through; and I am confident that the present members would not introduce them, if they were not convinced that they were for the benefit of the island. But I certainly must say that my peculiar situation as chief justice does place me in nearer alliance with the unofficial members. We all owe our allegiance to the governor, our ready respect to the executive council—but the chief justice is independent. As I said before, my prejudices are strong, and had I had the opportunity of advising the Home Government, I should certainly have opposed the giving power to the executive of suspending the chief justice. I do not apprehend any peril to myself personally, but knowing the situation of the judges at home, I do regret such a power having been given. I do not fear for myself—

my age is too advanced, my experience too great for me to commit such an error, and I am sure that our present governor would be the very last individual to advise such a step. Mind, I speak only of one governor—Sir Robert Horton. I have to apologise for taking up so much of your time, but I trust you understand the motive, and will not disapprove. I have heard it very generally reported that one of the most independent members of this council is a near friend of mine, the major-general, whom I hope to see in his place, for I have a personal regard for him. He, I am sure, will not say that he is more independent than the chief justice, nor can it be said that, because he is in the executive, he is less independent. The chief justice will give his attention to all matters, to all subjects which may be brought before the council, so far as they do not interfere with his higher duties. I will give my attention to mercantile and commercial questions, for I perceive that there is no merchant in this council, and it becomes my duty to attend to their interests. I have no doubt, indeed, that the government is in close communication with the merchants; but they may not always agree, and it is the province of the legislative council to declare if the case is made out by the government or by the merchants, and if the latter ought to be satisfied. This will be part of my duty, as well as to attend to all other subjects of discussion. Sir, I thank you sincerely for the attention with which you have listened to me, and, however apt we all may be to utter words which upon reflection we would recall, I trust I shall repent of nothing I have said this day. I have trespassed thus far upon the patience of the council, with some irregularity it may be possible, but I may perhaps never do so again."

The *President* was totally unprepared for the observations which the chief justice had taken this opportunity to make. He entertained no objection in the present instance to the introduction of matter foreign to the subject strictly before the council, and, if that had been all, he should have made no reply. But the chief justice had thought proper to say something on the subject of independence, and appeared to think himself more closely connected with the unofficial members than with the rest of the council. He (the president) must particularly object to such distinctions being drawn. Any member would shrink from his duty who did not act according to the best of his judgment. The chief justice had said that the executive council introduced the measures; but he would insist that the other members were free as air to give their advice; he would stand up for the entire independence of the members, as well official as unofficial. He well knew the chief justice had no design to

prejudice the working of the council, but he would express his strong desire that this might be the last time he should hear the subject of independence introduced, more especially as regarded the official members, not members of the executive council, in contradistinction to the unofficial members.

The *Chief Justice* perfectly assented to what had fallen from his excellency, and wished to explain that he had been misunderstood. He had said that his position placed him in nearer alliance with the official members not in the executive and with the unofficial, not with the latter only.

The *Auditor-general* had sat in the legislative council since its first establishment, and he felt himself called upon, by what had just now passed, to say, that he had not been accustomed to hear, nay, he would assert that no member of that assembly had ever attempted to discharge upon its patience, such topics and such language as had been just now introduced by the chief justice. He thought that the thanks of every member of the legislative assembly were due to the president, for the highly correct expression of his sentiments upon the speech which they had just heard from the hon. and learned member. He particularly concurred with his excellency in expressing his decided repugnance to, and unqualified disapproval of, what had fallen from the learned chief justice, as to the independence or the defect of it in the sentiments and proceedings of the gentlemen who composed this assembly; that was a most highly unpalatable subject, he was well convinced, to the feelings of all who now heard him; and he (the auditor-general) did consider, that the happy mixture of a portion of the members of the executive with those of the legislative council, which had been wisely constituted, was the best test and promise of that freedom of discussion which would be most conducive to general beneficial results. In conclusion, he (the auditor-general) sincerely hoped that the time appropriated to the express purpose of the consideration and debate of the useful measures hitherto, and likely always to be, submitted to the legislative assembly, would not be occupied by unprofitable professions or opinions which bore no relation to the subject-matter before them.

The *Chief Justice*.—"I am a young member; I ask your pardon, and hope I have obtained it."

On the re-assembling of the council, 15th December, the president read the following despatch from the Secretary of State, relative to a memorial presented by certain merchants of Colombo:—

"Downing-street, 8th July 1836.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 13,

of the 8th January, with a memorial from the merchants of Colombo, expressing dissatisfaction at the measures which you had taken for constituting the legislative council of your government.

"The memorialists complained on a former occasion of the delay which had occurred in completing the council. This delay being occasioned by your anxiety to select fit and proper persons for the office of legislators, you had the satisfaction of receiving his Majesty's gracious approval of the caution which had regulated your proceedings. The memorialists have again attributed your conduct in this respect to improper motives, but I see no ground for concurring in their opinions.

"I learn from your present despatch, that, having been able to select three natives of Ceylon for seats in the council, who, together with three merchants, would have completed the number of unofficial members, you had intimated your intention of conferring a priority of appointment on one of each class alternately, beginning with the merchants. In consequence of this arrangement, the merchants refused to sit in the council, denouncing, in terms which I need not here repeat, the principle of precedence as established by his Majesty's instructions, not only with reference to the unofficial members of the council amongst themselves, but also as regards the official and the unofficial members respectively.

"The memorialists advert to the constitution of the legislative councils at the Mauritius and at the Cape of Good Hope. You will inform them, that the principle of precedence, as regards the official members, is observed in those councils; that, amongst the non-official members, the principle of seniority, according to the date of appointment, obtains universally in all his Majesty's colonial possessions; and that I cannot entertain any question which may involve a departure from either of those principles.

"In expressing my regret at the determination at which the memorialists appear to have arrived, I am bound in justice to the legislative council of your government to state, at the same time, that I entertain no doubt that, notwithstanding the absence of the merchants from that body, the commercial interests of the island will always meet with that attention which their importance demands; and I am inclined to hope that the merchants themselves feel no apprehensions in this respect, since they have refused their individual support on grounds which could in no way have affected their usefulness or importance at the council-board. Should the merchants of Colombo retain the opinions which they have now expressed on this subject, it will be your duty to select for the vacant seats—with the caution which you have hitherto observed—fit and proper

persons from some other class of his Majesty's subjects at Ceylon.

"I approve of the step which you took—after the merchants had refused to enter the council—of swearing in the three members whom you had selected, and of the consideration which you appear to have shewn on that occasion to the body of merchants, by placing at the head of the unofficial members one of their class, who, you had reason to believe, would have accepted the appointment on his return to Ceylon, although he has since declined it.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "G. E. NELG."

"Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., &c. &c."

NEW TARIFF.

The following is the intended new tariff of import and export duties:—

Import Duties.	£.	s.	d.
*Ale and all malt liquors, per hhd.	0	10	0
Ditto per doz. qts.	0	0	6
Agricultural implements, free.			
Cattle, free.			
N.B.—It is under consideration, whether it might not be preferable to substitute a duty of four per cent. on the value in this market, instead of the five per cent. upon the invoice price.			
Goods, not otherwise enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other part of Europe, for every £100 of the invoice price thereof.	5	0	0
Ditto, growth, manufacture, or produce of any other place, on every £100 of the value thereof in this market	10	0	0
Horses, free.			
*Liqueurs { French, per qt. bottle }	0	0	9
{ English, per doz. pints }			
Machinery, free.			
*Opium, per lb.	0	1	0
*Paddy, per parrah	0	0	2
Regimental clothing, free.			
*Rice	0	0	5
*Spirits, per gallon	0	4	6
Timber, free.			
*Wines, viz.—			
Madeira, per pipe	3	0	0
Ditto, per doz.	0	1	9
Teneriffe, per pipe	1	10	0
Ditto, per doz.	0	1	0
English Claret, per doz.	0	4	0
Port, per gallon	0	0	6
Ditto, per doz.	0	1	9
Lisbon, white and red, per pipe ..	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, per doz.	0	1	3
Sherry, per gallon	0	0	6
Ditto, per doz.	0	1	9
French Claret, per hhd.	2	0	0
Ditto, per doz.	0	2	3
Champagne, per ditto	0	5	0
Burgundy, per ditto	0	5	6
Stein Wine, per ditto	0	1	9
Constantia, per ditto	0	4	0
Cape Wine, per pipe	2	0	0
Ditto, per doz.	0	1	3
All Wine, not otherwise enumerated, per doz.	0	2	8
Exports.			
*Cinnamon, viz.—			
1st and 2d sorts, per lb.	0	2	6
3d sort, per lb.	0	2	0
*Cinnamon Oil, per oz.	0	4	0
*Clove Oil, per oz.	0	0	3
*Tobacco, per cwt.	0	2	0
Goods, not otherwise enumerated, for every £100 of the value thereof.	2	10	0

* Being the duties now payable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage on Newspapers.—In a petition, signed by 132 inhabitants of Colombo, being clergymen, missionaries, medical practitioners, merchants, proctors, private gentlemen, and respectable shopkeepers and tradesmen, against a proposed postage of one penny on newspapers transmitted through the post-office of the colony, remonstrating against this "tax on knowledge," at a time when both the postage and the stamp on newspapers have been reduced at home,—they observe: "Looking at the poverty, ignorance, and apathy of the mass of the population in this island, amongst whom it is our earnest wish, and we have no doubt that of your Excellency also, to create and encourage a thirst for knowledge,—we consider the effects of the proposed rate (trifling as it may seem) will be both immediately to lessen and remotely to obstruct the means of instruction principally within the reach of the people. True it is, that as yet very few of the Indian journals come to this colony: but we look to the future, confidently anticipating an increased circulation for them; their present paucity, however, shewing the inconsiderable loss the revenue would sustain by a remission of postage upon them."

Agriculture.—There are at present advertised for sale in the *Ceylon Gazette* more than 6,000 acres of land, applied for by different individuals to Government for the purposes of planting. Most of this lies in the Kandyan country, and is intended principally for coffee, and from various rumours we conclude that there are applications now in contemplation for a considerable quantity more. The coffee that has been planted recently in the interior is, we understand, thriving remarkably well; and, by moderate calculations, is expected in general to make a considerable return on the fourth year, and to defray the expenses of clearing and planting on the sixth year. A number of nutmeg plants, recently imported from Singapore, have been found to do well; and a small plantation of sugar-cane lately made in the neighbourhood of Kandy has been found to answer, the juice extracted from the cane affording a fair proportion of sugar of good quality. It is said that a firm at Mauritius are about to engage extensively in the cultivation of sugar in Ceylon, being quite confident of success. The attention of English capitalists is also directed, we are informed on good authority, to the resources of Ceylon, as regards the production of the articles we have just spoken of, as well as the other staple exports of the island; so that cultivation may be expected soon to convert its rich jungles into luxuriant gardens.—*Col. Obs. Dec. 27.*

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 23. No. 90.

Civilization.—As one of the gradual steps towards the improvement which civilization invariably makes amongst the people less refined, by the example of those more polished, it is well worthy to remark the custom of wearing stockings adopted by the Modliars in the neighbourhood of Colombo within the last year. This class of persons have attained by degrees considerable similarity in their dress to Europeans, as the wearing of coats and trowsers; but over the latter they persist in having *somongs* or winding cloths. Only one, we understand, has for several years ventured to break through the ancient habit of having his feet uncovered; and he has now the gratification of seeing his countrymen follow his example. One good effect already arising from this is, that it becomes no longer necessary for these persons to remove their *hupodes*, or slippers, on entering the house of a superior in rank; which is a great innovation amongst the Easterns.

The dress of every caste in the island is also improving very rapidly. The restrictions concerning it that existed here in other days having been abolished by the British Government, all may now follow the bent of their inclinations as to the manner in which they clothe themselves, as far as their means will allow. Still, however, former prejudices operate to a considerable extent, as well by making the low-caste individual unwilling to use those articles of costume to which he is not entitled by birth, as by the jealousy of his superior, who does not wish to be lowered by the imitation of an inferior.

The times are coming when the natives of Ceylon, as all other people, must learn that the mere differences of dress, rank, and even wealth, are not sufficient to raise a person to honourable distinctions; and that superiority in moral and intellectual endowment can alone purchase for him the enviable admiration of his fellow men.—*Gov. Gaz. Dec. 31.*

Lady Horton.—At a public meeting, held on the 14th January, it was determined to present Lady Horton, previous to her approaching departure from the island, with pearl ornaments *en suite*, as a token of the respect and esteem entertained by the society of Ceylon for her ladyship. Several complimentary addresses were made on the occasion; that of Mr. Justice Jeremie, in particular, was very generally applauded. On the 16th, a deputation, headed by the chief justice, (Mr. Serjeant Rough,) waited upon her ladyship, accompanied by Mr. Boyd on the part of the mercantile body, Mr. Hillebrand on the part of the burghers, and Mr. Philipsz, Modliar, on the part of the natives. The Chief Justice delivered a highly complimentary address to Lady

(Q) .

Horton, who returned a short and neat reply.

The *Observer* states:—"We express an universal opinion when we say, that a more deserving object for the sincere regard of an entire society could no where be found than Lady Horton. She has lived amongst us during a period when the distracting and chilling blasts of unkindly feeling prevailed; but at all times proved a centre of attraction, and, 'like the Sacred Fire of the Parsee woman, was not only an ornament in our halls, but a source of warmth and comfort to our hearths.'"

Penang.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—On the 7th November, Mr. Murchison, governor of the incorporated settlements, sailed from Penang, on the *Resolution*, for Calcutta, whence he will take his final departure for Britain. The duties of his office devolve in the meantime on Mr. Bonham, at this settlement, by whom they will hereafter be permanently discharged. Mr. Wingrove has taken the usual oaths as acting resident councillor of Singapore.—*Penang Gaz.*

King of Acheen.—The Company's schooner *Zephyr* returned unsuccessful from the mission by the Penang authorities to the King of Acheen, to require explanation of the atrocities lately witnessed on that coast,—a result which has produced the following "Circular" from the Governor:

"The Governor begs to inform the mercantile community of Prince of Wales' Island, that in consequence of receiving no reply from the King of Acheen, and only very unsatisfactory ones from some of the chiefs of that country, to his demand for explanation relative to recent outrages committed on their coast, he has determined to have no further communication with them, and moreover to refuse admission to any vessel of war under Achinese colours into any British port in the Straits of Malacca, pending a reference on the subject to his Exc. the Governor-general in council. The prohibition is not meant to extend to Achinese boats and prows solely engaged in trade, but merely to the *Baggianna* and vessels like her, professing to represent the government of the King of Acheen, or of the particular chief to whom she may belong. The Governor has been induced to make this communication, in anticipation of the arrival of the *Baggianna*, now daily expected, in order to obviate as much as possible inconvenience to individuals who might, without some such warning, engage in commercial dealings with her commander.

"Prince of Wales' Island,
22d Oct. 1836."

In retaliation, the Raja Muda (or heir-apparent) exacted from the barque *Hamoody*, of Tellicherry, which had touched at Teluksamoy for a supply of water, 200 dollars, and threatened that the Raja would treat all vessels under the British flag in a similar manner, as stated in our last vol. p. 259. The *Singapore Chronicle*, of December 10, observes: "The arrogance and pride of the Rajah Muda and other chiefs on the coast have been too long submitted to, from, perhaps, the caution hitherto observed by them, in avoiding all acts likely to be construed into something tangible to authorize British interference; but that careful line of policy has at length been overstepped by the recent attack upon the *Hamoody*, which is virtually a public declaration of hostilities, in the event of the British government not immediately rescinding the prohibitive order rendered necessary by circumstances, and which presents a favourable opportunity of humbling this rover that ought not to be permitted to pass."

Siam.

One of the missionaries at Bangkok, writing from thence July 22, says, "While the number of junks trading here is yearly diminishing, the European and American trade is increasing. Three years ago, only three or four square-rigged vessels were seen here, and that but once or twice during a whole year, and these mostly Arabian vessels under English colours; now, it is not uncommon to see two, three, or four during almost every month of the year. Nor are the Siamese asleep; they are making rapid improvements, especially in ship-building. During the past year, Suang Nae Sit, son of the prahklang, built an elegant ship after the European model, which has been sailing for some time. He is also now superintending the building of two large ships of war, at Chantabun. Prince Chow Fah has also completed a large vessel, which sailed down the river a few days ago, and which we have seldom seen surpassed in neatness and elegance. We have heard that the king has ordered no more *junks* to be built, but that all his vessels be built after the European model."

Application had been made to government for a place to erect a printing press, and the prahklang had given a favourable answer, intimating, however, that it might be ordered that all the "white faces" should live together.—*Chinese Repos.*

The *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, from Siam the 16th ult., brings a letter of a private correspondent, mentioning the establishment of a new system of gambling at Bangkok, by the government gambling farmer, which had been for months past monopolizing the time, and was threatening to absorb

the means, of the population. The plan appears to be in the form of a lottery, permitting the owners of the gambling-houses to practise fraud to a very great extent. The principal farmer, it is stated, had already probably cleared, by this scheme, about 800,000 ticals, besides paying daily to the king, for his farm, from 300 to 400 ticals. The natives had become complete victims to this infamous scheme—their desire to risk increasing with the extent of their losses—husbands selling their wives, and wives their children, to purchase a chance in the game of *Hue-Hue*, and when the last sacrifice had been made, resorting to theft to supply the means of once more trying their fortunes. The numbers which, on a drawing-day in London, used to assemble, in the days of our lotteries, are, it is said, nothing to the crowds of Siamese which a similar occasion brings together, with feelings wound up to the highest pitch. When every other means have failed, to beg or steal the minutest subdivision of a chance becomes the last resource of the victims of this deplorable rage. Shopkeepers, who used formerly to sell goods to the daily amount of 300 ticals, during these times were not selling to the value of three—and as they could not sell, there was no inducing them to buy. The ruinous tendency of this condition of affairs was seen and lamented by the more respectable classes: meantime the king was in the daily receipt of three to four hundred ticals—and no one dared to hint to him the propriety of putting a stop to a system which was bringing him in such acceptable fruits.—*Sing. F. P. Dec. 1.*

The letter contains further particulars concerning the illness of the white elephant (referred to p. 42), which had excited so much consternation at court. This elephant has the title of “her Highness Phra-Tape-Sce-Muang.” The princes and ministers of state were obliged to be in attendance, night and day, on the “Dear Mother,” as the king called her. The animal’s recovery, the writer attributes mainly to the removal of obstinate constipation, by means of a clyster administered by a Macintosh India-rubber air-pillow, with a bamboo at one corner, lent by himself, to serve as a pipe.

The queen dowager expired about the middle of October. She was called *Somdet Phra Pan Passa*, ‘the all-powerful lady of 1,000 years’. She was seventy years old, much respected, and was the mother of the Princes Chou Fa Noi and Chou Fa Yai. She was to be burned in the month of March, her body being in the mean time carefully preserved from corruption.

China.

TRADE.

Statement of the British Trade at the Port of Canton, from the 1st of April 1835 to 31st March 1836; published by order of the Superintendents:—

IMPORTS.	Quantity.	Value Drs.
Cotton.....peculs	494,666	8,357,394
Pepper.....do.	9,836	86,705
Rice.....do.	372,929	276,492
Sharks' Fins.....do.	1,401	44,265
Fish Maws.....do.	4,458	129,740
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, do.	1,635	17,700
Lead.....do.	19,385	120,632
Iron.....do.	28,011	105,930
Tin.....do.	32,510	558,437
Copper.....do.	649	21,998
Cotton Yarn.....do.	12,336	492,867
Cotton Piece Goods } pieces	164,699	775,466
(all sorts).....do.		
Camlets.....do.	7,581	228,416
Chintzes.....do.	3,900	19,563
Long Ells.....do.	21,005	235,026
Woolens (all sorts).....do.	—	963,224
Broad Cloth.....do.	25,491	701,097
Birds' Nests.....catties	1,107	32,000
Dollars.....value	—	71,211
Sundries.....do.	—	723,182
Opium, Patna.....chests	9,092	7,218,800
—, Benares.....do.	2,300	1,619,200
—, Malwa.....do.	14,208	8,550,622
—, Turkey.....peculs	911	515,626
Sp. Drs.		32,426,623

EXPORTS.	Quantity.	Value Drs.
Black Tea.....lbs.	41,664,133	9,936,835
Green Tea.....do.	9,534,400	3,475,408
Raw Silk, Nanking.....peculs	7,920	3,270,291
—, Canton.....do.	1,948	403,824
Sugar Candy.....do.	17,194	170,843
Soft Sugar.....do.	33,933	184,177
Cassia Lignea.....do.	14,699	145,113
Camphor.....do.	1,420	44,340
Rhubarb.....do.	355	19,557
Dragons' Blood.....do.	271	24,661
Cassia Buds.....do.	1,323	20,057
Copper.....do.	4,277	72,503
Musk.....catties	1,106	54,400
Soy.....cases	4,920	19,705
Nankeen Cloth.....pieces	19,766	15,500
Vermillion.....boxes	12,010	705,000
Silk Piece Goods.....value	—	314,021
China Ware (all sorts).....do.	—	4,524
Lacquered Ware.....do.	—	1,300
Dollars.....do.	—	1,589,742
Sycee Silver.....do.	—	2,384,606
Gold.....taels	21,251	494,063
Sundries.....do.	—	412,429
		23,852,899

Disbursements on 93 vessels at Whampoa, at Drs. 8,500 each.....	790,500
Disbursements on 79 rice vessels at Whampoa, at Drs. 2,200 each.....	154,000
Disbursements on 67 vessels at Lintin, at Drs. 1,200 each.....	80,400
	24,877,799
Balance.....	7,548,824
Sp. Drs.	32,426,623

MISCELLANEOUS.

Removal of foreign Merchants from Canton. The following important edict appears in the *Canton Press* of December 17:—

“An order to the Hong-merchants,

from Tang, governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, and president of the board of war, Ke, the lieut. governor of Kwang-tung, and secondary guardian of the prince, and Wan commissioner of the maritime customs at the port of Canton, and overseer of the Imperial Gardens.

"A paper from the hong merchants has been presented to us, in which you state :—

'Having received your excellencies' commands, we immediately transmitted them to the barbarian merchants, Jardine and others, ordering them immediately to wind up their mercantile affairs, and within half a month, pack up their effects, and leave the provincial city, availing themselves of some vessels now here to return to their homes; and further, if any of them cannot complete their business within that time, then to retire to Macao for a little while, but not to protract their stay there so as to transgress the laws. Such were the commands we received. We humbly beg to inform your excellencies, that we have already reported that there is no one here by the name of Mawakjee. But upon Jardine and the others we have enjoined the orders, to wind up their affairs with the utmost despatch, and within half a month clear out of the provincial city, and either go home or down to Macao; and if they really cannot finish their business in the given time, then to deliver over their goods and accounts to us, to complete the sales and to make the returns; and further, we commanded them to inform us in writing within what time they should certainly leave the place. Having done this, Framjee informed us by letter, that his trade required him to delay, and that he would certainly go home during the first month of next year. Whiteman by letter declared that he had already determined to go home, and should leave about the end of the year. Jardine, Dadabhoy, Gordon, Turner, Innes, and Dent have also replied by letter, saying they have now many ships in port, and must delay their return till they have completed their business, when they will go down to Macao.

'Such were the reports; which, being presented to your excellencies, you were pleased to pronounce vague and unsatisfactory, and at the same time to give us verbal instructions to enjoin strict obedience, and hasten the departure of the said barbarians from the province. Having received these instructions, we reiterated the commands, that with trembling obedience they should complete their business and be off. Whereupon Framjee again declared as before, and begged that he might be allowed to complete his trade, and then return to his country during the first month of next year. Whiteman again declared as before, and begged he might tarry to wind up his accounts, as

he was to embark for home at the end of this year. Gordon again replied, begging that he might be allowed to complete his business, when during the third month of next year he would go home. Dadabhoy again replied, that his business was just now exceedingly pressing; and he requested therefore that he might be permitted to remain till the commencement of the year, when he would go down to Macao. Jardine again replied, that he had now many ships at Whampoa, and it was necessary to purchase silk, teas, and other export cargo; and that the teas of the season had come unusually late; and he begged, therefore, that he might be allowed time to complete his mercantile affairs, which being done by the fourth month of next year, he would then go to Macao. Both Dent and Turner again replied, that they had now many ships at Whampoa, and it was necessary to purchase cargoes of teas and silks, and begged that they might be allowed to remain till the third month of the next year, when they would go and reside at Macao. Innes also replied again, begging that he might remain and finish his business, when, at the end of the year, he would go down to Macao and reside there. They all having thus made their reports, it becomes our duty to lay the same before your excellencies, to determine whether they are just or not, and to deal with the said merchants as your benignity may deem expedient.'

"The foregoing statements fill up the paper which you have presented to us. On examination, we do not find any laws which allow barbarian merchants to live (during the whole year) in Canton. This usage has sprung up by indulgence, in direct opposition to the laws. Even supposing the said barbarian merchants faithfully attend to their own business, and really had no dealing with villainous native merchants; still, as they were dwelling on suspicious ground, it was easy for rumours to go abroad, that they did engage in clandestine trade. These reaching the nine heavens (i. e. the Emperor), forthwith we received strict instructions from his august majesty to investigate the subject.

"Having now received the statements which are given above, we, the governor, the lieutenant governor and hoppo, imitating our most wise and illustrious sovereign in his mildness, look down with indulgence on the condition of the barbarians, and will not deal with them as they deserve. But to report so long a period for their departure as some of them have named, we cannot; neither does it become us, as rulers of the land, to allow them to escape with impunity. Therefore, assembled in general council, we have determined that, "Framjee, Whiteman, and Gordon, may return to their native countries as they have requested, the first at the end of this

year; the second at the commencement, and the third, during the third month of next year. Both Innes and Dadabhoy may go down to Macao, and reside there a little while, as they have requested; the first at the end of this, the second during the first month of next year. As for Jardine, Dent, and Turner, who have named no period for returning to their country, though they think of going down to Macao to reside, and have requested that they may do so during the third and fourth months of next year, they are really very rash and obstinate. But since they have declared that they have now here many ships, and their business must be transacted, we will be so indulgent as to allow them all to remain till the second month of next year, when they must repair to Macao. Reckoning from the present time to the end of the second month of the next year, gives a long period of four months, during which they can complete their business; but if not, yet while at Macao they may get other persons to act in their stead; therefore, on no account whatever will they be allowed to remain here beyond the time (above) specified.

"We, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and hoppo, will shortly make out a report, marking the respective periods fixed for the departure of each of the outside barbarian merchants, and despatch it to Peking, to be laid before his august majesty. Not the slightest deviation shall there be (from what is here stated).

"You, the hong merchants, within three days from this date, must obtain depositions from the said barbarians, each specifying the time fixed (for his departure); and you yourselves must also give us written depositions, pledging your person and your property, that you will not permit them to linger beyond the proper time. Let no delay be allowed. Only wait till the period for their respective departures have arrived, then immediately report (each case) for our examination. If when the time has arrived, they again begin to make their excuses, then it will be true that the said barbarian merchants are mad in the pursuit of illegal gains, and do possess perverse and obstinate hearts.

"As for ourselves, we shall carry the business through without even the shadow of turning, or the slightest indulgence. Firmly upholding the laws, we shall see that they are executed with equal rigour on the foreign and the native, in order to make illustrious the reign of his celestial majesty. Say not that warning has not been duly given. Tremble, and keep silence.—A special edict.

"Taou Kwang, 16th year, 11th month, 6th day. Canton, Dec. 13th 1836."

A different translation of this edict (varying very materially in language and even sense) appears in the *Canton Register*

of December 20th. Subjoined is the conclusion, as published in this paper:

"We shall, forthwith, send a flying express to the great supreme emperor, stating the periods fixed for each of the said foreign merchants (to return to their country, or quit Canton); after which not the least alteration can be made.

"Let the hong immediately inform the foreign merchants of the times appointed to them for their departure, and let them not dare to exceed the limits, that they may preserve their bodies in safety. Within three days they must give a bond; no indulgence or delay will be allowed; and as the foreigners leave according to the appointed times, they must severally report their departure. But if, when the appointed times arrive, they dare to loiter, it will be clear that the said foreign merchants have a hankering love after smuggling schemes, and minds opposed to the laws; then we, in managing this affair, will not swerve a hair's breadth from the truth, neither will we show a grain of favour or indulgence, but we will grasp and execute the laws in all their strictness, and punish with equal severity both the foreign and hong merchants; thus will we vindicate the majesty of the celestial dynasty. Say not that you have not been forewarned. Implicitly obey it—take warning by it."

The Tea-men.—We understand that an arrangement was made last week between the black tea-men and the hong merchants, settling the prices at which the tea-men are to deliver to the hong merchants the congou teas of the present season, as follows: namely, for the first grade of quality tael 30.5 mace, for the second T. 29.5m, for the third T. 28.5m. per pecul. The hong merchants will sell all these qualities of congou to the foreign merchants at an advance of five taels. We have been informed by a Chinese that the cost of placing the different gatherings,—of which there are four, three in the spring and one in the autumn,—of the leaves which are manufactured into the various grades of congou teas, has this season amounted to from eighteen to twenty taels per pecul. To this outlay should be added the interest of money borrowed, and some other items of food and wages. From this statement it appears that the price demanded and obtained by the black tea-men for their teas allows them a profit of nearly fifty per cent.—*Canton Reg. Dec. 13.*

An intelligent "Resident Merchant," writing in the *Canton Press*, states the following as the only unreasonable points of the combination of the black tea-men: "All the black tea merchants have combined together, and refuse to deliver a single chop of congou or souchong, which form the bulk of the black tea, except at prices fixed by themselves, and which it

would be perfectly ruinous for us to accede to. Taking the Company's standard, the tea-men demand an advance of from eight to ten taels per picul on souchong, of twelve to fourteen taels on peko-keok congous, and but little less on congous of inferior quality. The hong merchants have entered into extensive contracts with the foreign merchants at the Company's prices for souchong and souchong congou, and at an advance of two to four taels per picul on peko-keok congou; but it appears that they have neglected to bind down the tea-men to supply them at adequate rates to enable them to fulfil their engagements, though they have made large advances to them on account. These parties, encouraged by the success they have met in raising prices during the two past seasons, now evidently think that both the hong and foreign merchants are at their mercy, and that they can dictate their own terms. They have witnessed the eagerness which has been shewn in former seasons to load and despatch the ships, and now seeing Whampoa reach filled with empty shipping, they appear to think that we must submit to any sacrifice to be enabled to fill them, and send them back to their homes. But, fortunately for us, in their extreme rapacity, they have somewhat overstepped the mark; our position would be worse if their demands were considerably lower, for then many might be inclined to yield, rather than submit to a temporary inconvenience. But, as it is, it appears impossible that any can be so negligent of the interests of their constituents in general, and of their own, as to think of making a compromise for the sake of accommodating a few. Let every one bear in mind that the price demanded on souchongs and congous, of about ten taels per picul on an average beyond the contract prices of the season, would more than pay the entire freight of every ship in Whampoa reach bound for Great Britain; and let them moreover remember, that if a successful resistance is not now made, the battle will have to be fought again next year, and again and again."

Silk.—A letter, signed by thirty-eight principal foreign merchants, to the Governor (Tang), dated October 10th, sets forth the great inconvenience their trade is suffering, by the regulations of the hoppo office, which prevent raw-silk and silk piece-goods being laden except in a limited quantity, which obliges them to take advantage of any ships offering, instead of being allowed to select good vessels, thus frequently involving the embarkation in ships which have been rendered unfit for the safe conveyance of articles so valuable, and requiring much care; and requesting that the regulations which limit the quantity of raw-silk and piece goods to be exported by one ship, be removed.

The Governor's reply to the "petition of the foreign barbarian merchants," is as follows:—"The exportation of raw silk and piece goods was formerly prohibited by the laws; but his imperial majesty was pleased, in his kind regard to merchants from afar, to relax those prohibitions; and each ship was allowed to take on board 5,000 catties of the raw material of Canton, with the same amount of the second quality of the raw silk from Nanking; if the manufactured article was desired for exportation, 800 catties of piece goods were to be substituted for every 1,000 catties of the raw silk; and thus the exchange might be made to the full amount of the raw material, specified above. These regulations were carefully prepared by the board of revenue, and having been laid before the emperor, and received his sanction, they have for a long time been strictly obeyed. Not only is this request opposed to the existing regulations; but it is evident that, if the amount of the imports is increased, the ships are also multiplied; and each can always, in regard to exports, conform to the laws. Why then seek other ships? And if this is done, it is immaterial (to the government) whether the goods are injured or not on the voyage; but how can the laws of the celestial empire be changed? Shall those barbarian merchants be allowed to buy and export according to their own pleasure? What they request is most unreasonable and extravagant, and can by no means be granted. The hong merchants, Howqua, and the others, are therefore directed immediately to communicate these orders to the said barbarian merchants, and cause them to yield obedience thereto; and henceforth in exporting raw-silk and piece goods, they must conform to the limits of the laws, and not indulge their wild expectations, lest thus their far distant trade be cut off."—Oct. 28.

Opium.—An edict, dated the same day, from the governor to the hong merchants, announces a receipt of a mandate, in an imperial edict respecting a representation made by Heu, a Keih-sze chung, relating to the "debased wretches engaged in the traffic of opium," the hong merchants who settle the prices, the melters who purchase it wholesale, the fast crab-boats in which it is conveyed (from outside), and the police who receive bribes," to this effect:

"Let there be immediate, strict, and secret investigation; let the offenders be apprehended, and let diligent exertions be made to remedy the evil, and cut off its sources. Act with sincerity, and make a clear report of the circumstances to me."

A copy of Heu, the Keih-sze chung's report, states that "the debased wretches who traffic in opium, not being able to procure it direct from the barbarians, pur-

chase it from the wholesale melters, who are assisted by the hong merchants, who settle the prices; the resident barbarians, on receipt of the purchase-money, give a document which enables its possessor to go and receive the dirt from the receiving ships. These barbarians reside in the different foreign factories; Jardine, nicknamed 'the iron-headed old rat,' and Innes, live in the Eho factory; Dent, Framjee, and Merwanjee, in Paoushun; Dadabhoy, in Fungtae; Gordon, in Kwang-yuen; Whiteman, in Maying (the imperial), and Turner, in the Lew-sung factories. Besides these there are many others, of whose names I am ignorant."

The Governor adds, that he finds repeated edicts have been received, ordering strict investigation and prohibition of the article; "If any outside barbarian merchant ship dare to bring opium into the port, let her instantly be driven away, and not be permitted to enter the port and trade. These were H.M.'s words." "Although the outside barbarians do not bring opium into the port, yet at Lintin they have receiving ships, where it is sold and scattered, which is still more disgraceful and lawless. The hong merchants, though they cunningly avoid introducing opium into the port, induce the foreigners to bring it outside. They are all equally implicated; they settle the prices and receive a share of the profits; without their connivance, how could the barbarians execute their artful schemes? Instant and strict investigation is necessary, and instructions how to proceed should be petitioned for." His Exc. then directs the hong merchants immediately to examine whether Jardine, "the iron-headed old rat," and Innes, Dent, Framjee, Merwanjee, Dadabhoy, Gordon, Whiteman, and Turner, are actually residing in Eho, Poushun, Fungtae, Kwang-yuen, Maying and Lew-sung factories; what countrymen they are; their manner of living and of selling opium; how many years they have lived in Canton; in what year they commenced selling, and what quantity they sell in a year; and whether they receive Sycee silver in payment for opium.

The Imperial Edict referred to in the governor's proclamation is as follow:

"The counsellor, Choo Tsun, has presented a memorial recommending increased severity in the prohibitory enactments against opium; the sub-censor Heu-Kew has also respectfully presented a statement of his views on the same subject, with a supplemental memorial with reference to suppressing traitorous conduct on the part of the Chinese. Opium, an article of foreign importation, has spread its baneful influence over the empire, and has become the object of very severe prohibitory enactments. Lately a difference of opinion has arisen in regard to it, some recommend-

ing to our consideration an entire change of policy; and others advising the continuance of strict prohibitions against it. It is necessary that a thorough and particular investigation of the circumstances be made, looking at the whole subject in every light, that such measures may be adopted as may without detriment continue for ever in force. Such a plan is the only safe and good one. Let Tang and his colleagues take into consideration the several propositions of the above-named memorials; namely, that the traitorous natives who deal in the opium, the hong merchants who bargain for it, the brokers who purchase and store it up, the fast-boat men by whom it is conveyed to the provincial city, and the military who are bribed to connive at it,—be all strictly sought after and apprehended. These propositions let them thoroughly and attentively consider, and let them be strenuous in their endeavours to stop up the source of these evils; and having so done, let them faithfully report to us. As regards the statements contained in the supplemental memorial of Heu-Kew, in reference to the foreigners from beyond sea, let the same functionaries consider them in detail, and report also as to their truth, whether such things have or have not existed. Let copies of the memorial be sent for their perusal and together with this edict be made known to Tang and Ke, and to the superintendent of the maritime customs, Wan. Respect this."

Shipping at Cum-sing-moon.—On the report of the Heang-shan Hee and Yuen, that "there are no laws permitting barbarian ships to anchor in the inner waters of Cum-sing-moon, except in very stormy weather," that "the barbarians daringly presuming on this accustomed concession, yearly increase the number of their vessels (which anchor in Cum-sing-moon), and, if they are not strictly restrained, it will not be possible to foretell the disturbances they will create;" and that "at this time the barbarian vessels have all anchored in the waters of Lintin;"—the governor says "I have examined and find that Cum-sing-moon is situated in the inner-waters, and is not allowed to be used as an anchorage for the ships of the different barbarian nations. How can the fixed splendidly luminous laws bear with these barbarians, when they in open defiance of them enter? From this time forward let all the barbarian trading ships which come to Canton, in obedience to the laws, remain at anchor at Lintin until they have permission to enter the port and discharge their cargoes. They must not, under pretence of the weather being stormy, enter and anchor in the inner-waters of Cum-sing-moon; if in disobedience to this they do so, assuredly I will order the cruisers to drive them out."

Company's Remittances.—On the 26th of last month the East India Company's Agents issued a Notice that their treasury was closed against the receipt of cash for bills on Bengal, a proceeding so completely unexpected, that it cannot fail seriously to inconvenience the export trade from here, since the dollars requisite for it had been expected to be drawn from the Company's treasury, in the same manner as during the two last seasons, when the treasury was open during nearly the whole of their duration. The Company had given official notice in England, in May last, that the funds remitted from India during this year would amount to £3,200,000, a great part of which, it was naturally expected, would be sent by way of China, and every one here was confirmed in that belief when the Company's agents, but a few weeks ago, offered their bills on Bengal on better terms than before, and likewise reduced the exchange on England from 4-8d to 4-7½d, thus sacrificing very near two per cent. on their transactions, with a view, as every body thought, of making larger advances than at the previous season. But these anticipations have proved incorrect; by the *Thetis* from Bengal, the Company's agents have received orders to discontinue to draw out on that Government, in consequence, it is said, of the demand and the consequent negotiation of Directors' bills in England, having been much greater than expected; so large indeed are the sums come to Bengal by the last arrivals, said to be, that the Government treasury, to meet them, was incapacitated from allowing any more funds to be appropriated for remittances by way of China. The consequence has been, that many of our tea exporters, in the belief that Company's advance would be given during the whole of the season, omitted to apply to the agents for registry of their wants, as is the custom; and they will now be without that assistance, which, being only partially dealt out, *viz.* to those that made application for certain sums, has become much more valuable than before.

Our readers will think us inconsistent in deprecating the cessation of a system, the continuance of which we have been so averse to; but we do not, nor ever shall, regret the total removal of the Company's Finance Committee, or the cessation of their advances; the injury inflicted on the trade here, by the sudden contraction of transactions, lies in the manner in which it is done; in the uncertainty of their operations (we do not allude to the agents here, whose acts are in obedience to orders), which seem to be directed by caprice, or, what is even worse, by a spirit of hostility to the China free trade, which, since the Company cannot expect ever to regain it, will, we hope, not any longer be countenanced by the British Govern-

ment. It appears to us easily done, if remittances are to be made by way of China, to fix their amount at least for one season, and to know how much to draw by one way, and how much by another; this has been disregarded in Leadenhall-street, and whatever money offered, they seem to have taken, regardless of the inconvenience thereby occasioned.—*Canton Press, Oct. 1.*

Morrison Education Society.—A society under this name has been organized at Canton, the object of which is "to improve and promote education in China by schools and other means." The business of the society is to be managed by a board of trustees, five in number, resident in China, annually chosen by ballot at a general meeting of the society. Chinese youth of any age (from six to ten are preferred), and of either sex, are receivable under the patronage of the society, and educated in the Straits, India, Europe, or America, receiving, if necessary, their whole support from the society: Tutors to be provided from Europe and America, and also native masters.

Invitation to a Marriage Feast.—From a Chinese to a Foreigner. "To the great head of literature, venerable first born, at his table of study. On the 8th day of the present moon, your youngest brother is to be married. On the 7th, having cleansed the cups, on the 10th he will pour out wine; on which day he will presume to draw to his lowly abode, the carriage of his friend. With him he will enjoy the pleasures of conversation, and receive from him instruction, for the well regulation of the feast. To this he solicits the brilliant presence of his elder brother, and the elevation to which, the influence of his glory will assist him to rise, who can conceive? From Ho Kow; born in the evening, and who, bowing to the ground, sends this felicitous and soothing letter. Taou-Kwang, 1st day, 7th moon, 16 year, 1836."

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Crown Lands.—The regulations for licenses to depasture upon crown lands, both within and without the limits of location, are published in the *Gov. Gazette*. Licenses, accompanied with a certificate of character, are to be obtained on application to the Colonial Secretary at Sydney, on payment of a fee of *ten pounds*.

The "*Charles Eaton*."—The *Isabella* from Torres Straits, arrived at Sydney, has brought two of the survivors of the *Charles Eaton*; one a child about four, youngest son of Capt. D'Oyley; the other an apprentice boy. They were found on

Darnley's Island, where they had been living, in a state of nudity, with the natives.* These, with the five who reached Timor, are all that have been rescued from the wreck. "Young D'Oyley," says the *Sydney Herald*, "could not speak a word of English, being but two years old when first in the hands of the natives, and when brought down upon the shoulders of one of the chiefs, the little unconscious creature cried bitterly, kept fast hold of his savage guardian's hair, and was obliged to be removed with force; he wept bitterly for three or four days after the vessel left the island."

Capt. Lewis, having obtained information that the skulls of the murdered people belonging to the *Charles Eaton* were on some other island, made for the spot, and, with threats and entreaties, contrived to gain their possession, and a most strange sight was seen. A large figure of a man's head, made of tortoise-shell, about seven or eight feet in diameter, coloured with red ochre and green paint, was brought by the natives to Capt. Lewis, and ornamented with forty-two human skulls: some hanging to the nose, ears, and mouth, of the figure, and the rest displayed about other parts of the huge head. Some of the skulls bore awful fractures, and the whole of them are supposed to be Europeans, part belonging to the people of the *Charles Eaton*. Capt. Lewis has brought this curiosity to Sydney.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—Lieut.-governor Arthur sailed for England on the 30th October. The levee at Government-house on the previous day was attended by about five hundred settlers, assembled from different parts of the colony to bid him farewell, and who attended him to the place of embarkation, the New Wharf. "Had his Exc. seen," says the *H. T. Courier*, "what, as he walked along, he could scarcely have observed, but which we did, the deep and impassioned feeling of the multitude through which he passed, many of whom were affected even to tears, he must have experienced an exultation of heart in being surrounded by so many friends, accompanied at the same time by the painful reflection, that the occasion which elicited so cordial a display of attachment was the same which was about to separate them for ever. It was, we believe, intended, agreeably to etiquette on similar occasions, that the embarkation should take place in solemn silence. But three individuals, whose names we forbear to mention, the known personal enemies of Col. Arthur, having previously planted

themselves by the boat alongside, in order, with a taste suited to the peculiar nature of their Hobart Town patriotism, to insult His Exc. at that especial moment, the indignation of the surrounding populace was instantly roused at their indecent though isolated conduct, and shouts of 'God bless your Excellency,' 'God bless him and his family,' resounded from shore to shore of the Derwent—wishes which we are sensible are responded to, from one end of the island to the other."

Lieut.-Col. Snodgrass was officially sworn in Lieut.-governor (provisionally) on the 1st November.

PORT PHILLIP.

Capt. Lonsdale, having arrived with his detachment under the Sydney Government, with thirty prisoner labourers and mechanics, has selected the original settlement, formed by Mr. Batman on the Yara-yara, as the site of the infant metropolis. Though in a beautiful situation as to scenery, it is seven miles from the lake, and vessels drawing seven or eight feet water only can approach it. The banks of the river for three or four miles are also so closely hemmed in with tea-tree scrub, that the wind is prevented from taking effect on vessels navigating it, and hence, for that distance, they require to be towed or worked up and down. The Government had already commenced building a gaol and a commissariat store, and the town has been named GLENELG.—*H. T. Cour.*

We have statements before us of the extreme dissatisfaction caused to the Port Phillipians generally, by the troublesome interference of Capt. Lonsdale in matters in which, as commandant, he supposes himself justified—but in which the Phillipians think that he is not. We have it represented to us, that this gentleman will not permit a house to be erected in the allotted township, the plan of which does not accord with his ideas of propriety—and that his general behaviour is so annoying to the settlers, as to have induced them to petition the supreme authority for his removal.—*Corn. Chron. Dec. 20.*

By the return of H. M. S. *Rattlesnake*, we learn that the new settlement is advancing in a quiet manner. The prisoners of the crown sent down have behaved in an orderly manner; they have principally been employed in removing provisions from the vessel, over a swamp, to the settlement. A house has been erected for the commandant. Three public-house licences have been granted; one is kept in a log hut, the others are of turf. There is only one shoemaker at the settlement, but no tailor, carpenter, or wheelwright, who are much wanted. Two men have (R)

* See our last vol. p. 66.

been sent up for smuggling rum, and the publican who bought the spirit has been fined £30, and one for the murder of an aboriginal by shooting him. There is neither butcher nor baker, and the settlers luxuriate upon salt beef and dampers, which they wash down with copious libations of rum and water, which are very plentiful there. The population consists of 210 settlers, six of whom only are women; fifteen are Catholics. The stock at present consists of 42,621 sheep, 121 head of cattle, and fourteen horses. The surveyors are proceeding in their vocations, and it will not be long before purchasers will be enabled to put up land for public competition. Every thing appears to be proceeding as it ought to do, under the commandantship of Capt. Lonsdale, who found, when he arrived there, that the settlers thought themselves out of the pale of all law, and could do as they pleased: but the contrary being shown, they have soon fallen back upon the old beaten track.—*Sydney Gaz.* Dec. 17.

The deputation from Port Phillip—Capt. Swanston and Mr. Gellibrand, on the part of "the Company," and Mr. Dobson as the representative of the other squatters—have received their answer. The former are informed that they will be allowed a remission in the purchase money of any land which may be put up to public auction and knocked down to them, to the amount of the expenses incurred by them previous to August 1835. Up to that time, no other expense was, we believe, incurred by them than the amount of their passages to the new settlement, and the sums paid by them to the aborigines for the grant of their province; so that the remission in question will, compared with what we understood to be their demands, be scarcely worth having—particularly when it is considered that they are to have no priority of choice, but that they are subject to competition equally with any other parties. Mr. Dobson has not even so partially succeeded in the object of his mission; he is informed that his clients will have no remission, and no favour of any description.—*Australian*, Oct. 28.

In the new Port Phillip settlement, another successful attempt has been made at colonization on these shores. It is not a small and moneyless band of adventurers who have undertaken this experiment, but a number of wealthy and experienced individuals, who have left the occupied limits of Van Diemen's-land, with all the reasonable expectation of prosperity that means and knowledge can furnish, even to the least sanguine. There is no ground for apprehension on the score of unsuitability of soil or unfitness of climate; it is a matter of certainty that the settlement will be successful, as far as individual gain

is concerned, while for its advance in a wider sense—its growth into a populous and wealthy country—there seems nothing more requisite than to follow the course which experience will point out as beneficial in our own and in other cases.—*Ibid.* Nov. 1.

Sandwich Islands.

The following prospectus of a newspaper to be published at these islands, under the title of *The Sandwich Islands Gazette and Journal of Commerce*, is no slight indication of the progress of civilisation in that once benighted quarter of the globe:—

"It is proposed by the undersigned, to publish at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, a newspaper under the above title; to be edited by Stephen D. Mackintosh, and to be devoted to the interests of commerce, navigation, and agriculture in the Pacific, and for the diffusion of information upon such topics as may be worthy of notice, by those, who, in this quarter of the world, or at a distance from it, may feel interested in its welfare. That such an undertaking as is proposed, will be arduous and difficult of accomplishment, needs not to be asserted; and it is equally self-evident that the advantages of a public journal at these islands, will be seen and appreciated by all who have intercourse with them. By foreigners, residing at these islands, the immediate convenience of a newspaper will undoubtedly be understood; and it is believed, that as a medium of information to others abroad, this paper may prove acceptable. Commerce, agriculture, and navigation, have already been quoted as the principal subjects, to which this publication will be devoted; but it is likewise intended to include among its items anything of news, amusement, and general utility, which may offer itself, from the sources which may be open to its publishers. The resources of the Sandwich Islands, in a commercial point of view, as well as their history, prospects, and peculiarities, will afford materials for much interesting matter; while shipping news, foreign intelligence, advertisements, &c. will add to its usefulness. The gazette will be published every Saturday, at six dollars per annum; payable at the reception of the third number. The first number will appear as soon as the necessary arrangements, now in progress, are completed. Communications for this paper to be sent to the "Oahu Printing office," and to be addressed to the editor of the *S. I. Gazette*. Should any communications be received which may be deemed inadmissible, they will be returned to the writer, upon application. Contributions,

advertisements, and subscriptions, are respectfully solicited.

"STEPHEN D. MACKINTOSH,
"Nelson Hall."

"Honolulu, Oahu,
"Sandwich Islands, July 19th, 1836."

Cape of Good Hope.

Manifesto of the South African Farmers emigrating from the Colony.—"Numerous reports having been circulated throughout the colony, evidently with the intention of exciting in the minds of our countrymen a feeling of prejudice against those who have resolved to emigrate from a colony, where they have experienced for so many years past a series of the most vexatious and severe losses; and as we desire to stand high in the estimation of our brethren, and are anxious that they and the world at large should believe us incapable of severing that sacred tie which binds a christian to his native soil, without the most sufficient reasons, we are induced to record the following summary of our motives for taking so important a step; and also our intentions respecting our proceedings towards the native tribes which we may meet with beyond the boundary.

"1. We despair of saving the colony from those evils which threaten it by the turbulent and dishonest conduct of *vagrants*, who are allowed to infest the country in every part; nor do we see any prospect of peace or happiness for our children in a country thus distracted by internal commotions.

"2. We complain of the severe losses which we have been forced to sustain by the emancipation of our slaves, and the vexatious laws which have been enacted respecting them.

"3. We complain of the continual system of plunder which we have ever endured from the Caffres and other coloured classes, and particularly by the last invasion of the colony, which has desolated the frontier districts, and ruined most of the inhabitants.

"4. We complain of the unjustifiable odium which has been cast upon us by interested and dishonest persons, under the cloak of religion, whose testimony is believed in England to the exclusion of

all evidence in our favour; and we can foresee, as the result of this prejudice, nothing but the total ruin of the country.

"5. We are resolved, wherever we go, that we will uphold the just principles of liberty; but whilst we will take care that no one shall be held in a state of slavery, it is our determination to maintain such regulations as may suppress crime and preserve proper relations between master and servant.

"6. We solemnly declare that we quit this colony with a desire to lead a more quiet life than we have heretofore done. We will not molest any people, nor deprive them of the smallest property; but, if attacked, we shall consider ourselves fully justified in defending our persons and effects, to the utmost of our ability, against every enemy.

"7. We make known, that when we shall have framed a code of laws for our future guidance, copies shall be forwarded to the colony for the general information; but we take this opportunity of stating, that it is our firm resolve to make provision for the summary punishment of any traitors who may be found amongst us.

"8. We purpose, in the course of our journey, and on arriving at the country in which we shall permanently reside, to make known to the native tribes our intentions, and our desire to live in peace and friendly intercourse with them.

"9. We quit this colony under the full assurance that the English government has nothing more to require of us, and will allow us to govern ourselves without its interference in future.

"10. We are now quitting the fruitful land of our birth, in which we have suffered enormous losses and continual vexation, and are entering a wild and dangerous territory; but we go with a firm reliance on an all-seeing, just, and merciful Being, whom it will be our endeavour to fear and humbly to obey.

"By authority of the farmers who have quitted the colony,

"(Signed) "P. RETIEF."

The number of persons who are actually known to have emigrated, men, women, and children, including servants, is about 3,000; and numerous large parties are daily leaving the colony.

Cape Town, 21st February.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Shekoabad, Dec. 24, 1836.—With the sanction of government, the following movements to take effect on the dates specified :

H. M. 11th Light Drags. from Meerut to Cawnpore, on being relieved by the 16th Lancers.

H. M. 16th Lancers—from Cawnpore to Meerut, as soon after the receipt of the route as the commissariat can supply carriage.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

Fort William, Jan. 2, 1837.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of the presidency of Fort St. George, dated the 6th July 1836, are published for general information :

Para. 11. "We have adverted to the rules established by his Majesty's warrant dated 7th Feb. 1833, regulating the discharges of soldiers from his service. We have in consequence revised the orders transmitted to our several governments on this subject in 1827-8, and have resolved, that soldiers who may be permitted to purchase their discharge, shall hereafter pay the following sums only :

	£. Stg.	Rupees.
Under 7 years service	40	400
Above 7	36	360
10	30	300
12	20	200
14	10	100
15 to 17	6	60
17		Free.

but all soldiers so permitted to purchase their discharge, must, if they return to Europe, provide their own passage.

12. "We reserve to ourselves the revocation or modification of this indulgence in time of war, or upon any other contingency which may appear to us to call for an alteration of the present regulation."

PROFICIENCY OF OFFICERS IN THE NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Fort William, Jan. 9, 1837.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having, in a recent despatch, again expressed their anxious desire, that a competent knowledge of the native languages should be generally diffused among the officers of their army, and having at the same time deemed it necessary to prescribe, that a certain degree of proficiency in one or more of those languages be in future considered an indispensable qualification for staff employ, the

Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council, with the view of giving effect to the wishes of the Hon. Court, without prejudice to the just claims of the many in other respects highly qualified officers now in the service, is pleased to publish the following rules for general information :—

1. No military officer who is now in the service, or who may enter it hereafter, will be deemed qualified for or eligible to the commissariat department, or the appointment of regimental interpreter, unless he shall have passed the examination in the native languages, prescribed for candidates for the latter situation.

2. No officer who may enter the service hereafter, will be deemed eligible to any staff situation, (except a temporary one during actual service in the field,) or civil employ, until he shall have passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

3. Notwithstanding that officers now in the service are exempted from the restrictive operation of the immediately preceding rule, it is to be distinctly understood, that a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee, though not in their case an indispensable qualification for the situations open to others on the condition of passing an examination in that language, will, as hitherto, be always considered to confer a strong additional claim to nomination to the staff.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

MAJ. H. D. COXE.

Head-Quarters, Camp Agra, Dec. 28, 1837.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Secrole (Benares), on the 1st Nov. 1836, Major Henry Digby Cox, of the 25th Reg. N. I., was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge.—"For conduct highly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

"1st. In having falsely stated before a Court of Inquiry which sat at Benares, on the 29th and 30th June 1836, and of which Major Martin, 57th reg. N. I. was President, that he (Major H. D. Cox) had called out Capt. George Miller of the same regiment, by my advice, or with my knowledge and approbation.

"2d. In having, at my quarters, on the 5th July 1836, in the presence of the adjutant and officiating quarter-master of the regiment, falsely denied, that he had made before the said Court of Inquiry the said statement, or any statement prejudicial to my character as commanding

officer of the 25th regiment of native infantry."

"(Signed) T. NEWTON, Colonel,
Comg. 25th Regt. N. I."

"Mirzapore, 10th Oct. 1836."

Revised Finding.—The Court having maturely considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Major H. D. Cox, 25th regt. N. I., did not make a false statement before the Court of Inquiry at Benares; and that therefore

He is not guilty of the first count of the charge, and further that

He is not guilty of the second count of the charge.

They do therefore fully and honourably acquit him of the same.

Remarks by the Court.—With regard to the evidence of Captains Miller and Marshall, the Court do not mean to express their conviction of its discredibility; but, as the evidence given by other witnesses on the same subject is at variance with that given by those two officers, the Court have given the prisoner the benefit of the same.

(Confirmed.)

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com-in-chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—1st. The Commander-in-chief has confirmed these proceedings, but has not approved them.

2d. His Excellency withholds his approval, because the verdict of the Court (notwithstanding the judge advocate-general's letter to the president, of the 19th Nov.) does not render it clear, whether the Court acquit Major Cox of having made the statement with which he was charged, or whether they only acquit him of falsehood in the statement. As the propriety of the charge having been brought forward against Major Cox, and the amount of consequent injustice which may have been done to him by Col. Newton, mainly depend on that point, he is of opinion that the verdict of the Court ought to have been so framed as to remove all doubt on the subject.

3d. He cannot, moreover, approve the wording of the paragraph relating to Captains Miller and Marshall. One reason must be obvious, but principally because it may be inferred by those who read the paragraph, without reading the proceedings of the Court-martial, that there had been some direct contradiction to the evidence of those officers; whereas, the difference between their testimony and that of the other witnesses alluded to in the paragraph, amounted only to the alleged use of one of two different but nearly synonymous words.

Major Cox is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

LIEUT. J. T. WILCOX.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Agra, Dec. 31, 1836.—At a general court-martial, held at Neemuch on the 8th Dec. 1836, Lieut. John Theodore Wilcox, 49th regt. N. I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charges.—"1st. For having falsely stated, in his report as relieved regimental subaltern officer for the day, dated 5th July, 1836, that, on the day previous, he 'visited the guards at sun-set, and gave the parole.'

"2d. For having falsely stated, in a second report of the same date, prepared by my orders, in consequence of the informality of the first, that he 'visited the guards in the evening, and gave the parole, marched off the picquets, and posted the centries at sunset.'

"3d. For having, on Sunday, the 21st of Aug. 1836, between the hours of 7 and 10 A. M. publicly exposed himself in the vicinity of the residency house, where divine service was being performed, in a highly improper and disgraceful state, and exhibiting, both by his manner and dress, that he was under the effects of recent intoxication or habitual intemperance.

"The whole of such conduct being disgraceful, scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

"(Signed) C. R. SKARDON, Lieut.-Col.
Comg. 49th Regt. N. I."

"Neemuch, 9th Sept. 1836."

Additional charge.—"For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having, on the 10th Oct. 1836, in presence of, but without the consent of Peer Bux, sepoy, 6th company 39th regt. N. I. taken up five rupees, the property of the said Peer Bux, and not repaid the same up to the 31st Oct. 1836, notwithstanding repeated promises from day to day that he would do so.

"(Signed) C. R. SKARDON, Lieut. Col.
Comg. 49th Regt. N. I."

"Neemuch, Nov. 28th, 1836."

Finding.—The court having maturely considered the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, of the 49th regt. is,

Of the first charge, guilty.

Of the second charge, guilty.

Of the third charge, guilty.

And the court are of opinion, that the whole of the conduct set forth in these three charges is disgraceful, scandalous, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Of the additional charge, the court find the prisoner guilty, with exception to the words 'but without the consent of,' of which they acquit him.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above speci-

fied, do therefore sentence him, Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, to be discharged the service.

Approved,

(Signed) H. FANE, General,
Com. in Chief, East-Indies.

The prisoner to be paid up and discharged, from the date of the promulgation of this order at Neemuch.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. J. Stewart to make over charge of duties of Hyderabad Residency to Capt. Cameron, as a temporary arrangement.

3. Mr. Arthur Smet to officiate as session judge of Burdwan, retaining his duties as second officiating additional judge of that district. Mr. R. Macan to officiate as civil judge.

Mr. Robert Barlow to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

Lieut. H. E. L. Thuillier, of artillery, to conduct revenue survey in tract of country attached from late Raj of Jynteah to jurisdiction of Cachar.

Mr. R. Houstoun deputed to institute certain local inquiries, directed by special commissioner of Calcutta division, in regard to boundary of Pergunnah Selimabad, Zillah Backergunge, towards the Soonderbuns.

Lieut. B. W. Goldie, of engineers, to conduct surveys which may be necessary in course of the aforesaid inquiries.

4. Assist. Surg. Andrew Drummond to be deputy post master at Hazareebaugh from 1st Jan.

5. Mr. F. Gouldsbury to officiate as additional judge of Tirhoot.

9. Capt. Hawkins, 38th N.I., appointed to temporary duty of attending the Rajah of Bikanier on his present tour to Bindrabun, Allahabad, Benares, and Gya.

Mr. H. W. Torrens to act as deputy secretary to Governments of India and Bengal in judicial and revenue departments, during absence of Mr. Grant.

10. Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to officiate as deputy registrar of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adawlut and preparer of reports, in room of Mr. H. W. Torrens.

Baboo Ramlochan Ghose to be deputy collector in Zillah Dacca, and Baboo Itadhamath Gopt to be ditto in Zillah Sylhet.

17. Mr. F. W. Russell to officiate as civil judge and session judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. E. J. Smith has been permitted to resign the service, and to retire upon an annuity of the year 1836.

Mr. H. M. Parker returned and resumed his seat in the board of customs salt and opium, and in the marine board, on the 29th Dec.

Messrs. Cecil Beadon and Archibald R. Young reported their arrival as writers on this establishment on the 31st Dec.

Reported their return:—Mr. G. R. Cambell, from Europe.—Mr. C. R. Cartwright, from Europe.—Mr. J. F. Cathcart, from Europe.—Mr. T. G. Vibart, from Cape.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 2. Lieut. Col. J. Stewart, resident at Hydrabad, to Western Coast, and eventually to sea, for health, and to be absent on that account till 1st Feb. 1837.—4. Mr. J. P. Gubblins, to Europe (*via* Bombay).

BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF THE N. W. P.

Dec. 12. Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to officiate as magistrate and collector of Suhsawan.

Mr. H. W. Deane to officiate as magistrate as well as collector of Banda.

13. Mr. R. H. Scott to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Bareilly division.

16. Mr. W. H. Woodcock to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Minsopore.

Mr. E. F. Tyler to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Muttra.

22. Mr. W. P. Masson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. N. H. E. Prowett to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of claims to exemption from payment of land revenue in 3d or Bareilly division.

26. Mr. M. R. Gubbins to have charge of Ferozepore, &c. with powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in subordination to officiating magistrate and collector of southern division of Dehlee territory.

27. Mr. T. P. Woodcock to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allyghur.

Mr. E. P. Smith to be civil and session judge of Ghazepore.

Mr. W. R. Kennaway to be magistrate and collector of Ghazepore.

Mr. W. F. Thompson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ghazepore.

31. Capt. C. Thoresby, 68th N. I., to be superintendent of Bhutee territory, and to exercise powers of magistrate and collector in subordination to agent and commissioner of Dehlee.

Reported his return:—Dec. 20. Mr. F. C. Smith, from Cape of Good Hope.

Furloughs, &c.—Dec. 13. Mr. S. M. Boulderson, to visit presidency, for two months, preparatory to proceeding to Europe, on annuity or furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furlough.—The Rev. H. Parish, D.C.L., chaplain, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 19, 1836.—Ens. Edward Blenkinsop, 34th regt., to do duty with Ramgurh Light Infantry Battalion.

Dec. 20.—*Mhairwurrah Local Bat.* Lieut. C. J. F. Burnett, 8th N. I., to be adj., v. Abbot prom.

Dec. 24.—Lieut. J. S. Broadfoot, of engineers, to proceed to Delhi, and do duty with sappers and miners; date 10th Dec.

Ens. J. E. Mee to act as adj. to left wing of 14th N. I., in room of Lieut. Shepherd proceeding on leave of absence; date 31st Oct. last.

Lieut. G. O'B. Otley, of 6th, to act as interp. and qu-mast, to 73d N. I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Interp. and Qu-mast. M'Nair (there being no duly qualified officer present with 73d regt.).

Assist. Surg. James Anderson, M.D., to do duty under superintending surgeon at Barrackpore.

Dec. 20.—The following officers to do duty at convalescent depot at Landour, during approaching hot season, viz.—Capt. G. Fothergill, H. M. 13th L. Inf.; Lieut. J. H. Fenwick, ditto; Brev. Capt. W. G. Wiles, H. M. 31st regt.; and Ens. J. Bontein, 57th N. I.—to join depot by 1st of April.

Ens. W. K. Haslewood to do duty with 73d N. I., at Barrackpore; date 13th Dec.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Col. Abraham Roberts from right wing European regt., to 31st N. I.; W. H. Kenn (on furl.) from 31st N. I. to right wing European regt.; Alex. Speirs (on political employ) from 38th to 37th N. I.; G. W. Mosely (new prom.) to 38th do.

Lieut. A. W. W. Fraser, of inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his allowances at Cawnpore, for one year, from 1st Dec.

Dec. 20.—Ens. W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N. I., to act as adj. to detachment consisting of a squadron of cavalry, and three companies of native infantry proceeding on duty to Pokur; date 17th Nov.

6th Local Horse. Lieut. J. E. Varner, 60th N. I., to be adj., v. Hill proceeded on furlough.

Fort William, Jan. 9, 1837.—26th N. I. Lieut. J. R. Flower to be capt. of a company, and Ens. John Clarke to be lieut., from 5th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Capt. B. Marshall resigned.

52d N. I. Lieut. T. H. Shuldham to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Chas. Hagart to be lieut., from

1st Jan. 1837, in suc. to Capt. F. Auberjonols retired.

Capt. Henry DeBude, superintending engineer of central provinces, to be superintending engineer of Cuttack province, v. Capt. W. Bell dec.

Capt. Thomas Warlow, corps of engineers, to be superintending engineer of central provinces, v. H. DeBude.

Cadets of Infantry Edw. Locker. James Montgomery, and Charles Wright admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The services of Lieut. R. C. Shakespear, regt. of artillery, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor of N. W. P., with a view to his being appointed an assistant in revenue survey department.

Jan. 13.—The services of Lieut. George Ellis, regt. of artillery, placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for employment in revenue survey.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 31.—Assist. Surg. W. Shirreff, on his arrival at Cawnpore, to be directed to proceed to Allahabad, and to do duty with 65th N. I.; date 23d Dec.

Sappers and Miners. 2d Lieut. E. J. Brown, of engineers, to be adj. in suc. to Lieut. G. B. Tremeneere, who has been permitted to resign that appointment.

Ensigns J. F. D'E. W. Hall posted to 22d N. I., at Nusseerabad, and Carsan Alexander to 60th ditto at Mhow.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—Jan. 2. Capt. B. Marshall, 25th N. I., at his own request, from 5th Jan. 1837.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Jan. 9. Capt. F. Auberjonols, 52d N. I., on pension of a major, from 1st Jan. 1837.—Major H. P. Carleton, right wing European regt., on pension of his rank, from date of his embarkation for Europe at Madras.—Capt. G. F. Holland, 3d N. I., on pension of a lieut. col., from date of his embarkation for Europe.

Dr. Alex. Halliday, presidency surgeon, reported his return to the presidency on the 5th January.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 9. Capt. Alfred Jackson, 30th N. I.—1st Lieut. Jasper Trower, regt. of artillery.—Assist. Surg. F. Furnell.—Assist. Surg. H. Fullarton, M.D.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 9. Lieut. Col. P. Brewer, 68th N. I., on private affairs.—Capt. Chas. Garrett, 9th L.C. on ditto.—Lieut. A. F. J. Younghouseband, 35th N. I., on ditto.—Assist. Surg. Cutbert Finch, M.D., on ditto.—2d Lieut. W. H. Delamain, regt. of artillery, for health.—Lieut. Charles Hagart, 52d N. I., for health.—Lieut. T. W. Hill, 44th N. I., on private affairs (via Bombay).—12. Eus. S. W. Buller, 66th N. I., for health.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Dec. 2d. Capt. C. Chester, 23d N. I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 4. *Frederick Warren*, Johnson, from Boston.—5. *Syria*, Mackie, from Liverpool and Isle of France.—6. *Indian Oak*, Rayne, from Port Louis and Rangoon; *Egdo*, Peller, from Bourdeaux, &c.—7. *Washington*, Taylor, from Philadelphia.—11. *Thetis*, Clarke, from China, &c.—14. *Alexander Johnson*, Auld, from Liverpool; and *Maula*, Reynell, from China and Singapore.—15. *Bernad*, Hill, from Bombay and Cochin; *Eagle*, Patterson, from Mauritius; *Zenobia*, Owen, from London, Madeira, and Cape; *Selma*, Luckie, from Liverpool; *Clyde*, Kerr, and *Pe Koe*, Gillies, both from Greenock; *Rowley*, McLachlan, from London and Cape; *Ferguson*, Young, from China and Singapore; *Pestonjee Bomanjee*, Thompson, from Bombay; *Isanhee*, Gibson, from Rio de Janeiro; and *H.M.S. Andromache*, Chads, from Madras.—16. *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Cooke, from Penang; and *Lady Clifford*, Steward, from Rangoon.—17. *Oriental*, Seales, from Liverpool; *General Palmer*, Down, from London; and *Pe-*

ganus, Hewlett, from Van Diemen's Land.—18. *William Grey*, Bartoll, from Boston.—21. *Bengal*, Marjoram, from Bombay; and *Bencolen*, from Singapore.—24. *Bolton*, Compton, from London and Cape; and *Juliana*, Driver, from Mauritius.

Departures from Calcutta.

JAN. 9. *Gregson*, Hamilton, for London (since burnt).—10. *Hindoo*, Bacon, for Boston; and *Resolution*, Dixon, for Bombay.—11. *Corair*, Porter, for Singapore.

Sailed from Saugor.

JAN. 12. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, for China; and *Elizabeth*, Spooner, for Penang.—13. *Colingwood*, Holmes, for Liverpool; and *Baretto Junior*, Saunders, for Madras.—15. *Hygeia*, Birch, and *Jubilee*, Anderson, both for Liverpool; *Hebe*, Hazlewood, for Arracan.—17. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Cape and London.—17. *William Wilson*, Miller, for Mauritius.—20. *Windsor*, Henning, and *Cumbrian*, Paul, both for London.—20. *St. George*, Thompson, for Bristol.—23. *Theodosia*, Colman, for Liverpool.

Freight to London (Jan. 20).—Sugar and Salt-petre, £4. 10s. to £4. 15s.; Rice, £4. 15s. to £5.; Linseed, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Safflower, Shell Lac, &c., £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £6. 15s. to £7.; Raw Silk, £7. 10s. to £8.

Expected to Sail.—For London: *Lady Raffles*, 21st Jan.; *Roxburgh Castle*, and *Robert Small*, 25th Jan.; *Duke of Buccleugh*, and *Java*, 1st Feb.; *Broxborough*, and *Duke of Northumberland*, 10th Feb.; *Richmond*, Cornwall, *David Scott*, Scotia, *Royal Saxon*, and *Georgiana*.—For Liverpool: *Bland*, 22d Jan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS

Dec. 14. At Agra, Mrs. E. Billon, of a daughter. 17. At Azinghur, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq., C.S., of a son.

19. At Humeerpore, Mrs. James Crawford, of a daughter.

20. At Neemuch, the lady of Capt. Scott, 1st L.C., of a daughter.

24. At Ramree, in Arrakan, the lady of Lieut. J. R. Lumsden, 63d N.I., of a daughter.

— At Loodianah, the lady of Dr. W. L. McGregor, of a daughter.

25. At Cawnpore, the lady of Cornet Hawthorne, 7th L.C., of a son.

27. At Futtueghur, the wife of Mr. W. H. De Gruyther, clothing agency, of a daughter.

— At Futtueghur, the wife of Mr. Thomas Pereira Hall, of a son.

30. At Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of W. R. Dunmore, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of C. L. Pinto, Esq., of a son.

4. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. Hore, 18th N.I., of a son.

8. At Benares, the lady of George Lindsay, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

10. Mrs. Thomas Place, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a daughter.

12. At Chowringhee, the lady of the Hon. H. Shakespear, Esq., of a daughter.

13. At Chowringhee, the lady of E. Macnaghten, Esq., of a son.

— At Berhampore, the wife of Mr. Joseph Morley, of a daughter.

14. At Calcutta, the lady of John Lackensteen, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. Thomas Gregson, of a daughter.

19. At Calcutta, the lady of J. Graves, Esq., rector of the High School, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 16. At Futtueghur, Mr. Samuel E. Erith, to Miss Elizabeth Brerly.

29. At Calcutta, Capt. Winthrop Vernon, 33d N.I., to Mary, daughter of the late Bernard Reilly, Esq., civil surgeon, Futtueghur.

31. At Calcutta, Peter Palmer, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Ann Paternoster.

Jan. 2. At Calcutta, Capt. A. Symers, master mariner, to Emily, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. T. Palmer, 21st regt. N.I.

3. At Calcutta, Mr. H. G. Madge, to Grace Ann, daughter of the late Mr. S. C. Allen, Board of Revenue.

— Mr. J. G. Herold to Miss M. A. McGuire.

5. At Calcutta, Apar Arratoon Apar, Esq., eldest son of Arratoon Apar, Esq., to Anna, daughter of C. A. Catchick, Esq.

7. At Calcutta, Capt. R. F. Martin, of the ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, to Margaret, second daughter of the late Capt. Collins, of H. M. 2d Dragoon Guards.

9. At Boitocanna, Mr. S. Gonsalves, to Mrs. Thomasin D'Silva, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Victor.

10. At Chandernagore, A. T. Bonnaire, Esq., indigo planter, to M. C. Albert, youngest daughter of the late F. Albert, Esq., indigo planter.

— At Calcutta, Lieut. J. H. Abbott, 12th regt. N.I., to Isabella Maria, second daughter of James Nicholson, Esq., solicitor

13. At Calcutta, Mr. W. Baxter, brass and iron founder, to Miss Mary Woolsey, formerly a ward of the European Female Orphan Asylum.

— Mr. J. P. Gray, to Miss S. S. Reed.

14. Mr. James Barber, to Miss M. A. Robinson.

DEATHS.

Dec. 22. At Meerut, Mr. Alex. Smith, aged 66
31. At Calcutta, Mr. Harry Brown, aged 77, head tide waiter of the Calcutta custom-house.

Jan. 2. On board the *Guide* pilot vessel, on his return from Saugor, Mr. R. G. Gibson, aged 28.

4. At Buknoro Indigo factory, Henry V. Lynch, Esq., from dropsy, aged 28.

— At Agra, Mrs. Charlotte Eliza Billon, daughter of Charles Ray Martin, Esq.

5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Phillip, aged 55.

— At Benares, Mr. W. Rawstorn.

7. At Bandell, Mr. R. Godinho, aged 60.

8. At Calcutta, Agnes, lady of Lieut. William Robert Dunmore, aged 26.

18. At Calcutta, Mountford J. Bramley, Esq., principal of the Native Medical College, aged 33. He died of fever caught while walking in some marshy ground.

19. At Calcutta, Mrs. Jessy Randolph, aged 29.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

FURLOUGHS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

Fort St. George, Oct. 8, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to resolve, that the following rules for granting furloughs be adopted at this presidency.

First. A furlough granted to a civil servant, whether under a sick certificate or otherwise, in conformity with the rules of the hon. court's despatch, dated 31st Dec. 1824, and communicated to the service on the 8th July, 1825, shall be considered to have elapsed on the occurrence of any of the following events, viz.:—1st, On the death of the party in the course of three years from the date of his leaving the presidency. 2d, On his retirement from the service by acceptance of an annuity granted under the rules of the Madras Annuity Fund. 3d, On return to India before the expiration of three years. 4th, On the expiration of three years from the date when the ship sailed in which the party proceeded to Europe.

Second.—Civil servants will be entitled to proceed to Europe on furlough on sick certificate at any time of the year, provided

there shall not be at the period of their applying for the certificate, 27 individuals in the enjoyment of the furlough.

Third.—On the 1st December next ensuing, and on every subsequent 1st December, the number of furloughs to be tendered to civil servants of 10 years standing and not claiming the indulgence on the ground of ill-health, shall be calculated as follows:

Complement of 27 furloughs as on the 1st Dec.

1835,	
Complement	27
Already taken	18

Total available on the 5th Dec. 1835. 9

Deduct taken within the year up to this day:

On sick certificate	2
Without certificate	3

Total taken in the year

	5
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Remain available for 1st Dec. 1836

	4
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Add lapses since last 1st December:

Retired on pension	1
Absent more than 3 years	2

Deaths	1
Returned to India	3

	7
--	---

Total available to meet present applications 11

Fourth.—If the applications received by government before the 1st December of any year should not equal in number the available furloughs, calculated as above, the same may lie over to be taken by servants, either on sick certificate or otherwise, at any time of the year following, until the number shall be complete—when it may be so, further certificates on account of lapsing furloughs shall not be granted, except on the applications being accompanied by sick certificates, the lapses in the course of the year being reserved to meet the demand of the service according to the principle laid down by the Honourable the Court of Directors, that is, with the due preference to cases of sickness, and to seniority.

PETTY CONTRACT FUND.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in modification of the G. O. No. 172 of 1836, under date the 9th August last, to direct that the quarter-master of horse artillery shall, from the period therein laid down, share in the petty contract fund, in proportion to the number of troops actually supplied by him at head-quarters:—thus, if one troop be present, one-sixth of a whole share; if two troops, one-third, &c. &c.

DECCAN PRIZE COMMITTEES.

Fort St. George, Nov. 11, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the station and regimental Deccan Prize Committees assembled for the investigation of claims to the 2d dividend constructive capture, shall be considered to have finally closed their pro-

ceedings on the 1st May and 1st Nov. 1836 respectively, agreeably to the orders of Government of the 14th April 1835 and 26th April 1836.

2. Such committees as may not have already forwarded acquittance rolls agreeably to the orders of Government, are directed to transmit them to the secretary to the general prize committee with as little delay as possible, and to deposit all unclaimed money in the general treasury of Government, reporting the same to the general prize committee; and forwarding at the same time nominal rolls of the persons on whose account such sums may be deposited, specifying the corps, company, and number to each name.

3. The general prize committee will continue to receive from commanding and staff-officers such claims of natives on the Deccan prize fund designated constructive capture, as may be submitted to them, prepared agreeably to the forms prescribed for the conduct of station and regimental committees, and will pass for payment such as on examination may be found correct.

4. The claims of Europeans cannot be adjusted in India, but they will be submitted to Government by the general prize committee, for transmission to the Hon. Court of Directors, for authority for their adjustment.

5. Claims may be preferred until 1st May 1841, after the expiration of which period no claim can be received.

CONDUCT OF H. M. 45TH REGIMENT.

Head-quarters, Secunderabad, Nov. 21, 1836.—(Division order by Lieut.-col. Trewman, commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force.)—H. M. 45th regt. having quitted Secunderabad and encamped, preparatory to its return to England, Lieut.-col. Trewman performs a pleasing duty to record the orderly, praiseworthy, and exemplary conduct of this regiment during the period of its service with the Hyderabad subsidiary force. It is a theme of general admiration, and this excellent regiment justly merits and receives the tribute of respect and regret, as naturally consequent to its separation from this cantonment.

After a long period of service in India, with a reputation established for discipline, and good conduct in quarters, and its banners covered with honours which it has gained in war, H. M. 45th regt. has secured earnest hopes for its safe return to our native land, and for future welfare and success; assured that a happy union of sincere and right good-will is comprised in this farewell to H. M. 45th regiment.

ARRACK FOR SOLDIERS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 22, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that under no circumstances,

whether in garrison or on the march, shall European soldiers be compelled to draw their ration of arrack; and that a soldier, who relinquishes his arrack, shall be relieved from the regulated stoppage from his pay on that account.

A roll of men for whom arrack will not be required will be furnished to the commissariat officer of the station, previously to the commencement of the march of European troops, in order that an unnecessary expense may not be incurred by the transport of a surplus quantity of spirits. The men who draw arrack will be distinguished in the register, furnished to the paymaster, from those who do not, and stoppages will be made accordingly.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Half a company of European Artillery to proceed from St. Thomas' Mount to Penang, for the relief of the detachment now on that island, which is to return to Artillery head-quarters at St. Thomas' Mount.

The 5th regt. N. I. to march from Dinigul to Trichinopoly, to be there stationed.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 20, 1836.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council (under sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors) is pleased to authorize conveyance allowance Rs. 30 per month, to all veterinary surgeons at this presidency, while in the actual performance of duty, in arrears from the 9th June, 1835.

LEASES OF LANDS ON THE NEILGHERRIES.

Fort St. George, Dec. 27, 1836.—Notice is hereby given, with reference to the G. O. by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, dated 4th Sept. 1835, that leases for ninety-nine years, renewable at the expiration of every thirty years, will be granted to all persons who have been permitted to occupy land on the Neilgherries for the purpose of building, who have already applied, or shall apply, either directly or by their authorized agents, for the same within three months from this date; and that leases will not be granted to persons who have not already applied, or who shall not apply for them within that period. Applications are to be addressed to the registrar of grants at Madras, and transmitted through the principal collector of Malabar for land at Ootacamund and elsewhere within the division of the hills included in that district, and through the principal collector of Coimbatore for lands at Kotagerry, Coonoor, and elsewhere in the division of the hills included in the district of Coimbatore. The leases will be made out for the extent of land occupied by each individual, as ascertained by a recent measurement (unless the party shall signify in writing that he has given up a part of it, stating the extent given up)

(S)

at rates of rent fixed by order of Government, which may be known on application to the collectors respectively. Parties who have applied for leases, and who shall not take them out from the office of the registrar of grants within three months from this date, will be considered as having abandoned their claims, and leases will not be granted to them after that time.

CHAPLAINS—NEW ARRANGEMENTS

Extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated August 31, 1836:—

Para. 1. "Our attention has been drawn by the Government of India, on the suggestion of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, to the necessity of increasing the number of chaplains, for the purpose of extending the benefit of religious offices more widely than the present establishment will admit.

2. "While we were fully sensible of the importance of the desired object, and very anxious to promote its success, we felt that we should not be justified in making such an addition to the amount of ecclesiastical charges as would result from the appointment of an increased number of chaplains upon the existing scale of remuneration. We determine, therefore, to make such new arrangements, with regard to the chaplains on the Bengal establishment, as should enable us to add to their number, and thus provide more adequately for the spiritual benefit of the European residents, without any serious increase of expense. We have resolved to extend the principle of those arrangements to your presidency, with the view of accomplishing the same beneficial purpose.

3. "We intend that the number of chaplains under your government shall be increased from twenty-three to twenty-nine. The salaries are to be apportioned as follows:—The two chaplains at the presidency will receive the same amount as at present; nine will receive Company's Rs. 700 per mensem, and the remaining eighteen, Company's Rs. 500 per mensem. These salaries will constitute their entire emoluments from the Company. The payments heretofore made under the name of palanquin money will cease, and we shall on no account sanction any extra-allowances, whatever may be the grounds upon which they may be claimed.

4. "The chaplains receiving the lower amount of 500 rupees per mensem will be termed assistant chaplains, and in future all appointments will be made to this class. The assistant chaplains will succeed to the higher rank and the higher rate of salary, according to seniority, as vacancies occur in the superior class, after it shall have been reduced by casualties to the prescribed number of nine.

5. "As vacancies arise, they will be supplied in the following manner:—On the

occurrence of the first vacancy, two assistant chaplains will be appointed; on the second, only one; and on all succeeding vacancies the same principle will be acted upon, viz. that of an alternate appointment of two and one until the establishment attains the full extent of twenty-nine, to which we have restricted it, after which each vacancy will give rise only to a single appointment.

6. "The principle which we have adopted throughout these arrangements requires that the furlough and retiring allowances should be modified so as to meet the intended changes. Those allowances will in future be on the following scale:—

Furlough Allowances.

After seven years' residence, £191. 12s. 6d. per annum (full pay of captain).

If compelled by sickness to return to Europe before completing seven years' residence, £127. 15s. per annum (half-pay of captain).

Retiring Allowances.

After eighteen years' service, including three years' furlough, £292 per annum (full pay of major).

After ten years' actual service, if compelled by ill health to quit the service, £173. 7s. 6d. per annum (half-pay of major).

After seven years' actual service, if compelled by ill health to quit the service, £127. 15s. per annum (half-pay of captain).

The present chaplains will be entitled to the existing scale of allowances, as well for service as on furlough and retirement; these regulations being wholly prospective, and only affecting appointments made after the date of this despatch.

7. "The location of the chaplains under the new arrangements will be best regulated by reference to the opinion of the Lord Bishop."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. W. C. WESTERN.

At an European general court-martial, held at Cannanore, on the 14th Nov. 1836, Lieut. W. C. Western, of the 32d regt. N. I., was arraigned on the complaint of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. E. C. O'Connor, of the same regiment.

Charge.—"I charge Lieut. William Charles Western, of the 32d regt. N. I., with behaviour unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Cannanore, on the 15th July 1836, made a false statement to his commanding-officer, Major John Freke Palmer, of the same regiment, respecting a note said to have been addressed to Ens. Charles Hesketh Case, of the same regiment, such statement being defamatory of my wife, Mistress Isabella Anna O'Connor.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said W. C. Western, Lieut. of the 32d regt. N. I., to be discharged the service.

The court feel it their duty respectfully to bring to the notice of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, the highly reprehensible conversation which appears to have been indulged in by the officers of the 32d regt. N. I., at their mess-table, and to this unbounded latitude is to be mainly attributed the prisoner's having in an unguarded moment made use of expressions by which he has subjected himself to this trial; and likewise that his statement to his commanding officer not being voluntary, the court, under all the circumstances of the case, strongly recommend him to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

(Signed) H. WELMAN, Major,
57th Regt. and President.

Sentence remitted, and Lieut. Western will be released from arrest and return to his duty.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-gen.
and Com.-in-chief.

Madras, Dec. 9, 1836.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The reasons given in the court's recommendation to mercy, are not such as would have justified a remission of punishment. The highly reprehensible conversation which appears to have been indulged in by the officers of the 32d regt. N. I. at their mess-table, however much it may reflect discredit on themselves, (and such discredit it does not assuredly reflect,) could not exculpate Lieut. Western; neither can his expressions be held to have been unguarded, inasmuch as they were deliberately made in a letter addressed to Capt. O'Connor, and repeated the day after, in the statement to Major Palmer; which statement, whether voluntary or otherwise, if *intentionally* false, must necessarily have been destructive to the character of the prisoner as an officer and a gentleman, and have offered an effectual bar to his restoration to the service.—There are, however, circumstances in evidence which, taken together with the upright and honourable reputation previously borne by Lieut. Western, render it highly probable that he actually believed the tenour and signature of the note, partially shewn to him by Ens. Case, to have been in reality such as he stated; and under this probability he has been pardoned, in the hope that he will benefit by the peril from which he has escaped, and refrain from prying hereafter into correspondence which does not concern him, and from originating reports prejudicial to others, without being perfectly secure of his proof.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-gen.
and Com.-in-chief.

Lieut. W. C. Western and Ens. C. H. Case are appointed to do duty, the former with the 26th regt., and the latter with the 6th regt. N. I., until further orders.

GUNNER D. WARNER.

Gunner Daniel Warner, of the C. troop of horse artillery, who was found guilty on the charge of mutinous conduct at Kamptee, and sentenced to receive corporal punishment of three hundred lashes, has had his sentence remitted, with the following remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

"There is in the case of the prisoner, gunner Warner, not the slightest extenuating circumstance, and he fully merits the infliction of the sentence which has been justly passed upon him by the court, but the Commander-in-chief is most unwilling that his first act of authority, on assuming command of the Madras army, should be to confirm an award of corporal punishment, disgraceful to the offender, and in some degree painful to the feelings of the corps to which he belongs.

"His Excellency has, therefore, determined to remit the sentence, in the hope that this exercise of clemency will have its right effect, and that no recurrence of similar misconduct will cause him to regret that he has spared the troops the shame of its infliction.

"This order is to be read at the head of every European regiment and detachment in the service; and Gunner Warner is to be released and return to his duty."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 16. Periapattam Ramiah to be an assistant to collector of Rajahmundry.

Jan. 17. J. C. Taylor, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

W. H. G. Mason, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam.

P. Irvine, Esq., to be an assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem.

20. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Arcot, in suc. to Mr. C. Roberts who has resigned his appointment.

W. Harrington, Esq., to be third judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit in Southern division.

E. Bannerman, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Salem.

Capt. G. W. Whistler, 19th N.I., to be a police magistrate, v. Morris relieved.

24. J. Goldingham, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore, during absence of Mr. Grant, or until further orders.

W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, in room of Mr. Anderson proceeding to Europe.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Southern division of Arcot, in room of Mr. E. B. Thomas proceeded to Europe; but to continue to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore until further orders.

C. R. Baynes, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, in room of Mr. Bruere proceeding to Europe.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nellore, in room of Mr. Forsyth.

D. White, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. Thompson employed on other duty.

E. Maltby, Esq., to be additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, in room of Mr. Sparkes proceeding to Europe.

T. Pycroft, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Southern division of Arcot.

during employment of Mr. Anstruther on other duty.

G. H. Skelton, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Nellore, in room of Mr. Phillips.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to be junior deputy secretary to board of revenue, in room of Mr. Parker.

T. D. Lushington, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara, in suc. to M. E. Malby.

C. Whittingham, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Southern division of Arcot, during employment of Mr. Pycroft as sub-collector.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., to act as assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

William Knox, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

W. W. Dowdeswell, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry.

E. Newberry, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Guntur.

J. Rhode, Esq., to be register to zillah court of Rajahmundry; but to continue to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chicacole, until further orders.

T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura; and to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, until further orders.

T. I. P. Harris, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Madura.

M. P. Daniell, Esq., to act as register to zillah court of Malabar, during absence of Mr. G. S. Greenway, or until further orders.

Capt. Malcolm McNeill, 6th L.C., to be a police magistrate, v. Teed.

A. Robertson, Esq., is, at his own request, relieved from duty, as a member of the Mint Committee.

James Thomas, Esq., senior merchant, reported his return to this presidency on the 24th Dec.

Alex. P. Forbes, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment, from the 27th Jan.

Attained Rank.—W. U. Arbuthnot, as senior merchant, on 21st Dec. 1836; T. B. A. Conway, as factor, 6th July 1836; M. P. Daniell, ditto, 18th Dec. 1836.

Furloughs.—Jan. 17. Mr. H. Morris, to England, for health, with benefit of furlough allowance.—24. Mr. J. G. S. Bruce, to Europe, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 27. The Rev. F. J. Darrah, A.M., to resume his appointment of chaplain to Black Town district.

The Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, A.B., to resume his appointment of chaplain at St. Thomas' Mount.

Jan. 30. The Rev. George Trevor to be chaplain at Bellary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 31, 1836.—The following removals ordered:—Surgeons John Wylie from 4th bat. artillery to C. E. V. Bat., and C. Searle from C. E. V. Bat. to 4th bat. artillery.—Assist. Surg. James Suplee from detachment of Sappers and Miners, Goomsoor, to 7th L.C., but to do duty as at present until further orders.

Ens. D. W. McKinnon (recently admitted) to do duty with 57th N.I.

Dec. 22.—Assist. Surg. S. T. Lyell to afford medical aid to 46th N.I., until further orders.

Dec. 22.—Ens. A. R. West, at his own request, removed from 23d to 6th N.I.

Jan. 8, 1837.—Ensigns Charles Mockler removed from 1st to 33d N.I., and Frederick Childers from 33d to 1st do., at their own request.

Jan. 23.—Mr. C. M. West (late Lieut.), pensioned, to reside and draw his stipend at Bangalore.

Jan. 16.—Cornet C. W. Gordon, 7th L.C., directed to join his corps at Jaulnah.

Jan. 17.—Assist. Surg. D. Macpherson, M.D., and R. Maginnias, having been reported qualified for treatment of acute cases of disease, removed to do duty, former with 2d bat. artillery, and latter with H.M. 63d regt.

Fort St. George, Jan. 17, 1836.—Lieut. W. H. Le Geyt, 7th L.C., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Dennett, 24th N.I., to be transferred to pension estab., from date of his embarkation on furlough to Europe.

Lieut. H. Watts, corps of engineers, to be superintendent of roads, from date of embarkation to Europe of Lieut. Henderson.

Lieut. J. Bates, 40th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of adj. to that corps.

Jan. 20.—7th L.C. Cornet J. S. Cotton to be Lieut., v. Le Geyt invalided; date of com. 17th Jan. 1837.

29th N.I. Ens. A. K. Gore to be Lieut., v. Metcalfe dec.; date of com. 16th Jan. 1837.

46th N.I. Ens. Hay Ferrier to be Lieut., v. Germon dec.; date of com. 20th Dec. 1836.

40th N.I. Ens. A. H. A. Hervey to be adjutant, v. Bates resigned.

Lieut. D. W. Balfour, 40th N.I., permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from Hon. Company's service, from date of his embarkation.

Surg. David Brakenridge permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company, from 1st Feb. 1837.

Jan. 24.—Cadet of Cavalry D. J. T. King admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet. Cadet of Infantry W. F. Blake admitted on ditto, and prom. to ensign.

Surg. H. S. Fleming, M.D., app. to charge of Lunatic Asylum, v. Sir Thomas Sevestre, K.T. and s., permitted to resign that appointment.

Surg. G. Bucke to act as garrison surgeon of Fort St. George, during absence of Sir T. Sevestre, K.T. and s., on sick certificate.

2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer, corps of engineers, to act as assistant to superintending engineer presidency division, till further orders, v. 1st Lieut. Henry Watts appointed superintendent of roads.

Jan. 27.—Capt. M. Blaxland, 51st N.I., to be fort adjutant at Cannanore, from 12th Jan. 1837, and so long as his corps may form a part of troops composing that garrison.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 18.—Lieut. W. H. Le Geyt, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 2d Native Vet. Bat.

Jan. 20.—Ens. C. H. Case removed, at his own request, from 32d to 22d N.I.

Jan. 25.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surgeons J. T. Conran from 6th L.C. to 10th N.I.; D. Richardson, late prom., to 30th N.I.; J. G. Malcolmson, do., to 52d do.; E. Finerty, M.D., do., to 6th L.C.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Purvis to 47th N.I.; S. T. Lyell to 46th do.; J. Suplee from 7th to 6th L.C.; C. Don from left wing European regt., to 7th L.C.; J. Arthur, M.D., to left wing European Regt.

Cornet D. J. T. King, recently arrived and promoted, to do duty with 6th L.C.

Jan. 26.—Capt. C. S. Lynn removed from 1st to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat. at Wallajahbad.

Jan. 30.—34th N.I. Lieut. W. White to be capt., and Ens. R. W. O'Grady to be Lieut., v. Macleod dec.; date of coms. 19th Jan. 1837.

Lieut. T. A. C. Godfrey, of artillery, to be staff officer to artillery at Penang, Malacca, and Singapore (from date of relief of artillery), v. Flahs.

Lieut. M'Donnell, 97th regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Committee at the College, has been reported entitled to the allowance authorised by G.O.G. 1st July 1836.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 24. Col. James Welsh, 6th N.I.—30. Capt. E. A. Humphreys, 8th L.C.—1st Lieut. W. K. Weston, artillery.—Capt. C. Rochford, 57th N.I.—Capt. C. Turner, 35th N.I.—Capt. J. S. Musgrave, 30th N.I.—Lieut. W. F. Du Pasquier, 17th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 17. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Pennett, 24th N.I., for health.—20. Assist. Surg. J. McKenna, for health.—24. Lieut. C. H. Horsley, 52d N.I.—Surg. J. Morton, for health.—Assist. Surg. P. M. Benza, M.D., for health.—Lieut. G. Hall, horse artillery, for health (permitted by Government of Bombay).—27. Capt. F. Minchin, 47th N.I.—30. Lieut. T. Maughan, 12th Bombay N.I., for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Jan. 23. Lieut. R. Gill, 44th N.I.

To Neilgherries.—Jan. 24. Surg. Sir Thomas Sevestre, K.T. and S., until 31st Dec. 1837, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 24. Surg. C. Price, with leave until 31st Jan. 1839, for health (also to Van Diemen's Land).—27. Lieut. and Adj. C. W. Hodson, 16th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Calcutta.—Jan. 24. Ens. Wm. Blake, for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 17. *Lady Kennaway*, Davison, from Sydney; and *Commerce*, Flgerou, from Bordeaux and Bourbon.—19. *Thames*, Hornblow, from China and Singapore.—20. *Robarts*, Elder, from London and Cape.—23. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from Calcutta, &c.—27. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, from London and Cape.—28. *Orontes*, Marshall, from London and Cape.—30. *Golconda*, Bell, from Bombay.—31. *Lotus*, Gore, from Mauritius.

Departures.

JAN. 11. *Clorinda*, Superville, for Pondicherry.—20. H.M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, for Trincomalee.—21. *Wellington*, Liddell, for London.—25. *Robarts*, Elder, for Calcutta.—26. *Maria Victorine*, Cayol, for Marseilles.—28. *Waterloo*, Cow, for London; and *Frances*, Heath, for Liverpool.—30. *Regia*, Clement, for Pondicherry.—FEB. 1. *Lady Flora*, Ford, for London.

To Sail.—For London: Mary Ann, 5th Feb.; Alfred, 7th do.; Duke of Argyll, 25th do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 17. At Mysore, the lady of Capt. F. Chalmers, 22d regt., of a son.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. A. Clarke, first assistant to the commissioner in Mysore, of a daughter.

27. At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. Leggatt, commanding the general depot, of a son.

— Mrs. P. H. Shaw, of a son.

— At Poonamallee, the lady of Capt. W. H. Butler, H.M. 45th regt. of a son.

28. Mrs. William Foxon, of a daughter.

29. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Litchfield, 6th L.C., of a son.

— Mrs. John Anderson, of a son.

Jan. 2. At Cuddapah, the lady of Major J. Bell, 28th N.I., of a daughter, which survived its birth only two hours.

5. At Arcot, Mrs. Hopeon, of a daughter.

6. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. C. A. Roberts, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.

8. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Shelly, 20th N.I., of a son.

12. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, A.B., chaplain, of a son.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. C. Coffin, paymaster in Mysore, of a son.

18. At Vepery, the lady of Captain W. E. A. Elliott, 59th N.I., of a son.

23. At Madras, the lady of Lieut. Col. Henry Walpole, of a son.

27. At Egmore, Mrs. Faulkner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 29. At Salem, Mr. H. A. French, of the principal collector's establishment, to Mary, daughter of W. Hawkins, Esq., Sunbury, London.

Jan. 18. At Madras, R. Skill, Esq., of the Go-

vernment Bank, to Ruth Christiana, eldest daughter of J. L. Dighton, Esq.

30. At Madras, Mr. J. A. Tatius to Jane Maria, only daughter of the late Gregory Maroeth, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Col. Kennedy, H.C. service.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29. At Madras, Eliza Sophia Parry, eldest daughter of Major Peter Whannell, aged 16.

Jan. 16. At Madras, Lieut. H. Metcalfe, of the 29th regt. Native Infantry.

19. At Secunderabad, Capt. L. M. Macleod, of the 34th regt. N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

PURSERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 28, 1836.

With reference to G. O. dated 11th August, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following rules, prescribing the mode in which the detail duties assigned to the pursers of the Indian navy, in that order, are to be conducted.

1st. A purser is not to draw pay for men discharged, but the purser of the vessel into which the man is discharged is to include his name in the next general abstract of the ship, the discharged man taking with him a certificate shewing what arrears are due to him, and what stoppages require to be made from him.

2d. A purser is, on the first of the month, to include in his general abstract all such men as are entitled to their discharge before the expiration of the month, and to draw pay for them up to the date of their service, so that the discharged men shall receive their pay, with their papers, as soon as their time is up.

3d. The payment of the ship is to be made by the purser, in presence of the commander and first lieutenant; and as it is desirable that every person shall be on board on the day of payment, to prevent any large balance of cash remaining on hand, the commander is to make every possible arrangement to secure this object.

4th. Consequent on the abolition of the situation of assistant to the paymaster, in the marine department, each purser is allowed to draw the sum of Rs. 10 per mensem, to provide himself with the assistance of a writer, and to cover the expense of shroffing and all other contingencies.

PASSAGE MONEY AND FURLOUGH ALLOWANCE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 28, 1836.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 26th of May 1836.

"In your letter of the 27th Nov. 1835, you transmit a memorial from Mr. Pinner

Joliff, praying, on behalf of the pursers of the Indian navy, that the Court will grant them the same passage-money and allowance, on sick certificate to Europe, as have been granted to lieutenants, with whom the pursers rank, and you recommend the application to our favourable consideration.

"2. In our despatch of the 31st Dec. 1829, para. 29, we approved of the principle and amount of the remuneration to the pursers, submitted for our sanction, in your letter of the 30th Sept. 1828. That principle recognized the grant of retiring pensions to pursers, upon the same scale, and under the same regulation as obtained in the cases of lieutenants of the Indian navy. [Note.—After twenty-two years, £190 a year; after ten and less than twenty-two years, £125. Indian Register.]

"3. You have assigned satisfactory reasons to induce us to extend the furlough regulations to the cases of the pursers, and we authorize you to admit them to the benefit of those regulations accordingly, classing them with lieutenants. [Note.—Their pay will be £165 a year.]

"4. We decline to grant passage money to the officers of the Indian navy."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Jan. 4, 1837. Mr. A. Malet to act as political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, from 21st Jan. to 16th Nov. 1836.

Capt. P. M. Melville, 7th N.I., to act as first assistant to resident in Cutch, during absence of Capt. A. Burnes employed by Government of India on special duty.

Mr. A. S. Le Messurier assumed charge of his office of advocate-general from Mr. H. Roper, on 30th Dec.

Mr. H. R. Stracey was examined in the printed regulations of Government on the 4th of Nov. 1836, by a committee assembled for the purpose, and was found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Mr. Adam Campbell has been reported fully qualified for transacting the duties of his office in the Canarese language.

Returned to duty:—Jan. 11. Mr. T. C. Loughnan, from Europe.—Mr. W. H. Harrison, from Europe.

Permitted to resign the service:—E. H. Baillie, Esq., second pulse judge of courts of sudder dewannee and sudder foudary adawlut, from 1st May 1837.—John Wedderburn, Esq., accountant-general, from 1st May 1837.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 5. Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, to England, on private affairs.—11. Mr. W. J. Stubbs, to Neigherry Hills, for twelve months, for health.—17. Mr. A. Spens, to Cape of Good Hope, for eighteen months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 31, 1836.—Major H. Dunbar, of inv. estab., placed at disposal of Com-in-chief of garrison, for purpose of being appointed to command of Sign Fort on departure of Lieut. Carr for Europe.

Jan. 6, 1837.—Assist. Surg. Keith relieved from duty in Indian Navy, and Assist. Surg. Cramond placed under orders of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

The following promotions are made, in order to remedy supercession which has been sustained by Col. and Lieut. Col. of army of this presidency, by officers on Bengal establishment:—*To be Colonels by brevet.* W. Gordon, 25th N.I.; D. Barr, 21st do.; F. Farquharson, 14th do.; F. Roome, 2d or Gr. N.I.; H. Pottinger, 24th N.I.; all to rank from 22d Jan. 1834.

Jan. 9.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed:—Brev. Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I., to act as line adj. and superintendent of bazaars at Bhooj, during absence of Ens. Postans on leave.—Brev. Capt. T. H. Otley, 26th N.I., and Lieut. A. Welstead, former to act as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to 21st N.I., during absence of Lieut. Stevens on leave.—Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N.I., to act as interp. to 12th do., during absence of Capt. Reid.—Ens. C. H. Robertson, 25th N.I., to act as adj. to N.V.B., during absence of Ens. Hogg on leave to presidency.—Maj. W. D. Robertson, 8th N.I., to assume command of Sartara, during absence of Col. P. Lodwick, on sick leave.—Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 14th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and paym. to that regt., from date of departure of Lieut. Burrows from that station.

14th N.I. Ens. W. Reynolds to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee, v. Burrows appointed assistant in Thuggee department in Western Malwa and Guzerat: date 16th Dec.

15th N.I. Ens. W. F. Cormack to be Lieut., v. Mitchell dec., date of rank 22d Dec. 1836.

The undermentioned Lieuts., cadets of season 1821, are promoted to brevet rank of Captain from dates specified, viz.—D. M. Scobie, 14th N.I., 30th Dec. 1836; G. Fisher, 12th N.I., ditto: T. Tapp, right wing European regt., 1st Jan. 1837; F. Durack, 24th N.I., 3d Jan. 1837; R. F. Bouchier, 4th N.I., ditto; H. Stockley, 7th N.I., ditto.

Jan. 10.—Assist. Surg. Rancelaud placed at disposal of superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Lieut. W. Stuart appointed to duty of surveying line of proposed new road from Belgaum to Malwan, and 2d-Lieut. J. Hill to do duty in superintending engineer's office, during absence of 2d-Lieut. Stuart (these appointments since cancelled).

Jan. 12.—Capt. Lyons, 23d N.I., to command at Aukulkote, v. Johnson.

Capt. Hunter, 16th N.I., to be paymaster of southern division of army, v. Meriton.

Lieut. Rudd, 5th N.I., to command Poona police corps, and have charge of city police, v. Hunter.

Jan. 16.—Capt. J. D. Browne and Lieut. T. R. Prendergast, former to act as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to 10th N.I., during absence of Lieut. C. A. Echalar on sick certificate.

Cadets of Infantry C. F. Grant, Geo. Malcolm, and F. F. Bruce, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. Ryan attached to Indian Navy as a temporary measure, and directed to join *Hugh Lindsay* without delay.

Permitted to retire from the service.—Jan. 9. Maj. J. H. Bellasis, of invalid estab., on full pay of his rank, with permission to remain in India.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Jan. 9. Capt. C. Clark, 21st N.I.—10. Lieut. G. F. Sympton, left wing European regt.—Capt. W. Spratt, 4th N.I.—Capt. C. J. Westley, 20th N.I.—From the Cape: Jan. 9. J. G. Moyle, Esq., first member of Medical Board.

FURLOUGHs.

To Europe.—Dec. 29. Capt. R. O. Meriton, for health (his leave to Cape cancelled).—Veterinary Surg. L. McM. Rogers, 2d L.C., for health.—Jan. 4. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) A. Robertson, 15th N.I., on private affairs.—5. Lieut. R. Fullerton, 25th N.I.—Lieut. G. Hall, Madras horse artillery, for health.—13. Lieut. G. Sparrow, 13th N.I., for health.

To Sea Coast.—Jan. 9. Capt. J. Worthy, 18th N.I., for six months, for health (eventually to the Neigherries).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 30. Assist. Surg. R. Frith, for health (eventually to N. S. Wales).—Jan. 16. Capt. D. M. Scobie, 14th N.I., for a further period of six months, for health.

To *Neigherries*.—Jan. 9. Lieut. G. H. Bellasis, 24th N.I., for a further period of six months, for health.—Lieut. P. W. Clarke, 2d or Gr. N.I., for two years, for health (to embark from Goa).—16. Lieut. G. K. Erakine, 1st L.C., for a further period of six months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 5. Lieut. Williams to have charge of Indian Naval Draughtsman's Office, until further orders.

Furlough.—Jan. 16. Mr. W. Turner, purser Indian Navy, to England, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 15. *Blora*, Lunel, from Batavia.—18. *Bombay*, Broile, from Bordeaux and Colombo: and H.M.S. *Winchester*, Sparshott, from Colombo.

Departures.

JAN. 14. *Ternate*, Stewart, for China.—19. *Alison*, Daviot, for Calcutta; and Governor *Finlay*, Parry, for China.

BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11. At Deesa, the lady of Capt. W. M. Webb, Bombay artillery, of a son.

26. At Bombay, the lady of D. E. Bell, Esq., 15th N.I., of a son.

— At Rajcote, the lady of Major Clunes, 12th regt., of a daughter.

30. At Poona, the lady of J. A. Sinclair, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 4, 1837. At Malligaum, the lady of Lieut. R. H. Goodenough, 26th N.I., of a son.

18. At the Craig, Malabar Hill, the lady of Chas. Ducat, Esq., M.D., of a son.

19. The lady of Ens. and Qu. Mast. Lambart Scott, 17th N.I., of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 21. At Colabah, the wife of Lieut. Barry, H.M. 6th or Royal Regt.

Jan. 1. At Bombay, Edwin Blackly, Esq., M.D., surgeon of the ship *Gilmore*, aged 29.

12. At Small Calabah, Mr. John Ferry, late a clerk of the chief secretary's office, aged 70.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. Mrs. Marsh, of a son.

Jan. 10. At Colombo, the lady of Wm. Ogle Carr, Esq., King's advocate, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 31. At Colombo, Lieut. J. M. Macdonald, C.R.R., to Isabella Maria, second daughter of Capt. Bagenall, C.R.R.

Penang.

APPOINTMENT.

G. F. Gottlieb, Esq., to be deputy sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, for present year.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 11. The lady of George Scott, Esq., of a son and heir.

28. Mrs. Isaac Stacy, of a son.

Dutch India.

BIRTH.

Dec. 11. At Batavia, Mrs. Henri Vernedo, of a son.

DEATH.

Dec. 10. At Batavia, in his 23d year, Wm. H. Douglas, Esq., eldest son of the late Henry Alexander Douglas, Esq., of Broad Street, London.

China.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COMMISSION.

Macao, Dec. 14, 1836. — Despatches have been received from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the office and salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Capt. Charles Elliot, R.N., to perform the duties of chief of the commission, from this date.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Jan. 7. *Falcon*, from San Blas; *Fatima*, from Liverpool and Manilla; *Earl Grey*, from Liverpool and Singapore; *Claudius*, from Liverpool; *Clifton*, from London; *Lord Auckland*, *Lord William Bentinck*, and *Mermad*, all from Calcutta; *Lady Hayes*, and *Fanny*, both from Singapore; *New Grove*, from N. S. Wales; *Liberty*, from Manilla; *Cynthia*, from New York; *Euphrates*, from Bombay.

New South Wales.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 10. John Ryan Brenan, Esq., to be principal superintendent of convicts, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 13. At Lansdown Park, Goulburn, Mrs. Wm. Bradley, of a daughter (since dead).

14. At Brownlee, Bathurst, the wife of Capt. Brown, of twins, a daughter and son.

16. At Carrington, Port Stephens, the lady of the Rev. Wm. M. Cowper, A.M., of a son.

20. Mrs. D. G. Macarthur, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. James Spillsbury, of a daughter.

27. The lady of Sydney Stephen, Esq., of a son (since dead).

29. The lady of H. Shadforth, Esq., of a son.

Sept. 2. At Parramatta, the lady of Dudley North, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Sydney, the lady of Geo. Bennett, Esq., F.L.S., surgeon, of a son.

16. At Moore Bank, Liverpool, the lady of A. Allan, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Parramatta, the wife of the Rev. D. J. Draper, Wesleyan missionary, of a son.

21. At Parramatta, the lady of George Shelly, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At South Head Road, the lady of Willoughby J. Dowling, Esq., of a son.

29. At Newcastle, Hunter's River, the lady of D. A. C. G. Paty, of a son.

Oct. 5. Mrs. Carmichael, of a son.

— Mrs. Francis Stephen, of a son.

Nov. 1. At Mittagong, the lady of Charles Start, Esq., of a son.

24. Mrs. Wakefield Simpson, of a daughter.

28. At Clydesdale, Darlington, Mrs. Johnston, of a son and heir.

Dec. 2. At Sydney, the lady of P. de Mestre, Esq., of a daughter.

3. At St. Aubyn's, Hunter's River, the lady of Wm. Dumaresq, Esq., of a son.

8. The wife of W. Barton, Esq., of a son.

11. Mrs. Richard Seddons, of a daughter.

Lately. Mrs. M. Phillips, of a daughter, still born.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 17. At Sydney, Capt. Wm. Parsons, late of the *William the Fourth* steam packet, and now harbour-master at Port Macquarie, to Miss Agnes Gordon, of George Street, Sydney.

20. At Sydney, Charles D. Street, Esq., of Petway Valley, Invermein, to Susannah, only daughter of Edward B. Foster, Esq., of Sydney.

23. At Port Macquarie, W. S. Parker, Esq., of Clarefield, to Miss Amelia Hayley, of Maldon.

31. At Sydney, William Hirst, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Abbot, Esq., county Roscommon, Ireland.

Sept. 15. At Liverpool, Patrick Harnett, Esq., assist. colonial surgeon, to Margaret Louise, youngest daughter of R. T. Murray, Esq.

23. At the Field of Mars Church, Capt. Geo. T. Potter, 28th regt., to Emily Catherine Jersey, fifth daughter of Edmund Lockyer, Esq., of Ermington.

Dec. 2. Joseph Wilson, Esq., of Rolland's Plains, Port Macquarie, to Sophia Lavinia, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Leigh, of the country service of India.

DEATHS.

Sept. 13. At Sydney, Mr. John Clyne, formerly a merchant of Leith.

27. At Collingwood, Capt. E. Bunker, aged 74, one of the oldest inhabitants of the colony.

Oct. 2. At Parramatta, Mrs. P. Lucas, aged 69.

3. At Sydney, Mr. John McLaughlin, aged 53.

7. At Sydney, Mrs. Godfrey, wife of Capt. Robert Godfrey, of the ship *James Laing*.

27. At Sydney, Mr. Robert Territt, late of H.M.S. *Crocodile*, in his 23d year.

Nov. 13. At Liverpool, Mr. James Bain, of the custom-house, Sydney, in his 35th year, son of H. Bain, Esq., of Wick, county of Calthness.

22. At the Bay of Islands, Capt. Christie, of the ship *Ann*, of London.

Dec. 1. At Sydney, Thomas Haggett, Esq., solicitor, son of the Rev. J. Haggett, of Denham, Bucks.

4. Suddenly, at Cavan, W. E. Riley, Esq., proprietor of Raby, aged 29.

— At Bathurst, Thomas, only son of Thomas Everdern, Esq., police magistrate.

12. Capt. Wyatt, of the brig *Hind*.

Van Diemen's Land.

APPOINTMENT.

Nov. 1. Lieut. Col. Kenneth Snodgrass, C.B. (being senior military officer in command of H.M. forces in Island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies), to administer the government for the time being.

BIRTHS.

July 23. At Bellevue, New Town, the lady of John Bell, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 9. At Newlands, the lady of John Gregory, Esq., colonial treasurer, of a daughter.

11. At New Town, the lady of John Lee Archer, Esq., of a daughter.

23. Mrs. G. C. Clark, of a son, still-born.

Oct. 25. At Hobart Town, the lady of Andrew Haig, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 6. Mrs. J. H. Patterson, of a son.

Dec. 18. At Hobart Town, the lady of J. Boyes, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Hobart Town, the lady of Stephen Adey, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 10. At Hobart Town, Charles Abbott, Esq., to Henrietta Nellina, youngest daughter of the late John Falkner, Esq., Mount Prospect, Tipperary, Ireland.

Sept. 8. At Launceston, R. P. Stuart, Esq., of Barrowville, North Esk, to Frances, eldest daughter of Capt. G. King, R.N., of Mount Esk.

Dec. 15. At Kenmere, Hugh Clarke, Esq., of Ledbeg, Bothwell, to Eliza, second daughter of Capt. Dixon, of Kenmere.

30. At New Town, James Morris, Esq., of Cove Point, to Deborah, daughter of Mr. James Parker, Langlosh Park, Hamilton.

DEATH.

Lately. John Pearce, Esq., governor of the Van Diemen's Land Company's establishment at Cape Grim.

Mauritius.

BIRTH.

Jan. 15. The lady of Lewis de Drusina, Esq., Hamburg consul, of a son.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Feb. 28. *South Australian*, from London; and H.M.S. *Conway*, from Portsmouth.—March 1. *Lintin*, from Liverpool.—2. *Palmyra*, from London; *Hope*, and *Rapid*, both from Liverpool; *Munster Lass*, from Rio de Janeiro.—13. *Globe*, from London.—17. *Salus*, from London.—18. *Mary*, and *Scourfield*, both from England.—23. *Mutilla*, from London.—29. *Aberton*, from London.

Departure.—Feb. 29. H.C. steamer *Atalanta*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 4. At Wynberg, the Hon. Mrs. Stuart, of a daughter.

6. At Beaufort, Mrs. Wm. Kinnear, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 4. At Somerset, Wm. T. Brown, Esq., government surveyor of the districts of Albany and Somerset, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Alex. Stewart, of Douglas, Lanarkshire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 28. Mr. Michael Woodlock, aged 63.

Feb. 3. Mr. John Powrie Day, aged 29.

March 6. At Rondebosch, Peter L. Cloete, sen., Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

Postscript.

Calcutta papers to the 26th January have reached us, which is a few days later than our previous files. They contain the result of the trial of Miss Harriet Polhill against the Rev. John Macquoen, in the Supreme Court, on the 20th January, for libel, a case which excited much interest at the Presidency. Miss Polhill is an orphan and ward in the Asylum at

Kidderpore; the defendant is the secretary and chaplain of the institution. Miss Polhill (who is between thirty and forty years of age) was invited to visit Mrs. Fergusson, when the defendant wrote a letter to Mr. Fergusson (of the firm of Jenkins and Co.), stating that the plaintiff had been "ruined for veracity," and "found by every member of the general

management guilty of wilful falsehood and misrepresentation ;" and expressed a wish that she was out of the institution, "where she did no good, but had done, and might do, much harm." The defence was, 1st. that the communication was a privileged one, which the court negatived; secondly, a justification, on which point the court held the plea not proved. The Chief Justice said, it was quite clear that the letter was a libel and actionable; but considering that the minutes of two of the managers (Major Young and Capt. Birch) may have led the defendant to the conclusion he had formed, that he ought not to be answerable for the acts of Mr. Ferguson in shewing the letter; the court thought three hundred rupees a sufficient compensation.

At a dinner of the Agri-horticultural Society, Sir E. Ryan, who presided, expressed surprise "that the principal supporters of the Society were the members of the civil service, whilst the merchants and indigo planters, who were far more interested in its welfare, took comparatively little part in its proceedings."

Sir Charles Metcalfe, at a station dinner given to Sir H. Fane, at Agra, styled him "The Friend of the Army." In acknowledging the toast, Sir Henry said, "The more I see of this army, the more I esteem and regard it."

The iron steamers, for the navigation of the Ganges up to Allahabad, are to be doubled in number.

A party (forty) of Major Forster's Shekhawatee horse near Jeypore, on the 20th December, had a sharp brush with a party of Kuzzaks (about eighty), belonging to the disaffected chief of Mundah, whom they routed.

Intelligence from Lahore states that Capt. Wade had been well received by Runjeet Sing and by M. Ventura, who has been created commander-in-chief of the Sikh forces. The Maharaja looked in better health than reports had represented, but he still has an impediment in his speech. The greatest part of his troops are absent in different quarters.

A letter from the Singboom camp of the 31st regiment, dated Bancoorah, Dec. 12th, mentions that there had been a sharp skirmish, in which two sepoys were wounded, and that, in consequence, the village where it occurred was destroyed, and several of the enemy taken prisoners.

One of the native papers mentions the discovery that a human sacrifice had recently been made at the shrine of a temple in Burdwan, supposed to have been by some wealthy native; the perpetrators are not yet detected.

Two rather adventurous expeditions have been undertaken from Mouleim by two gentlemen in the Company's service. *Asiat. Journ.* N. S. Vol. 23. No. 90.

One, Dr. Richardson, has set out with the intention of penetrating to the capital of Ava by a new and unexplored route; the other, Captain M'Cleod, is gone upon a more distant journey towards the frontiers of China, hoping to improve the favourable disposition manifested by the Sham tribes, and to establish friendly relations with the Chinese, who come down to that country in caravans for the purposes of trade.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, on the 11th January, it was resolved to send the secretary to England to superintend the application for a charter for the Bank, and Rs. 7,000 was voted to cover his expenses.

The *Canton Press* of January 7, contains an official notice that the powers of the Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China now include Lintin and Macao.

Cape of Good Hope papers to March 11, have been received. The *Zuid Afrikaan*, of the 10th of that month, mentions the arrival of Capt. Gardiner, R.N., on his way to Natal, as special magistrate, under the act, for taking cognizance of the conduct of British subjects in South Africa "beyond the limits of the colony." The appointment does not arm him with any real power, but his presence at Natal was considered likely to lead to much good, from his personal influence with the settlers there, and likewise with the chief Dingan. His principal object, it is added, was "to introduce Christianity among the Zoolahs, by establishing the Church of England system at Natal and other stations in that quarter."

A letter from the emigrant agent of South Australia, dated "Gulf St. Vincent, Dec. 17th," has been received. It states that the people seem generally contented and comfortable. He says: "The more we see of the colony, the more our impressions in its favour are confirmed. There is abundance of good land every where, and the great drawback in other settlements, the expense of clearing the ground, does not here exist. Many thousand acres are at once fit for the plough, without a stone or stump to be removed, and with a soil that will produce anything. I have dug for water close to my tent, merely to save a quarter of a mile's walk, and I found two feet of rich black earth, mingled with a little sand, three feet and rather more of good clay fit for brick, and beneath this sand mixed with clay, through which the water flowed so abundantly, that with two men to raise it in buckets, it came in so fast that I could not get deeper than seven feet. The well is now four feet deep, and filled with excellent water, perfectly bright."

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DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, May 17.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors certain bills connected with the affairs of the East-India Company, which are now before Parliament.

BY-LAWS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac, bart.) said:—"I have the honour to inform you, that it is ordained, by the second section, cap. 3 of the By-laws, that the By-laws shall be read in the first General Court after every annual election."

The By laws were then read short.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The *Chairman*.—"I now lay before you an account of superannuations granted by the Court of Directors since the last General Court to Company's officers in England, under the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93."

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that several accounts and papers which have been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, are submitted to the Proprietors, in conformity with the By-law, sec. 3. cap. 1."

The titles of the papers were read, as follows:—

A return to an order of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, specifying the number of voyages made by certain officers in Company's own ships and in freight ships.

A return of the amount paid on their different voyages by Captains Barrow, Newall, and Glasspool.

A return of the names of those officers who have made more than five voyages since the year 1815.

A return of the names of captains who have commanded Company's ships, distinguishing such as have been candidates for the situation of master-attendant, since the year 1815.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being warrants or instruments for granting any pension, salary, or gratuity, since the last general Court.

List, No. 66, specifying particulars of the compensation proposed to be granted to persons late of the maritime service of the East-India Company.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the Proprietors that this Court is specially summoned, to submit to their consideration, in conformity with the By-law, sec. 3, cap. 1, a bill now before Parliament, "to authorize the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to suspend the subsisting enactments concerning the fourfold system of nomination of candidates for the East-India Company's College at Haileybury, and for providing, during such suspension, for the

examination of candidates for the said College," a copy of which bill has been laid on the table in the Proprietors' room.

The bill was then read by the clerk. After reciting the enactment respecting the admission of students into Haileybury College, contained in the 3d and 4th of William IV. the bill provides—

1. That the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall, from the passing of this Act, have and be invested with full power from time to time to suspend the operation of the said enactments, for and during such period or successive periods of time as the said Board of Commissioners may in their discretion think desirable.

2. And whereas in case of any suspension of the operation of the said enactments, it will be expedient to establish some system of examination of candidates for admission to the said college at Haileybury: be it therefore further enacted, That in case the said Board of Commissioners shall at any time or times hereafter suspend the operation of the said enactments, it shall be lawful for the said Board of Commissioners, and they are hereby required to appoint, during the pleasure of the said board, any competent person or persons to be an examiner or examiners of all candidates for admission to the said college at Haileybury, and to make and afterwards alter, vary or repeal and again make any regulations or provisions concerning such examinations: but so that during any suspension of the said enactments there shall be and continue in operation some system of examination, according to the intent of this enactment.

3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Court of Directors of the said East-India Company, and they are hereby required to pay the expenses of any system of examination to be at any time established by virtue of this Act, provided such expenses do not exceed in any one year the sum of _____ pounds.

4. A clause annulling the regulation that writers sent out to India should not be above the age of twenty-two years.

Mr. *Hodson*.—"The last clause is not in the copy of the bill which I hold in my hand."

The *Chairman*.—"The last clause was added in committee, and I believe that the bill will be reported this evening."

Sir C. *Forbes* objected to the clause. According to it there was no limit as to age, and he himself would be eligible to proceed to India under it.

The *Chairman* said, by the clause the limit of twenty-two years was no longer recognised. The clause left the point of age totally unlimited. The Court of Directors had strongly objected to the adoption of such a principle, as likely to prove mischievous to the best interests of India; a principle that might be acted on for the furtherance of very improper objects.—(*Hear, hear!*) They had, therefore, addressed the President of the Board of Control on the subject, and pointed out to him the inexpediency of such a clause, which he hoped would be obliterated from the bill. He understood the nature of the objection which the hon. Bart. took to this clause, which was in accordance with the unanimous opinion of the Court of Directors.—(*Hear, hear!*) They had

already expressed that opinion in the proper quarter; and he entertained a most sanguine expectation that Sir John Hobhouse would not persist in retaining that provision.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he was one of those who objected to the system of education, with respect to their civil servants, which at present existed, which he conceived required great alteration. He considered the age of twenty-two an incorrect limit for the age at which writers might be sent out to India. When he looked at the nature of the duties which these gentlemen were called on to perform—when he considered that they might be at once required to act as magistrates and judges—("No! no!" from the chair)—he thought twenty-two was too early an age, and he would recommend the substitution of twenty-five years. Why, the fact was, there was no limit with respect to the age of the individual sent out as a writer, who might be placed in active employment the moment he arrived in India, except the decision of the Governor-general in council. He conceived, that twenty-two years was too early an age at which to entrust a young man with the performance of such important duties as he might be called on to undertake. There was another reason why he wished the term to be extended, namely, that the young men should have the benefit of a residence, either for one or two years, in one of the universities of this country. The wisdom of adopting such a course consisted in this, that the Company would thus have a double security for the proper education of their civil servants. The Court of Directors might make representations on this subject to the Board of Control, but he much feared that the Board would not give way, notwithstanding all the reasons which the Directors might advance. He approved of setting aside the system of four-fold examination; but he could not see why, if a discretion were given to the President of the Board of Control to adopt a certain test of education—and if that test occasioned the expenditure of money—he could not see why the Company should be called on to bear it. He could not, therefore, agree to that part of the bill, which would perhaps fix on the Company an expense of a thousand a year.

Mr. *Fidler* said, he felt himself obliged to advert to what had formerly been the opinion of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors with respect to this College; and, in doing so, he hoped that the Court would act consistently, and that they would follow up what had already been done for the abolition of this establishment. He should now briefly go through what had formerly passed with reference to Haileybury College. When it was

first established, rules which were considered wholesome and good, were laid down for the guidance of the college; but, after the experience of eight years, from 1805 to 1813, it was found that the plan did not answer. The consequence was, that, in 1813, an Act of Parliament was passed for the better regulation of the College, as it was found that it could not go on under the then existing system. It proceeded under the combined operation of the Acts of 1805 and 1813, for twenty years, when another Act of Parliament was passed which rendered the government of the College a compound of confusion, mischief, and difficulty. Dr. Batten, the learned Principal of the College, had, indeed, in his evidence before Parliament declared, that the act of 1826 passed a sentence of condemnation on the college, as it shook and mutilated the whole system. Things went on thus, till 1833, when another act of parliament was about to be passed. What did the whole Courts of Directors and Proprietors do on that occasion? Why, they unanimously sent a petition, under the seal of the Company, to both houses of parliament, against the passing of that act. In their petition they stated, that "It is because your petitioners are convinced that efficiency will be more likely to be obtained in a general system of education than in any exclusive system, they ask for the abolition of the college—a measure further strongly recommended by considerations of expense, as it has in one term caused a charge on India at the rate of £10,000 per annum, when there were less than thirty students; and will, under the bill, cause an expense to the Company of at least £500 per annum for each student, besides the sums charged to the parents." That bill did, however, unfortunately pass both houses of the Legislature; but it was such a complicated and expensive system, that it has not, indeed never could be, carried into execution. He stated this to show the strange fatality which attended every thing connected with this college. It was material, then, for the Proprietors to inquire, whether the institution had progressed or gone back, or, in other words, whether it had worked well and efficiently—and whether it had produced effects commensurate with the immense expenditure it occasioned? The original outlay, amounted to upwards of £96,000. In the year 1832, there were only thirty-one students in the college with forty-three officers and servants (being twelve more than the number of students), at the cost of £8,025 for salaries alone. A pretty round sum in salaries for the education of thirty-one individuals! He did not mean to rest upon this single case. He wished to look, year after year, at the

numbers educated, and the cost incurred. In 1833, there were only thirty-three boys on the establishment, and the same forty-three masters and attendants, with salaries amounting to £7,899. In 1834, there were only forty students, with the like forty-three officers and attendants, and the expense for salaries only, was £7,172. In 1835, there were only thirty-two students with the same number of masters, and the cost for salaries was £7,172, independent of all the college expenses, and of from £4,000 to £5,000 that were paid by the parents of these youths. At the present time there were, he believed, only 32 students with the like officers, and attended with the like expenses. Now, he would ask, were these times in which such an enormous expense should be incurred? He was perfectly certain, that more or quite as much benefit would have been effected, if the youths had been sent by their parents to other places to complete their education, and a very great saving would also have been accomplished. If they had been sent to such an institution as that of King's College, it would have been attended with more good to the boys—the expense would have been much less to the parents,—without a single rupee expense to India, and the Company's service would have sustained no injury, but a substantial good. The question was, whether the natives of India could bear this useless expense? He would ask, whether their revenues were increasing—and whether their expenses were decreasing? What was the fact? He saw by the accounts of 1834, ending in 1835, that there was a deficit in their revenues of £578,336. Was this, then, a time at which they should go on increasing an expense of nearly £8,000 a-year in salaries alone, for the education of thirty-two boys? Ought they not, then, under these circumstances, to follow up the petition of 1833, and call for the abolition of this college? Ought they not to set their faces against this system of exclusive education, and adopt a general and useful plan of instruction in its stead, agreeably to the letter and spirit of the Company's petition? It was stated, in the evidence given before parliament, that these youths lost much valuable time in their endeavour to acquire some slight knowledge of the Oriental languages. For his own part, he thought it would be much better if they were thoroughly instructed in their duties to God and man, and in good sound English education, while they remained in this country. There had been no good ground shewn, he contended, for continuing this establishment at Haileybury: on the contrary, it was shewn by thirty-two years experience, that it ought to be abolished. At King's College, the boys could acquire

every species of education that was proper and useful for their conduct, in Europe or in Asia. It would not cost the Company a single rupee per annum, and the expense to the parents would be much less than was incurred by keeping them at Haileybury. He did, therefore, call upon that Court to act consistently,—to follow up the petition of 1833—and again to make application to both houses of parliament on this subject. After the petition of 1833, it would indeed be a strange anomaly, if they now prayed for the continuance of this college, more particularly when they saw a deficit in their revenue for 1834-5 of nearly £600,000; they ought at once to cut off every unnecessary expense. He did not mean to impugn the manner in which the college was now conducted. The professors, he believed, performed their duty. Every thing was done that could be done under the exclusive system, to render the establishment beneficial. But still it was evident, after the experience of thirty-two years, from 1805 to 1837, that it had not worked well; and, under these circumstances, he called upon the Court to be consistent, and, without delay, to follow up the petition of 1833. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Goldsmith.—When the hon. proprietor speaks of forty-two attendants, does he mean professors or does he include cooks and door-keepers?

Mr. Fielder.—“I stated forty-two officers and attendants.”

Mr. Goldsmith.—“I ask, how many professors does the hon. proprietor allude to? When the hon. proprietor mentions thirty-two boys as being educated by forty-two individuals, I want to know how many of them are professors?”

Mr. Fielder.—“There are forty-two persons, professors, officers, and servants.”

Mr. Goldsmith.—The hon. proprietor has not answered my question at all.

Sir C. Forbes.—“I perceive by the bill that the expense of examiners is to fall upon India, which I am of opinion it should not do. (*Hear, hear!*) The cost of examination during the suspension of the existing law, should be provided for by those who call for that suspension.”

Mr. Laurie wished to ask, whether this bill had been brought forward with the sanction of the Court of Directors? It was, he thought, rather late to lay the bill before the court after it had been committed. With respect to the College of Haileybury, it had been of the utmost utility, and he should be very sorry indeed if any steps were taken to abolish it. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped it would long be preserved, a monument of honour to themselves, and a source of the highest advantage to India. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hodson objected to that part of the bill which removed the limit with respect

to age. The effect of it was, that any man, however old, might go out to India as a civil servant. With respect to Haileybury college, he could state, from experience, that it had been of the greatest possible advantage to India. As to the expense, he could not say one word; but he had every reason to be satisfied with the attainments and conduct of all the young men who had been sent out from the establishment to that part of India where he himself was stationed. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, he would offer a few remarks on the different observations made by the hon. proprietor, on the occasion of his laying this bill before them for consideration. His hon. friend, Mr. Weeding, had recommended that the *maximum* of age to qualify a young man to proceed to India as a civil servant, should be twenty-five years. He, however, did not see the necessity for such an extension. His hon. friend had said that, when individuals were appointed to the situation of civil servants, they were at once raised to places of great dignity and importance—that they were immediately called upon to act as magistrates and judges. Such, however, was not the fact. Upon that point he could appeal to individuals who had been in India (many of whom were present on this occasion), who would state, that a series of years must be passed in probation, before those gentlemen were placed in any situation of importance or responsibility. They were all properly and carefully trained to perform those high and important duties which were ultimately delegated to them. (*Hear, hear!*) Those who wished that there should be no limit as to age, were not perhaps aware, that a thousand objections must occur to any one who considered the subject founded on the highly mischievous tendency of allowing men advanced in years to proceed to India. Such a system might be productive of very serious injury. Men of broken-down fortunes might be so provided for, to answer political purposes. (*Hear, hear!*) Men might be thus sent out whom they could not possibly, at that advanced period of life, train up for the just performance of the duties which belonged to the civil service. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend had said, "You may make representations to the Board of Control—you may ask them to limit the age to twenty-five years—but I fear that you will not succeed." All he could say was, that, on every occasion, the Court of Directors would make representations to the Board, when their sense of duty required it. Whether they succeeded or not, they would endeavour, by their acts, to command success; and they had already, as he had before observed, stated

to the Board of Control, the inexpediency of this particular clause. His hon. friend, Mr. Fielder, had thought proper to discuss the question of Haileybury College at some length. Now, before he made any observations on that point, he might be allowed to say, that the question of the maintenance or the abolition of the college was not at present before the Court; but, unwilling as he always was to interrupt the debates or discussions of the proprietors—(*hear, hear!*)—(for he generally derived much advantage from what they said), he had not interfered with the course taken by his hon. friend, by intimating that the question of Haileybury College was not before the Court. However, as his hon. friend had entered on the subject, he also would offer a few observations on it. One benefit which had arisen from this incidental notice of Haileybury was, that it had given a gentleman, (Mr. Hodson), who had held an eminent situation in the civil service, an opportunity of declaring, that India had derived the highest advantages from that institution; and he, speaking from his own observation, and the limited experience he had had in the Company's affairs in India, must say, that he entirely concurred in the justice of the eulogium which the hon. gent. and another hon. proprietor (Mr. Laurie) had pronounced on that establishment. But his hon. friend, Mr. Fielder, had proceeded to notice the expenditure of the college. He gave a catalogue of the professors and servants who were employed; and he thus endeavoured to make an impression on the minds of the proprietors unfriendly to the college. He had taken those years which best suited his purpose; years, when the number of students were few, although the number of attendants remained the same. He had selected the years 1833 and 1834; but why did he not take the years from 1813 to 1830, which would have given a different result; and he sincerely trusted, that, under the operation of this bill, they would yet see the college filled with students, as was originally intended. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend had made another statement, respecting their Indian revenue, which was certainly borne out by the documents. He had brought forward that statement to shew the necessity which existed for the abolition of this college, because, said his hon. friend, "the finances of the Company are in a state of great deterioration," and he adduced the returns of 1834-5 in support of his argument. He had now, however, the pleasure (though he did not quarrel with the statement of his hon. friend) to inform the Court, that, from recent advices which had been received from India, he had reason to believe that there would

be a considerable surplus. He trusted, therefore, that the longer they lived, and the longer the administration of the Indian government remained with the Company, that each year would produce a progressive amelioration of the finances of India. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) had made an objection to that clause of the bill which related to the payment of the examiners. The examination, it should be observed, would be initiatory previous to admission to the college. He admitted that the present system was good; but it seemed to be the wish of Government to adopt another; and he had no objection to a double examination of the students, as it was desirable that the Company should have the *maximum* of intellect and information to fit the students for their service in India. Besides, it did not appear to the Court of Directors that the matter was worth any serious objection, because there was no room to suppose that, in appointing examiners, any extravagance would be countenanced. Certainly, the Court of Directors would feel it to be their duty, if any cause were given, to object to all unnecessary expense. As he had before observed, the Court of Directors were anxious that they should possess the *maximum* of knowledge, intellect, and information, in the persons going out to India; and, therefore, they could not well object to having two examinations instead of one, which necessarily would lead to some expense. On these grounds it was that they had made no representations on the subject. He was very glad to hear such favourable mention made of Haileybury College, though the subject was rather unseasonably introduced by his hon. friend.

Sir C. Forbes.—“Not at all. The bill is called the Haileybury College Bill; and, therefore, it opened the whole question.”

The Chairman.—Well, the hon. gent. Mr. Hodson, who was intimately acquainted with the benefits produced by it in India, had spoken strongly in favour of that establishment; and another hon. proprietor (Mr. Laurie) who had never been in India, had stood forward manfully in defence of it. In pursuance of the resolution of the Court of Proprietors, the Court of Directors had petitioned against the College—(*Hear, hear!*)—but that remonstrance was totally ineffectual.—(*Hear, hear!*)—The College was established by an act of the Legislature, and only by an act of the Legislature it could be abolished; and it was now quite evident, from what had passed, that the Government were not disposed to carry the views of the hon. proprietor into effect.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder said, the greatest number of youths in the College at any one time

was ninety-four—and it had been progressively going back. As to the finances, he would ask whether, in the accounts 1834-5, a portion of the Company's commercial assets had not been mixed up with the territorial revenue, to make up the surplus that had been alluded to? If so, his statement that there was a deficit of half-a-million of money was correct.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker, stated that such was not the fact. The deficit asserted to exist in the revenue of 1834-5, by the hon. proprietor, was far beyond what had really occurred—it had not been more than £310,000. The subsequent year would shew a considerable surplus in the revenue of India, after deducting the total charge including the home establishment.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Goldsmith.—“I beg leave to inform the Court that there were never more than ten professors and masters at Haileybury; we ought not to let it go abroad, that we kept up an establishment of forty-two professors to educate thirty-three students. As to the expense, money could not possibly be better laid out than in the support of this establishment. As a father, I owe many obligations to the College. Every attention to his morals and education was paid to a son of mine whom I placed there.”

Mr. Fielder.—Allowing that there were only ten professors, there would still remain a servant to each boy.

Mr. Weeding said, he was not in favour of the unlimited clause—neither did he approve of the limitation to twenty-two years of age. His reason was, because, in his opinion, the duties of a civil servant, whatever they were, could not be efficiently performed by individuals whose education extended only to their twenty-second year. He thought that individuals should attain their twenty-fifth year before entering on the duties of the civil service.

Mr. Hodson said, he had in his possession a return from the principal presidency, of appointments made previously to 1825; from which it appeared, that not a gentleman had been nominated to the situation of collector or judge, until he had been ten or twelve years out.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker said, that gentlemen who went to India as civil servants, served a probation of three, six, nine, or twelve years. No individual was actively employed till his education was fully completed.

Mr. Twining hoped he would be excused, if he bore his humble testimony to the advantages which had been derived from the establishment of Haileybury College. He believed that very few things had been done for the benefit of India that had operated better than the formation of that institution. If they

looked to the state of India, with reference to persons sent out from this country to manage its internal affairs, he was sure they would find ample testimony—testimony of the most satisfactory kind—as to the talents and integrity of those who had been educated at Haileybury. He thought that there had been a degree of attention paid to the education of the young men at this establishment, which had been, in every respect, most beneficial to the general interests of India and of this country. He hoped, therefore, that the College would continue to go on, whatever the expense might be. The Directors had reduced the expenditure as far as it was practicable; and it certainly was right that all unnecessary expense should be got rid of. He believed that there was a very strong disposition on the part of the Directors to render the College as efficient as possible: He hoped, therefore, that the establishment would not be given up. Such a step, he was convinced, could not be adopted, without doing very great mischief to the service.

EAST-INDIA OFFICERS' SALARIES' BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that it is specially summoned, to lay before the proprietors, for their consideration, in conformity with the By-law, sect. iii. cap. I, a bill now before Parliament, entitled "A Bill to repeal the prohibition of the payment of the salaries and allowances of the East-India Company's Officers during their absence from their respective stations in India." A copy of this bill has been laid on the table of the Proprietors' room.

The bill which was read at length, after reciting certain enactments of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, and the 3d & 4th William IV. cap. 85, sec. 79, provides—

"That so much and such part or parts of the said two Acts passed respectively in the thirty-third year of the reign of his Majesty GEORGE the Third, and in the third and fourth years of the reign of his present Majesty, and of any other Act or provision of the law as enacts, that if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use, shall not extend to the case of any officer or servant of the Company who shall quit the presidency to which he shall belong in consequence of sickness, under such regulations as may from time to time be established by the Governor-general of India in council, or by the Governor in council of such Presidency, as the case may be, and who shall not proceed to any place beyond the limits of the East-India Company's charter, other than the Cape of Good Hope and the Island of St. Helena."

Sir C. Forbes said, he had listened with great satisfaction to the reading of the bill, which had his entire approbation.

EAST-INDIA OFFICERS' COMPENSATION BILL.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the Court, that it is specially sum-

moned for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors, for their consideration, in conformity with the by-law, sec. iii. cap. I, a bill now before Parliament, entitled "A Bill for amending an Act of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the *East-India Company*, and for the better government of his Majesty's *Indian territories*, till the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," so far as the same relates to the granting of compensations, superannuations, or allowances to officers who may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade." This bill has been laid on the table in the Proprietors' room, and was read in the General Court on the 22d of March last."

The bill, after reciting the enactment of the 3d and 4th William IV. cap. 85, with reference to the compensation to be granted to persons whose interests might be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, sets forth—

And whereas, since the passing of the said act, a rule restricting the grant of such compensation to officers who have been in active employment under the said Company within the period of five years, has been adopted by the said Company, and sanctioned by the Board of Control, with a view to ascertain the officers whose interests may be so affected: and whereas the strict adherence to such rule has excluded from compensation the cases of officers whose interests have been affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade; and it is expedient that the said act should be amended, and that more effectual provision should be made for carrying the intention and purposes of the before-mentioned enactment or provision into effect; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that in the execution of the said recited Act, it shall be lawful for the East-India Company (notwithstanding the rule adopted and sanctioned as aforesaid for restricting the grant of compensation to officers who have been in active employment under the said Company within the period of five years), and the said Company are hereby required to take into consideration the claims of any officers employed by or under the said Company subsequently to the — day of — One thousand eight hundred and —, whose interests are or may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, and (under the control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India) to grant to such officers, and the widows and children of such officers, such compensations, superannuations, or allowances as shall appear reasonable; the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company, and subject to the regulations specified in the said act relative to such compensations."

Mr. *Fielder*.—"The bill relates to what we call the excluded officers?"

The *Chairman*.—"Yes, to all of them."

Mr. *Fielder*.—"But not to the St. Helena officers?"

The *Chairman*.—"No."

Mr. *Fielder*.—"I think their case is equally hard."

The *Chairman*.—"It now becomes my duty to call the attention of the Proprietors to the very serious effect which the bill now under the consideration of the Court may have on the affairs of the Company, if it be passed into a law. I am not now going to enter into a con-

sideration of the merits of the bill, or to inquire into the claims of those individuals to compensation. But I must plainly state the fact, that if the House of Commons take upon themselves the power of appropriating the revenues of India to any purpose whatsoever, independent of the authority of those to whom the administration of the government of that country is delegated, there will be no security for the rights of the people of India, nor for the privileges and property of the Proprietors in general.—(*Hear, hear!*)—This bill, it will be observed, renders it, in spirit, compulsory on the Court of Directors to take into consideration the claims of these excluded officers. For many of them, I sincerely say, I feel the deepest sympathy; and, to assist them as far as possible, the Court must be aware, that the Court of Directors did form a plan for the relief of those who were in distressed or embarrassed circumstances. The Court must also be aware, that the object which this bill professes to effect has already been brought before the Proprietors, and received ample discussion. That discussion terminated in a ballot which was called for by certain hon. proprietors. By that ballot it was decided, that those claims, which are advocated in the bill now before us, should not be conceded. Subsequently to that solemn decision, those individuals—naturally, I will say—applied to the House of Commons; and the House of Commons have proceeded to the second reading of a bill, which renders it compulsory on us to appropriate the revenue of India, for the purpose of meeting claims which we have already rejected. I therefore bring this matter before the Court as a violation of the compact entered into with the East-India Company.—(*Hear, hear!*)—That compact was, that the whole of the revenues of India should be placed under the control of the East-India Company for their appropriation. I cannot admit the principle by which the House of Commons have taken upon themselves that duty which exclusively belongs to us.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I say, if we are quiescent under such an act as this, that we had much better at once resign the government of India into the hands of the Legislature.—(*Hear, hear!*)—For, if this be established as a precedent, there is no proceeding which the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors may sanction, that may not be overturned, for a good or a bad purpose, by the Legislature.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I, therefore, call on you seriously to consider that which is, in spirit, a violation of the compact entered into with the East-India Company.—(*Hear, hear!*)—I speak not with reference to the claims or merits of these individuals. I beg the

Court decidedly to express their hostility to this proceeding, on the broad ground of principle. Most of my colleagues entertain the same sentiments as I do. I, therefore, come forward to submit a petition to the Court of Proprietors, calling on Parliament not to allow this bill to pass into a law. That petition shall now be read.

The Clerk then read the petition as follows:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain,
in Parliament assembled,
The humble Petition of the East-India Company,
Sheweth,

That a Bill has been introduced into your Honourable House and is now pending there, intitled "A Bill for Amending an Act of his present Majesty, intitled 'An Act for Effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian Territories, till the thirtieth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, so far as the same relates to the granting of compensations, superannuations, or allowances to Officers who may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's Trade.'" Whereby, after reciting that by an Act passed in the 3d and 4th years of the reign of his present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty's Indian Territories till the thirtieth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," it was enacted or provided that it should be lawful for your Petitioners to take into consideration the claims of any persons then or theretofore employed by or under them, or the widows and children of any such persons whose interests might be affected by the discontinuance of your Petitioners' trade, or who might from time to time be reduced and under the control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charge thereof to be defrayed by your Petitioners) as should appear reasonable: and reciting that since the passing of the said Act, a rule restricting the grant of such compensation to officers who have been in active employment under your Petitioners within the period of five years has been adopted by your Petitioners and sanctioned by the Board of Control, with a view to ascertain the officers whose interests may be so affected: and reciting that the strict adherence to such rule has excluded from compensation the cases of officers whose interests have been affected by the discontinuance of your Petitioners' trade, and that it is expedient that the said Act should be amended, and that more effectual provision should be made for carrying the intention and purposes of the before-mentioned enactment or provision into effect, it is enacted, that in the execution of the said recited Act, it shall be lawful for your Petitioners (notwithstanding the rule adopted and sanctioned as aforesaid for restricting the grant of compensation to officers who have been in active employment under your Petitioners within the period of five years), and your Petitioners are thereby required to take into consideration the claims of any officers employed by or under your Petitioners subsequently to the day of

One thousand eight hundred and whose interests are or may be affected by the discontinuance of your Petitioners' trade, and (under the control of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India) to grant to such officers, and the widows and children of such officers, such compensation, superannuations, or allowances as shall appear reasonable, the charge thereof to be defrayed by your Petitioners and subject to the regulations specified in the said Act relative to such compensations.

Your Petitioners humbly submit that if this Bill shall pass into a law, its effect will be that, in violation of the conditions upon which the arrangements between the Public and your Petitioners were concluded, your Petitioners will be compelled to make compensation to a particular class of claimants. Your Petitioners humbly state, that they have always been ready and willing to consider claims with the determination to do what was just

and, also with a desire to exercise liberality as far as was compatible with a due regard to the interests of the people of India, and your Petitioners submit that the interference of Parliament is not required in this particular case, and will if exercised constitute an important precedent, seriously impairing the efficiency and responsibility of your Petitioners in the administration of the finances of the Company.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your Honourable House that the said Bill may not pass into a law, and that your Petitioners may be heard by their counsel, agents, and witnesses against the preamble of the said Bill, and such of the clauses and provisions as affect their rights and interests,

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

The *Chairman*.—I now move "That this Court approve of the petition to the House of Commons, praying that the said bill may not pass into a law, and that the East-India Company be heard by counsel, agents, and witnesses, against the preamble of the said bill, and against such clauses and provisions of the said bill, as they may conceive to be injurious to the interests of the said Company."

The *Deputy-Chairman* (General Sir J. L. Lushington) seconded the motion.

Sir C. Forbes said, he rose to oppose the motion, and he trusted that the Court would not sanction it. He could not avoid expressing his surprise at the opinions just delivered by the Chairman, knowing the sentiments which he entertained with regard to the claims of the maritime officers, and upon other discussions which had taken place in that court, four years ago in 1833.

The *Chairman*.—I was not present, I was out of the Direction.

Sir C. Forbes.—But the hon. Chairman was a Proprietor, and ought to have been present, to say in Court what he said out of it. The hon. Chairman told them, that his opinions were also those of his colleagues. He wished that the Court of Directors would speak out a little more plainly. It was the fashion now for gentlemen on that side of the bar to remain mute, whilst the Chairman acts as their mouth-piece, by a sort of compact, as it would seem. Whether it was so or not he could not say; but certainly they heard little or nothing, now, except from the Chairman.

Mr. *Marriott*.—I think the hon. baronet is a little out of order in reading a lecture of this kind to the Chairman?

Sir C. Forbes thought that his hon. friend in the Chair would not consider him out of order. The hon. Chairman was always ready to listen to discussion; and for his own part, he wished they could know as much of the discussions which take place in the Court of Directors, as those which arise in the Court of Proprietors. They would then be enabled to come to decisions more correctly and more easily, and perhaps they might find out the causes of the great alteration of individual opinions that

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sometimes took place. With regard to the bill now under discussion, the hon. Chairman told them, that it was a violation of the compact with the Company—an infraction of the Charter. They heard no observation of that kind, however, when the Haileybury College Bill was read. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Now, he would ask, was not that bill a much greater violation of the Charter? What was the object of the present bill? Why, it was to admit their old, faithful, and meritorious servants, who were in distress, to receive that compensation to which the act of 1833 entitled them. That measure of justice, however, was deprecated as a violation of the Charter, while the Haileybury College Bill was passed by without observation. But the real secret was this—the Haileybury Bill was neither more nor less than to insure to the gentlemen of the Direction their patronage. He believed, however, that the patronage had been exercised by the Directors for the good of the service, and he was bound to say, that the records of the India House proved the fact, and the speeches in parliament also showed it, when the appropriation of patronage had been there called in question. (*Hear, hear!*) But he did hope, he should not continue to be told, that the Compensation Bill was a violation of the Charter, whilst, as he said before, it was only intended to do justice to some old and meritorious servants of the Company, who had been shut out from compensation, unintentionally, he believed, so far as the Directors and Proprietors were concerned. He took blame to himself for the part he had, in shutting out those deserving individuals, whose special cases called for consideration. He had before acknowledged his error, and he wished that acknowledgment could be of use to them, in forwarding their just claims. But they were told, that it would be improper to devote the money of the natives of India to such a purpose. That was the cant now-a-days! He loved and respected the people of India—he well knew their kind and generous feelings—and he wished that they could have the assistance of the natives of India to decide on questions of this nature. It would then be seen with what generosity and liberality they would act in such cases. He would venture to say, that there was not a native of India, if the question were put to him, who would not sanction this measure, the object of which was to grant compensation to those servants who had been excluded from sharing, as their more fortunate brother officers had done, in that compensation which the Charter provided for them. The Charter not only gave the Company power to compensate all their ser-

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vants who had been injured by the change which it effected, but in spirit it directed them to do so, and the Court of Proprietors possessed that power, because they were the East-India Company. He would not allow a distinction to be drawn between the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors—because in that room they were all proprietors; and as such, they were called on to do justice to their servants, who had been injured by the altered position of the Company. If they did not avail themselves of the provision in the 7th clause of the act, which gave them power to award such compensation, they would be guilty of a dereliction of their duty. They ought to recollect what the Company owed to their maritime servants. To them they owed the origin of their greatness and prosperity, and therefore they were entitled to an ample reward. He should detain the Court no longer, but would move as an amendment to the hon. Chairman's motion:

That all the words be omitted after the word 'that,' for the purpose of inserting the following: 'the Court of Proprietors will not offer any opposition to the Maritime Officers' Compensation Bill passing through Parliament; and the Court of Directors are recommended not to offer any opposition thereto on the part of the East-India Company.'

Mr. *Weeding* said, he felt much pleasure in seconding the amendment of the hon. baronet, and he wished that it had gone to a greater extent. He hoped, looking to the old maxim of "silence gives consent," that the Directors would agree to it, and that the House of Commons would pass the measure. The hon. Chairman had made a very large claim on the confidence of that Court, when he wished them to adopt his conclusion, not only that the bill was a gross violation of the charter, but that it would place in the hands of Parliament the power of making use of the revenues of India for any purpose they might think proper. That certainly was calling largely on the confidence of the Court. What, he would ask, had the House of Commons really done? Why they had, in pursuance of a just principle, adopted a measure of compensation.—for whom?—for strangers?—No, for our own servants—for men who had spent their time, their labour, and their talents, in the service of this Company. (*Hear, hear!*) As to the majority, on the occasion of the late ballot, he looked upon it rather as a defeat, on the part of those who opposed the claims, than a victory. The numbers were, for the granting compensation, 227, against such a proceeding, 252; being a majority of only 25: with all the influence and interest of the gentlemen behind the bar, whose recommendation always carried great weight with it, and was calcu-

lated to produce a very powerful effect on the minds of many of the proprietors. Such a victory, therefore, he contended, was not worth much, and need not be made a subject of triumph and exultation. The nature of that victory was quite sufficient to induce any member of Parliament to say, "I will bring this subject before the House of Commons as a question of common justice to this body of officers, and I will exert myself to the utmost to compel justice to be done to them." The hon. Chairman had declared it to be his opinion, that, if this bill were passed, it would be placing the revenues of India directly under the will and control of Parliament. He submitted to the Court that there was no good reason for coming to any such conclusion. But, if such were the fact, those who refused the compensation called for were undoubtedly the cause of it. The Court of Directors had said, on all occasions, "we are ready to do justice to our officers," but now they refused to act up to that principle, and the consequence was, that Parliament now interfered. They had not done justice to those officers. He had asked them, over and over again, to do that which the Court of Proprietors desired, namely, to take special cases into their consideration, but they had not done so. (*Hear, hear!*) That was the cause of all the inconvenience which they now suffered. It was that which created the distrust that Parliament now appeared to entertain, with respect to the Company's sense of justice. It was because the Directors refused to investigate special cases, that Parliament felt it right to interfere; and he must say, he was very glad that Parliament had thought fit to take the matter up. It was not for him to say what course should be adopted by gentlemen in Parliament: their wisdom and judgment were doubtless greater than his. But he could have wished, that, instead of a positive enactment, Parliament had called on the Directors to consider all such cases as might be laid before them, and to make such an award as to them might seem proper. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that would have been much better than ordering the Court of Directors to grant compensation; and he should have been glad if that course had been adopted. But, if the Court of Directors felt an indisposition to entertain these claims altogether, he must concur in furthering the objects which Parliament had in view, and, therefore, he would call on the Proprietors not to interfere with the bill, but to let it go through Parliament as speedily as possible.

Mr. *Lindsay* felt it to be his duty to express his opinion on the present occasion. He was proud of having the honour of having been a member of the

Company's maritime service for many years; and when it was determined that certain officers who had been afloat within a given period, should receive compensation, he heartily agreed to the proposition. But, when gentlemen came forward, some of whom had been twenty-three years out of the service,—individuals who had no more intention of returning to the service than if they never had been in it,—he confessed that he could see no ground for acceding to their claims. On that point he must give it as his unprejudiced opinion, that they were not entitled to the compensation recommended by the General Court. He should be glad to know on what principle, or on what ground, they could be called on to grant compensation to individuals who, a long time ago, had been unsuccessful in the service? A proposition had been made in the Court of Directors, by which it was provided, that individuals, though they had left the service, if they came forward and proved that they were in a necessitous state, should be admitted to the benefit of the Poplar Fund. They, however, objected to that. They said that they would not come, as beggars, on the Poplar fund. But he could not see why, under their misfortunes, they should not avail themselves of that assistance; for, certainly, it was no disgrace to be unfortunate, or to receive relief in consequence. They would not, however, come forward;—they did not choose to do so;—and, as they would not act in the way that was pointed out to them, they went without relief.

Mr. *Fidler* said, he considered the great principle which they had to examine on this occasion, was, whether the Parliament was pursuing the course that was right and proper, with reference to the privileges of the Company. He recollected, in the debates on the renewal of the charter,—and especially in the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control,—that it was most clearly stated, that the entire revenues of India were to be completely vested in the Company, by them to be disposed of and appropriated, under the sole authority of the Company,—the Government, on the other hand, taking the whole of the commercial assets from the Company. Ministers said, "You shall retain the government, but you must depend on the revenues of India to meet every expenditure. You shall have no guarantee from England,—you must rely on the revenues of India,—and you shall have full authority to appropriate those revenues. If you manage these properly you shall have a dividend,—if not, you shall have no dividend. There shall be a guarantee fund of two millions out of the commercial assets set apart, with which

we will not interfere, and which may be allowed to accumulate." Now, supposing the revenue to fail, where were they to look for their dividend? Not, as was stated in the correspondence, to the Government of England, but to the guarantee fund,—from that their dividend must be taken, and from no other source whatever. Such being the fact. Ministers, he contended, had no right to meddle, as they attempted in this case, with the revenues of India,—and they could not do so, without touching on the vested interests and privileges of the Company. This was a solemn compact between the East-India Company and the Government. By the terms of that compact the Company were to have absolute authority over the whole revenues of India. He wished at all times to speak with due respect of British ministers; but he nevertheless, in justice to the natives of India, and to the absent proprietary, felt bound to object to the proposed interference with the Company's authority over the revenues of India; and to declare that, in his humble opinion, if such interference should be persevered in, it would be such conduct as could only be expected on the Alegrine coast. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Middleton* said, he objected to the amendment *in toto*; because, he thought, if the bill were passed into a law, it would establish a precedent that would be liable to the greatest possible abuse. He had been in India for many years,—and he knew that the Bengal government, to which presidency he belonged, would not grant compensation to a civil servant, or to a military servant, whose property happened to be indirectly affected by the act of the government. An individual, for instance, might, at considerable expense, settle himself at a large military or civil station,—that station, by a sweeping act of the Government, might be done away with; but the person, who thereby sustained a loss, would not be compensated. He, himself, had suffered in that manner. The individual would, naturally enough, look for compensation; but when he called for it, compensation would be strongly and sternly refused. Young men, who were receiving but small allowances, when they applied for compensation under such circumstances, received a direct refusal. They were denied, because the Government would not permit such a precedent to be established. He did not mean to say, that this was not a great hardship, inasmuch as he had thus lost a considerable sum himself; but he would always contend, that that which was done in India, ought also be done here.

Mr. *Sweet* said, he had been but a very short time in the court during this debate, and he confessed that he was perfectly astonished at the arguments which he

had heard from an hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder) who had recently spoken. That gentleman did not disclaim the justice of the demands made by these officers; but, because he was of opinion that, if they were complied with, it might affect his pocket, he therefore would reject this measure. (*No! no!*) He understood, that one of his great objections to the measure was, that it might possibly affect the Indian revenue, which might lead to injurious consequences with reference to the Company's dividends.

Mr. Fielder.—“My argument was, that Parliament had no right to interfere, in any manner, with the authority which was granted to the Company over the whole Indian revenue.”

Mr. Sweet said, the plain meaning of the argument was, that they ought to reject these claims, lest the dividend might in any way be affected. Let them mask and disguise the matter as they would, it just came to that point. Now, if this were an act of justice,—as he contended it was—such an argument fell at once to the ground. He was also greatly astonished at the argument made use of by the hon. proprietor who had just sat down. If that argument were good for anything, it went to the whole question of compensation,—and then it might be asked “if the general principle were incorrect, why do you grant compensation in some cases and not in others?” The argument which the hon. proprietor had advanced, would apply very well indeed to a refusal of compensation in all cases; but he begged the hon. proprietor's pardon when he said, that it came with a very ill grace now, seeing that compensation had been granted to some, to declare that it should be refused to a particular body of men, who were equally well entitled to it. He would say, let those individuals receive compensation, if they could fairly and honourably prove their right to it; but, if persons came forward, without being able to substantiate a just and honest claim, let their demand be scouted and rejected. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Marriott said that, since he had a seat in that court, he had observed that the Court of Directors were most anxious to act with the utmost liberality to all parties. (*Hear, hear!*) And, he thought, that, on this occasion, the Court of Directors were right in resisting the bill now before Parliament; because, if a thing of this kind were once permitted, there was no knowing where it would end.

Mr. Sweet.—“It is but doing justice.”

Mr. Marriott.—Doing justice! Why, if this measure be carried, gentleman after gentleman would be coming forward with claims, and there would be no end to it. If the door were once thrown open,—if this bill were agreed to,—not that Court,

but the House of Commons, would have the management of the Company's affairs.

Mr. Twining said, if this question were pressed to a division, the course which he should feel himself compelled to take would be a very painful one, and he hoped that he would be excused if he stated the reason why he should take that part. He was anxious, from first to last, that every compensation should be granted to the maritime servants of the Company, that could be fairly demanded; and he wished the Court of Directors, in awarding compensation, to go beyond the strict line, rather than fall short of it. (*Hear, hear!*) But his embarrassment now arose from this, that they were called on, by the Court of Directors, to oppose a bill which, they stated, would, in their opinion, be injurious to the interests of the Company, the object of that bill being to grant compensation to certain of those officers. It had been frequently stated by influential proprietors, that this Court would best maintain its own power by supporting the Court of Directors, in opposing any measure that appeared to them likely to militate against the interests of the Company. In that sentiment he concurred; and it was in that point of view that he thought the Court of Proprietors, however painful it might be to them, (and to some of them, he knew, it would be extremely painful,) ought to support the Court of Directors in the course which they had adopted. If the bill had been of another nature,—if it had been framed in the way mentioned by Mr. Weeding,—if it called on the Court of Directors to take the cases of these officers into consideration, and to endeavour to devise means by which several meritorious servants, who were now excluded, might be brought within the pale of compensation,—that would have been a totally different matter, and he would have approved of it. But he could not confine his view merely to these cases of the individuals. It was with reference to a question of principle that they were called on to support the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) They were not, in coming to a decision, to be led away merely by consideration for the affairs of individuals. They must look at the question in a general way, as it bore on the interests of the Company. If the authority of the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors were to be overthrown by a small majority of the House of Commons,—if Parliament were to come directly and peremptorily to the Company, and say, such and such things must be done,—you shall grant a large compensation whether you will or not—

Sir C. Forbes.—The hon. proprietor has not read the bill. It sets forth: “And the said Company are hereby re-

quired to take into consideration the claims of any officers, employed by or under the said Company, whose interests are or may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, and to grant such officers, and the widows and children of such officers, such compensation, superannuation, or allowance, as shall appear reasonable." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Twining* said, he would not take the course which he had done, if it did not appear to him that the bill was of a compulsory nature, calling on the Court of Directors to do a certain act. The principle of the bill was not that of sending to the Court of Directors merely to take the subject into consideration, but it called on them to do something. Such a principle, if allowed to pass unmoticed, would, in the end, be found extremely inconvenient. On that ground he would support the petition brought forward by the Court of Directors. At the same time he must say, that he should never cease to regret the difficulties which stood in the way of remunerating these officers; and he should never lose sight of the hope that something might yet be done for them. He should most heartily support any proposition for that purpose. In deciding on this question, he was not influenced by any consideration of the shades of difference which might exist between one class of cases and another—but he thought the Court of Directors ought to be supported, on the principle which he had stated.

Mr. *Robinson, M. P.*, said, when he came to the court, he meant to have confined himself to the situation of a hearer, and he would not have said a word on the subject, but from a misapprehension as to the object of the bill, which the Chairman and several of the Proprietors appeared to him to labour under. The bill was not compulsory, except in one respect. It was compulsory in this respect, that if it passed into a law, it would compel the Court of Directors to adjudicate the cases of those officers on their respective merits; and it would leave them at liberty to decide, without any reference to the rule of time. (*Hear, hear!*) It did not, he contended, interfere with the right of the Company to conduct and manage its own affairs. He would himself be as jealous as any person of any Parliamentary interference with the East-India Company, or with any other body of individuals; but if Parliament did act upon this occasion, the reason was, because Parliament was a party to the compact out of which those claims arose. It had been very well observed by an honourable Proprietor (Mr. *Sweet*) that the objections made on this occasion would have been quite in point, when the question of compensation first came before them, because then it might have been a matter

of consideration, whether they should grant any compensation at all. He confessed that he doubted very much whether those claims for compensation could be legally maintained. But that was not the question now: compensation had been granted in many cases, and the question at present was only whether those officers who were excluded, or any of them, should be compensated? The Chairman had told them that he wished every thing fair and proper to be conceded to these officers. He believed that the Directors did not desire wilfully to do any injustice with respect to them. Still he must be allowed to tell the Directors, that he differed from them in the course of conduct which they were pursuing, because it would substantially inflict injury and injustice on those officers. An hon. Director (Mr. *Lindsay*) had said, that some of the claimants were twenty-three years out of the service, and he therefore presumed that a good many of them were in the same situation. For his own part, he believed that a majority of them had no claim at all: if so, their course was perfectly clear; he would, at once, throw aside the application, of such parties. He would not grant compensation to any individuals who could not clearly prove that their interests had been injuriously affected by the Act of Parliament. What was the provision contained in that act? It expressly set forth, that compensation should be awarded to those officers "whose interests were injuriously affected by the new arrangement." And he would say, that, until these words were erased from the India Act, those individuals whose cases were not considered, would have just ground of complaint. The object of the present bill was to carry out the intention manifested in the Act of 1833. This was not new legislation, therefore; but it was rendered necessary, because the East-India Company had laid down a rigid rule of time, in consequence of which, a number of officers, how many he could not tell, had been reported, by a Committee of the House of Commons as having been unjustly excluded. He contended that the Court of Directors had no right to lay down this rule of time; and if they assumed such a power, they might as well have said ten years as five. That rule was most arbitrary in its operation; and it should not be forgotten, that the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, the Board of Control, and Lord Glenelg himself, had declared that special cases should be considered. (*Hear, hear!*) If such cases had been so considered, he never would have been the party to come forward with this bill. It was because they had refused to entertain special cases, and to state to certain officers whether their cases were properly made out or not, that application to Parliament was deemed ne-

cessary. The Directors had merely said to those claimants, "you have not come within the rule of time, and on that ground we will not consider your claims." (*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, was justified in dissenting from the view of the subject which had been taken by the Court of Directors; and he for one, would persevere to the best of his ability, to pass this bill through Parliament, and thus to compel the East-India Company to do that act of justice which was originally intended. If, on enquiry, they found that the greater portion of the claimants could make out no case at all, why then let them reject their application. Several persons he knew had applied who had no imaginable case, and he had told them so. But if ninety-nine cases were found to be exceptionable, that was no reason why the hundredth claim, if well-founded, should be excluded. If one, or ten, or twenty of these officers could shew, that when they quitted the service antecedently to 1828, they still had an intention of re-entering it when opportunity served (and let it be recollected that the *onus probandi* rested with them), then their cases ought to be considered by the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) The Court of Directors might say to those who could not substantiate their claims, "gentlemen, we have inquired into your cases, and cannot coincide in the propriety of granting relief." If, on the other hand, cases were satisfactorily made out, they might inform the applicants, that their claims having been examined and being found, *prima facie*, reasonable, they should receive a fair compensation, though they did not come within the rule of time originally laid down. He hoped, from the character which this proceeding had assumed, that it would not ultimately go forth to the British public and the world, that an act of injustice had been perpetrated by the East-India Company. The present bill was an attempt to carry out the principle embodied in the Act of 1833, and he hoped that it would be sanctioned by the Legislature. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. J. Forbes said, that he had opposed this petition in the Court of Directors, and he felt it to be his duty to oppose it also in that Court. He thought it was wrong at the moment of separation from old and tried friends, to sanction a proposition of this nature.

Mr. Astell said this subject had been under discussion some months, and the question had been most fully considered. Yet, although such was the fact, the present bill was introduced under the plea that the whole matter had not been fairly and thoroughly investigated. That question, which had been solemnly decided by the ballot, was now, as he conceived, unnecessarily re-opened by Parliament. The hon.

baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had taunted them for employing the hon. Chairman as their mouth-piece. Now, he would say, that the Court of Directors could not place the subject in better hands. When he recollected the manner in which the hon. Chairman had brought the question under their consideration, he felt that his own opinions could not have been more forcibly expressed; still he thought it was necessary to come forward and declare his sentiments on this subject; and he deemed it the more necessary, because it was an ungracious office to refuse those claims. He, however, was willing to take his full share of responsibility on this occasion. The hon. proprietor (Mr. Robinson) had said that this was not a compulsory measure. That might be a matter of opinion; but when the hon. proprietor asserted that the Court of Directors were acting unjustly in not granting compensation in those cases, he entirely denied it. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors were, he hoped, on all occasions, both just and generous. (*Hear, hear!*) Those who applied for compensation ought to advance good reasons for their claim. If individuals came forward and asked for compensation, on the ground that their interests had been damaged; and if, on inquiry, it appeared that they had not been damaged, was it not the duty of the Court of Directors to refuse their claim? (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors had the power to consider special cases, if there were any such. Why then, he would ask, should they be coerced by this compulsory act of Parliament—for compulsory he contended that it was? (*Hear, hear!*) If, on the recommendation of a committee of the House of Commons, an act of Parliament was passed contrary to the wishes both of the Directors and the Proprietors, if they did not now make a stand against such a proceeding, then that power, which was given to the Company for the protection of their interests and for the promotion of the happiness of millions of people, would be wrested from their hands. (*Hear, hear!*) If Parliament, in consequence of the solicitation of a few individuals, declared, contrary to the expressed sense of the Company, that these officers were entitled to compensation, such a precedent might hereafter produce the most serious consequences. He could not see why the time of the House of Commons, and the time of that Court, should be consumed in arguing a question, that had already been decided, because one or two persons were not satisfied with that decision. The Court of Directors were only actuated by a desire to do justice. They had always leaned to the weaker side; but it was equally their duty to resist every attempt, by whatever party it was made, to interfere with the just rights and privileges of the Company. He had nothing further to say. The Pro-

prietors had, on former occasions, gone with the Directors; they had decided this question by the ballot, and he hoped that that would not be effected by a few individuals, which the proprietors at large declared should not be done. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes believed he was entitled to say a few words in reply, and they should be but few. What had been said, ought, in his opinion, to induce the Court to support his amendment; which was nothing more than to call upon the Directors and Proprietors to observe a non-interference with the measure now before Parliament. Much as he respected the natives of India, and regarded their interests, yet he conceived that such a feeling ought not to lead the Court to sanction an act of injustice. Individuals, who probably cared very little about the natives of India, frequently made their interests a plea for not doing that which was right. But when allusion was made to the interests of the people of India, he would call on the proprietors to look about them. Let them see what was going forward; let them mark what was in meditation, for laying burdens of thousands and tens of thousands annually on the natives of India. Let them consider the plan of steam navigation to India, which was about to be set on foot. Now, he would ask, what had the great body of the people of India to do with steam navigation? It interested them not; it interested only the British merchants, and a very few natives indeed. With respect to the great mass of the natives of India, not one in a thousand felt any interest in it; and yet they were told that steam navigation was to be forced upon India, at an immense expense, because the Board of Control and the Court of Directors had a fancy for it. He confessed, when he considered this fact, that, after attending the Court of Proprietors for twenty years, he was tired of hearing the constant cry, "Oh, you must excuse your executive body, or the natives of India will be ruined!" He would say, "Let us do justice on all occasions, and at all hazards." The excluded officers had been compelled to go before Parliament; their case had been most ably stated by Mr. Robinson, the hon. member for Worcester; and he could not look upon it otherwise than as a case of justice struggling against oppression. He begged pardon for taking up so much of their time. He hoped that his amendment would be agreed to, and that the special cases of those officers would be fairly considered, and dealt with as they ought to be. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hankey said there was one point on which he believed both the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors were perfectly agreed, namely, an anxious desire to do justice to all parties. Now, he was really at a loss how to give his vote on

this occasion. He had supported the proposition formerly made with respect to the maritime officers, because, from the high character of the gentlemen who were to adjudicate on their claims, he had a right to expect that they would do nothing but what was just. If any of the parties felt themselves aggrieved by the decision of the Court of Directors, it was very natural for them, if a higher tribunal presented itself, to apply to that tribunal. If individuals made an appeal, and the Court of Directors decided on it, then, of course, it could not be farther considered. But these were cases of a different description; and, if he understood the measure rightly, it would only have the effect of referring to the Court of Directors the consideration of cases that did not come within the rule of time. He believed that the bill did not contain a peremptory decision of the House of Commons against the judgment of the Court of Directors. It only went to this point, to bring the subject under the farther consideration of the Directors; and he thought that they might concede such a proposition. It was possible for the Directors to have come to an erroneous decision, and therefore it would be right to reconsider the subject. He believed also that a very large body of proprietors were most anxious that the question should be reopened.

Sir R. Campbell observed, no man had a right to say, that when this question was under consideration, it was not fairly and justly investigated. The Court of Directors had, he conceived, come to a right decision on this question; and he must be allowed to remark, that it was necessary for the protection of the interests of the natives of India, which he was most anxious to support, that they should resist this bill. He looked upon this as an unwarrantable interference, on the part of the House of Commons, with the rights of the Company. The Court of Directors were bound by an oath to discharge their duties justly, on this and on every other occasion, and they had considered this question under that most serious obligation. Why then, he demanded, should Parliament interfere with the decision which they had come to after the most careful and impartial inquiry? This bill directly called on them to do a certain act. Was it not, then, a compulsory measure? If it were not compulsory, then he should say, that it was only calculated to excite hopes that must terminate in disappointment; for, after the most painful investigation, and the most anxious desire to do full justice to those maritime servants, after the subject had been fully inquired into, he could not contemplate the possibility of the Court of Directors coming to a different decision from that at which they had arrived. In any event, it appeared to him, as the matter

then stood, that they ought to have the opinion of their learned counsel as to whether the bill was obligatory or not.

Mr. Sweet.—Obligatory to pay, or to take the case into consideration?

Sir R. Campbell.—Obligatory to pay.—If it were not so—if the cases of those gentlemen which were now before Parliament, were only to be considered by the Court of Directors, then it was likely that the whole proceeding would end in disappointment. The Court of Directors had entered on the enquiry with the most anxious desire to come to a right conclusion, and he feared, if it were re-opened, that expectations would be raised, which in the end would not be satisfied.

Mr. Weeding said, that his objections to the Bill were entirely removed by the

clear statement of the honourable member for Worcester. The object of the Bill was only to call on the Court of Directors to re-examine the cases of the excluded officers. Those gentlemen wished to have their claims fully enquired into. They did not sue for pensions in *forma pauperis*.

The question was then put by the Chairman; and on a shew of hands, the Chairman declared that the original motion, approving of the petition, was carried in the affirmative.

Sir C. Forbes demanded a division, when the numbers were—

For the petition	56
Against it	31

Majority	25
Adjourned.	

SUPPLEMENT TO REGISTER.

Calcutta.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Jan. 5. Mr. A. S. Annand to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in zillah Chittagong.

9. Lieut. W. C. Birch, 5th N.I., to officiate as an assistant to superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, during absence of Cornet Robinson.

10. Capt. John Thomson to be magistrate, for better enforcement of Sect. VI. Act No. XXII. of 1836, throughout lines of navigation specified in Sect. II. of that Act and the banks thereof.

11. Mr. John Campbell to be 1st assistant to collector of government customs at Calcutta, in room of Mr. J. B. Thornhill.

Mr. Lane Magniac to officiate as deputy secretary to Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, and superintendent of stamps, v. Mr. R. Houston, acting for Mr. S. G. Palmer.

Mr. R. S. I. Maling to be superintendent of Salt Chokies at Jessore under Act IX. of 1835.

Mr. G. Adams to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of zillah Midnapore.

Lieut. George Ellis, Regt. of Artillery, to conduct a revenue survey in districts of Monghyr and Behar.

17. Mr. John Hawkins to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division, v. Mr. C. W. Steer.

Mr. E. C. Ravenshaw to be additional judge of Patna, and to hold sessions for trial of all commitments by Captains Ramsay and Lewis, at Chuprah and Moorshedabad, v. Mr. J. Hawkins.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet to officiate as civil and session judge of Nuddeah.

Mr. F. W. Russell to officiate as civil and session judge of Moorshedabad.

Mr. R. Torrens to be magistrate and collector of Dinagopore, v. Mr. T. R. Davidson.

The Hon. Robert Forbes to be collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. Elliott to be magistrate of Moorshedabad.

Mr. G. Battye to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

Mr. E. Deedes to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Baraset.

Mr. D. J. Money to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bancoora.

Mr. G. F. Houlton to exercise full powers of a collector for general superintendence of unassessed

mehuls and settlement affairs in district of Bahar, v. Mr. Loughnan.

Mr. C. Tottenham to be deputy collector of district of Tirhoot, for conduct of suits under Reg. II. of 1819 and III. of 1828, v. Mr. Houlton.

Mr. R. N. Farquharson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Patna.

Mr. G. Herklots to be deputy collector in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833.

23. Mr. F. Millett to be a member of Prison Discipline Committee.

Embarked for England:—Messrs. C. Philpotts, C. M. Caldecot, and C. W. Steer.

Reported his return:—Mr. Joseph Reid, from Europe.

Furloughs.—Jan. 17. Mr. E. Lee Warner, to Cape, for two years, for health.—14. Major Ross, political agent at Kotah, to visit the hills, for eleven months, for health.

BY LIEUT. GOV. OF THE N. W. PROVINCES.

Jan. 2. Mr. H. S. Boulderson to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 1st or Meerut division.

Mr. J. R. Hutchinson ditto ditto of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. R. C. Glyn to officiate as civil and session judge of Meerut.

Mr. G. F. Francon to officiate as magistrate and collector of Meerut.

7. Ensign S. A. Abbott, 51st N.I., to be an assistant in Revenue Survey Department.

Mr. H. Rose to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bareilly.

9. Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Fort William, Jan. 9, 1837.—Lieut. Col. H. T. Roberts, c.n., of 5th L.C., to be a brigadier of 1st class in Nizam's army, and to command Aurangabad division, v. Col. W. C. Baddeley, c.n., promoted.

Jan. 17.—Assist. Surg. James Davenport, M.D. (late posted to 10th L.C.), to perform medical duties of civil station of Tipperah, v. Assist. Surg. T. W. Burt.

Jan. 18.—Capt. J. C. Tudor sub-assistant, to be deputy assist. com. general of 2d class, v. Capt. W. Foley resigned.

Jan. 21.—12th N.I. Capt. Louis Bruce to be

major, Lieut. Andrew Barclay to be capt. of a comp., and Ens R. W. C. Doolan to be lieut., from 21st Jan. 1837, insuc. to Maj. Ivie Campbell dec.

The following Lieuts. to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—F. C. Milner, 38th N.I., and Henry Fitzsimons, 29th do., both from 18th Jan. 1837.—D. C. Keller, 6th N.I.; Henry Moore, 34th do.; John Inglis, 2d L.C.; Francis Winter, 29th N.I.; and Fred. Kuyvet, 64th do.; all from 18th Jan. 1837.

Cadet of Engineers W. E. Rees admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

Local Lieut. R. S. Malling, attached to Arracan Local Bat., permitted to resign his appointment in the service.

Agra, Jan. 7, 1837.—Assist. Surg. J. Jackson app. to medical charge of civil station of Ghazee-poor.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 3, 1837.—4th Bat. Artillery. Lieut. A. Cardew, of 1st comp., to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Horsford prom.—Lieut. G. T. Graham of 1st comp., to act as adj. to wing of 4th bat. stationed at Dum Dum, in suc. to Lieut. Cardew.

Cornet T. T. Tucker (recently brought on effective strength of cavalry) posted to 11th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

European Regt. Lieut. Charles Clark, of right wing, to be adj., v. Shortreed prom.

55th N.I. Lieut. Charles Graham to be adj. v. French promoted.

Jan. 6.—30th L.C. Cornet F. J. Harriott to be interpreter and qu. master.

Jan. 12.—73d N.I. Ens. W. C. Erskine to be adj., v. Thomas permitted to resign that situation.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. Cols. Abraham Roberts posted to left wing European regt., and Joseph Orchard to 31st N.I.

Jan. 14.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. D. Wilkie, of 4th, to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 56th N.I.; date 28th Dec.—Lieut. G. P. Whish to act as adj. to 60th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 3d June.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Jan. 16. Capt. Thomas Des Voeux, 44th N.I., on pension of his rank.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 16. Capt. J. F. Bradford, 1st L.C., on private affairs.—Cornet R. T. Knox, 6th L.C., on ditto.—17. Lieut. Douglas Wiggins, 7th L.C., for health.—23. Capt. G. H. Robinson, 34th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. J. H. W. Mayow,

14th N.I., on ditto.—Lieut. Wm. Moultrie, 57th N.I., on ditto.

To Visit Presidency (preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service).—Jan. 13. Major J. Bell, 1st N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 16. Lieut. Col. Wm. Pattle, 4th L.C., for two years, for health.—Surg. Kenneth Macqueen, for ditto ditto.

To Kamptee.—Jan. 16. Ens. F. Shirreff, 68th N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Jan. 23. Capt. H. Patch, 73d N.I., for six months, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Jan. 26. *Marion*, Richards, from Madras; *Shepherdless*, Glasgow, from Mauritius; and *London*, Hoodless, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

Jan. 24. *Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, for London.—28. *Bland*, Callan, for Liverpool.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 12. At Cawnpore, Mr. Charles Sutherland, to Rose Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Greenway, Esq.

17. At Calcutta, J. Jackson, Esq., of the Medical Service, to Maria, fifth daughter of James Pattle, Esq., B. C. S.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Alexander Dozey, Jun., to Miss Elizabeth Smith.

18. At Calcutta, Charles M. Hollingbery, Esq., to Mrs. Helen Eastman.

19. At Mynensingh, Mr. J. Ward, to Miss Ann Coleman.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. M. Wittinbaker, to Miss Isabella Fenwick.

25. At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Dissent, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Capt. C. Rice.

DEATHS.

Jan. 6. At Hansie, Mr. A. Scanes, aged 32.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. John H. Hickey, aged 39.

18. At Calcutta, Capt. R. P. Field, Invalid Establishment, and late fort adjutant of Buxar.

22. At Calcutta, the Rev. Fro. Joseph das Neves, commissary, principal of the Mission of Bengal, and vicar of the Roman Catholic Church of Noso Senhora Da Dore, of Boitacannah, aged 65.

— At Calcutta, Major Ivie Campbell, 12th regt. Native Infantry, aged 47.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. D. Ridsdale, aged 25.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 10.

East-India Maritime Officers' Bill.—Mr. Robinson moved the second reading of this bill.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse opposed the bill. He hoped that the house, considering that this was not a question relating to the taxation of the people of England, but to the revenues of India, whose native inhabitants had not many advocates in that house, would bear with him while he, as guardian of the revenues of India, endeavoured to make out a case in their behalf. The line drawn by the Company was this—that none of their maritime officers, except those who had been in commission of the Company's ships

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within five years of the date of the charter, should be entitled to compensation. This rule was assented to by the Court of Directors, by the Board of Control, and by the Court of Proprietors, and also by the maritime officers themselves; and he regretted to say, that, when this scheme was fully worked out, very nearly £700,000 would be paid out of the revenues of India for compensation. With regard to the present claims, it had been stated, that out of the fifty-five officers who had signed the petition on which this bill was founded, no fewer than twenty-seven had not been employed by the Company for the last twenty years; and yet these gentlemen had put down their names as suffering by the discontinuance of the Company's trade. The Court of Directors, however, had

(X)

made exceptions to their rule in extreme cases, and he thought the House ought not to interfere with the exercise of their discretion. He should, therefore, move that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. *Præd* said, that when Lord Ellenborough came to the Board of Control, he (Mr. *Præd*) found the question in this state. There was an act of Parliament, enabling the Court to give compensation to persons whose interests were affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and this compensation was to come out of the revenues of India. The right hon. gentleman had pressed this latter point on the attention of the House; but when the charter was granted to the Company, their commercial revenues were made over in aid of the territorial revenues of India, and therefore any charge on the commercial revenue was fairly transferred to the territorial income. The clause empowered the Company to grant compensation, and was therefore directory, and every individual case ought consequently to be decided upon its own merits. The Select Committee appointed by the House to enquire into this subject, was unanimous in its report, and they stated that grievances existed in particular cases, and recommended that the rule laid down by the Court of Directors should be relaxed, and that those officers who could make out a case of prospective loss by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, although they might not be in a state of abject poverty, should receive compensation. He thought, however, that the Court of Directors were the sole judges of the merits of each particular case, and of the amount of compensation; but he certainly understood, that both the Company and the Board were bound to consider whether any individual had suffered loss by the cessation of the trade, and then, even if that individual were worth ten millions of money, he would be defrauded, if, a loss having been proved, he did not receive compensation. It would be more satisfactory to him, as there were difficulties in dealing with the bill itself, if he could receive an assurance from the right hon. gentleman that the Board would intimate to the Court of Directors their wish, that this condition of a declaration of poverty, before the claims were considered, should be dispensed with. However, if he did not receive that assurance, he should do what he could with the bill in committee.

Mr. *V. Smith* maintained that these officers had received no injury, because the Company had, for some time before the charter, been contracting their service, and for the last two or three years had chartered ships from voyage to voyage, and therefore ample notice to quit had been given to the officers. The persons on whose be-

half these claims were made would not be left destitute, for the Company were authorized to relieve any case of extreme distress.

The House then divided—Ayes 47: Noes 31:—Majority in favour of the second reading, 16.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHINA TRADE.

The failure of a large East-India firm was announced in the City on the 29th April; that of Marjoribanks and Ferrars, who have been very extensive importers of teas and silks, &c., which are now arriving, and in which immense loss must be experienced. The principal was a member of parliament. The engagements of the firm are very heavy, and they have large stocks of produce, which, owing to the monetary crisis, are depreciated in value, especially teas.—*London Paper*.

POSTAGE FROM CHINA.

The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the charge of 2d. on each newspaper from China (the same as newspapers from any other foreign country), and on prices-current 1d.; and the discontinuing the charge of 8d. for sea-postage.

NEW HOLLAND.

The Government it is said, intend to obtain a grant of £1,000 to defray a portion of the charge of an expedition for exploring the north-west part of New Holland, agreeably to recommendations of the Royal Geographical Society, to ascertain the existence, or the contrary, of any great river in the north-west portion of the island.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The excellent arrangements made by the French Government for regular communications between Marseilles and Alexandria are on the point of commencing. The first steam-vessel would leave Marseilles on the 11th May, and the future departures will be on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. Letters for this route may be registered at his Majesty's post-office, through the agents of Mr. Waghorn, who is about to return to Egypt to resume his superintendence of the transmission of letters to and from the East-Indies.—*Times*.

Mr. Waghorn has come to a definite understanding with the post office, through which his agents may, from the 1st of June next, send letters from London to Alexandria in fifteen days: the time now occupied by his Majesty's steam vessels is twenty-five days.—*Standard*.

Mr. Waghorn is about to give increased

facilities to communication with India *via* Egypt, by placing a vessel of his own in the Mediterranean, to ply between Marseilles and Alexandria.

Copy of two Petitions from the Merchants and from the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, to the House of Commons :

"Your Petitioners have heard with much satisfaction, that H. M. Government have, in conjunction with the East-India Company, given their sanction to a scheme for the establishment of communication by steam-vessels between England and India, by way of the Red Sea, and that, in furtherance of this object, an arrangement has been effected with the directors of the French post-office for the transmission of letters to Egypt, by way of Marseilles. Your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the importance to the national and commercial interests of the empire of a regular and speedy conveyance, by which the earliest intelligence may be transmitted to and from India, and they believe that the proposed plan of communication by way of the Red Sea, will best effect this important object. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Hon. House will be pleased to adopt such means as in your wisdom may appear most expedient for the effectual establishment of the said scheme."

DR. MORRISON'S LIBRARY.

At the general meeting of Proprietors of University College, London, to elect officers, some objection was made to the proposed institution of a professorship of Chinese, according to the terms agreed upon with the trustees of the late Dr. Morrison, when the arrangements for the transfer of his library to the college were being made.

Mr. Hankey vindicated the appointment. Dr. Morrison had collected the library, and a few years since, came to this country in the hope of being able to form an arrangement with some literary association, for the establishment of a professorship for teaching the Chinese language. To effect this, he proposed to make a free offering of his library, which had cost him not less than 2,000*l.*; not succeeding, however, he left England, leaving the library in the hands of three trustees (of which Mr. Hankey was one), with power to sell it; but though the trustees had frequently offered it to public bodies, they did not succeed in effecting a sale. He (Mr. H.) had considered this the more disgraceful to England, for while she, having such an extensive and valuable intercourse with China, gave our countrymen no national opportunities to learn the Chinese language, France, Prussia, and other European powers, having,

comparatively, no connexion with China, had, however, appointed professors, under their respective governments, for teaching Chinese to their countrymen. Dr. Morrison died while accompanying Lord Napier on his way to Canton, and not leaving sufficient funds for the support of his family, the trustees proposed that government should purchase the library. After the lapse of some time, an answer was received to the effect, that the Lords of the Treasury would not feel justified in buying it with the public money. The trustees then got up a public subscription for the family, and complied with Dr. Morrison's patriotic desire, that the library should not be lost to England, by offering it to the London University, on condition that the council would institute a Chinese professorship, which had been agreed to, and under which a professor would receive 60*l.* a-year, for five years and no longer. The professor they intended to appoint was considered fully competent in the opinions of the most eminent judges.

SIR GRAVES HAUGHTON.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin have marked their sense of the merits of Sir Graves Haughton, as an expounder of the Hindu philosophy, by nominating Sir Graves corresponding member in the philosophical and historical class.

KNIGHTHOOD.

The King has been pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the following officers :

Lieut.-Col. Charles Hopkinson, of the East-India Company's service on the Madras establishment, and Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; date 26th April 1837.
Colonel Ephraim Stannus, Companion of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath; date 26th April 1837.

LIEUT. COL. JOHNSON.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Lieut.-Col. Charles C. Johnson, his royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his approbation of his services while employed with the Persian army.—*Lon. Gaz.* May 2.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th *L. Drags.* (at Bombay). Cornet T. W. Gells to be lieut. by purch., v. Forkington who retires; and J. A. Toad to be cornet by purch., v. Gells (both 23 April 37).

11th *L. Drags.* (in Bengal). Lieut. W. D. Bedford, from b. p. 60th F., to be paym., v. Neville dec. (28 April 37).—Capt. T. Lavett, from 3d *L. Drags.*, to be capt., v. Boud who exch. (19 May).

3d: Foot (in Bengal). Ens. A. J. Cameron to be lieut. v. Lavoine dec. (25 Sept. 36); Serj. Major N. Flood to be ens., v. Cameron (28 April 36).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Cadet W. T. Hall to be ens., v. Cubitt app. to 9th F. (28 April 37).—Capt. H. Caulfield, from 58th F. to be capt., v. James Wilson who retires upon h. p. of Coldstream Guards (5 May).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. M. Smith, from 16th F., to be capt., v. Chichester who exch. (17th Sept. 36); Ens. C. M. Creagh to be lieut., v. Calder dec. (8 Nov.); Ens. G. Cubitt, from 6th F., to be ens., v. Creagh (28 April 37).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. A. C. Chichester, from 5th F., to be capt., v. Smith who exch. (17 Sept. 36); F. Ashpita to be ens. by purch., v. Caulfield whose app. has not taken place (28 April 37).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. D. MacAndrew to be capt., v. Otter dec. (18 Nov. 36); Ens. J. H. Danell to be lieut., v. MacAndrew (10 do.); Cadet D. McAdam to be ens., v. Danell (28 April 37).

55th Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. Le Poer Trench, from 32d F., to be ens., v. Robyns who exch. (9 May 37).

58th Foot (in Ceylon). Capt. Isaac Foster, from Ceylon regt., to be capt., v. Caulfield app. to 6th F. (5 May 37).

63d Foot (at Madras). C. E. Fairlough to be ens. by purch., v. Lynch who retires (12 May 37).

78th Foot (in Ceylon). Maj. H. N. Douglas to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Lindsay who retires; Capt. M. G. T. Lindsay to be major by purch., v. Douglas; Lieut. C. C. McIntyre to be capt. by purch., v. Lindsay; Ens. J. F. Halliburton to be lieut. by purch., v. McIntyre; and Ens. Edw. Hickey, from 59th F., to be ens., v. Halliburton (all 28 April 37).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. 2d Lieut. G. B. Tattersall to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Bourke who retires (28 April 37); 2d Lieut. G. W. Grylls to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Reid who retires (29 do.); Cadet W. H. Underwood to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Tattersall (28 do.); S. M. Gildea to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Grylls (29 do.).—Capt. Charles Kelson, from 7th regt., to be capt., v. Foster app. to 58th F. (5 May).

Major Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., has been placed upon the staff of the army serving in the East-Indies, with a view of succeeding the late Major Gen. Sir George Elder, K.C.B., at Madras.

Capt. Gough, of the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers, son of the Dean of Derry, accompanies his uncle, Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, to Madras, as aid-de-camp.

The New Governor of Ceylon, the Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, has appointed Ens. Keith Mackenzie, of the 90th regt., to be his aid-de-camp.

The 20th regt. has arrived from Bombay, after eighteen years' service in India.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 28. *Mary, Bond*, from Cape 13th Feb.; at Deal.—*Orient*, Taylor, from Bombay 31st Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Rio Packet*, Dench, from Madagascar and Saldanha Bay; off Margate.—*James Mac Inroy*, Cleland, from Bengal 30th Dec.; off Holyhead.—29. *Wellington*, Liddell, from Madras 21st Jan., and Cape 3d March; off Hastings.—*London*, Wimple, from Bengal 9th Jan.; off Plymouth.—MAY 1. *Hythe*, Drayner, from China 8th Jan.; *Juliet*, Wilson, from China 25th Dec.; and *Mountstuart Riphinstone*, Toller, from Bengal 4th Jan., and Cape 20th Feb.; all at Deal.—*Ganges*, Broadhurst, from Bengal 16th Dec.; off Falmouth.—*Wm. Nicol*, Kincaid, from Bombay 13th Dec., and Cape 13th Feb.; and *Jane Bruen*, Dunlop, from China 23d Dec.; both in the Clyde.—2. *Gilmore*, Lindsay, from Bombay 3d Jan.; at Deal.—*Otterspool*, Richardson, from China 4th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Nocton*, Hubble, from a whaling voyage; off Margate.—3. *Eleanor*, Butcher, from China 16th Dec.; at Deal.—*Sepatris*, Yates, from Bengal 26th Dec. Madras 5th Jan., and Cape 24th Feb.; off Dover.—*Ulysses*, Crawford, from N. S. Wales 18th Dec.; at Deal.—4. *Caladonia*, Liddell, from Canton and Whampoa 11th Jan.; at Liverpool.—

5. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, from China 11th Jan.; off Portland.—*Mennon*, Ekin, from Bengal 26th Dec.; off Liverpool.—6. *Malabar*, Voss, from Bombay 5th Jan., Vingoria 10th do., and Cape 24th Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Navarino*, Close, from Mauritius and Cape; off Portsmouth.—*Orestes*, Shettler, from Canton 24th Dec.; and *Osprey*, Fisher, from Mauritius and Cape; both at Bristol.—8. *Diana*, Dudman, from China 6th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Arabian*, Brown, from Canton 14th Jan.; at Bristol.—*Mary Ann*, Smith, from China 10th Jan.; off Cork.—*Ann Baldrin*, Crawford, from China 10th Jan.; at Dublin.—9. *John Knox*, Thompson, from Bombay 21st Jan.; *Herculean*, Huxtable, from Bengal 5th Jan.; and *Copeland*, Crawford, from Bengal 4th Jan.; all off Liverpool.—*Atlas*, Hunt, from Mauritius 4th Feb., and Cape 2d March; off Penzance.—*See*, Holmes, from Mauritius 31st Jan.; off Holyhead.—10. *Busarrah Merchant*, Montcrieff, from China 9th Jan.; off Penzance.—11. *Windoor*, Henning, from Bengal 20th Jan., and Cape 12th May; off Plymouth.—*Annandale*, Hill, from Ceylon 12th Jan.; at Deal.—*Tickler*, White, from Ceylon 12th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Synmetry*, Riley, from Bengal 13th Dec.; off Lewes.—*St. George*, Thompson, from Bengal 20th Jan., and Cape; off Penzance (for Bristol).—12. *Lady Flora*, Ford, from Madras 1st Feb.; off Portland.—*Princess Victoria*, Lee, from China 27th Dec.; at Deal.—*Mory*, Beachcroft, from V. D. Land 20th Nov.; off Poole.—*Diana*, Hawkins, from Bengal 27th Dec., and Mauritius 2d Feb.; at Liverpool.—13. *Arct*, Sparkes, from Mauritius 20th Nov.; in the River.—*Henry*, Bunney, from Mauritius 18th Jan.; at Deal.—*Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, from Bengal 16th Jan., and Cape 7th March; off the Wight.—15. *Marquis of Hastings*, Clarkson, from Bombay 14th Jan.; at Deal.—*Albion*, Underwood, from Bombay 5th Jan.; *Portland*, Coultro, from Bombay 21st Jan.; *Fair Barbadoes*, Roberts, from Cape 25th Feb.; and *Urania*, Noakes, from Bombay 12th Jan., and Cannanore 20th do.; all at Liverpool.—*Cullingwood*, Holmes, from Bengal 13th Jan.; off Holyhead.—*Elora*, Blair, from China 8th Jan.; in the Clyde.—*Elizabeth*, Andrews, from the Mauritius; off the Start.—*Hersey*, Parkinson, from Singapore 21st Dec.; off Plymouth.—16. *Duchess of Clarence*, Hutchinson, from Ceylon 4th Jan.; off Cork.—*Mid Lothian*, Morrison, from China 5th Jan.; at Leith.—17. *Pineville*, Ogilvy, from Mauritius 1st Feb.; off Portland.—*Briton*, Warring, from Cape 11th March; off New Romney.—18. *Hygeia*, Birch, from Bengal 15th Jan.; off Liverpool.—19. *Duke of Clarence*, Sandford, from Bengal 10th Jan.; off the Wight.—*Camilla*, Marshall, from V. D. Land 5th Jan.; off Dover.—*Galatea*, Tayt, from Cape; off Hastings.—*Favourite*, Robinson, from China 4th Jan.; at Leith.—20. *Theodosia*, Colman, from Bengal 23d Jan.; off Holyhead.—22. *Wm. Luckerby*, Metcalfe, from China 12th Jan.; at Deal.—*Covenry*, Purdie, from Canton 5th Jan.; at Leith.—24. *Barretto Junior*, Saunders, from Bengal 13th Jan., and Madras 2d Feb.; at Deal.—25. *Alexander*, MacLachlan, from Manilla 8th Jan.; off the Wight.—26. *Waterloo*, Cow, from Madras 28th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Judith*, Williams, from China 8th Jan.; off Scilly.—27. *Sir John Rae Reid*, Wooden, from Mauritius 1st Feb., and Cape 3d March; at Liverpool.—29. *Bland*, Callan, from Bengal and Cape; at Liverpool.—*Ann*, Vertue, from V. D. Land; off Kingsbridge.—*Glenalvon*, Baird, from Mauritius; off Brighton.

Departures.

APRIL 28. *Marquis Camden*, Gribble, for Madras, Straits, and China; from Falmouth.—29. *Hortensia*, Reed, for Cape; from Liverpool.—30. *Martha*, Viner, and *Frances Ann*, Hay, both for China; from Liverpool.—MAY 3. *Jean*, Goldie, for Bengal; *William Barras*, Norie, for Bengal; *Ellen*, Kemp, for N. S. Wales; *Platina*, Parker, for V. D. Land (with convicts); and *Augustus*, Carr, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—4. *Junna*, Robinson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Herald*, Watt, for Batavia and Singapore; from Greenock.—6. *Coromandel*, Boyes, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Senator*, Grindlay, for Cape; from Deal.—10. *Valleyfield*, Stewart, for Cape and Algoa Bay (in ballast); and *Resource*, Smith, for Cape; both from Deal.—11. *Kirkman Finlay*, Russell, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—19. *North Briton*, Fyall, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; from Leith.—13. *Orleana*, Cameron, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—14. *Earl Durham*, Cabel, for N. S.

Wales; and Hartley, Fewson, for Cape and South Australia; both from Deal.—*Majestic*, Smith, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—15. *Rapid*, Cassie, for Mauritius; *Erasmus*, Marks, for Batavia; and *Honduras*, Weller, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—16. *Bombay*, Waugh, for Madras (with Company's troops); from Deal.—*Sauquemy*, Stewart, for Singapore, China, and Manilla; from Liverpool.—17. *City of Edinburgh*, Ryan, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); and *Keravall*, Haswell, for Cape; both from Plymouth.—*Acasta*, Ryle, for Mauritius; from Deal.—18. *Stirling*, Burnett, for Mauritius; (with specie); and *Globe*, Greig, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—20. *Alfred*, Jameson, for Bengal; from Deal.—*St. Paul*, Winn, for China (in ballast); from Liverpool.—21. *Children*, Smith, for Launceston, and *Angerona*, Creed, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—23. *Ranger*, Byron, for Cape; from Deal.—25. *Alexander*, Ramsay, for Bengal; *Tamar*, Bowden, for N. S. Wales; and *John Woodhall*, Mossman, for Rio and Bengal; all from Liverpool.—26. *Margaret Wilkie*, Smith, for Cape; from Deal.—27. *Princess Charlotte*, King, for Bombay; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Senautis, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Pratt; Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Walpole; Mrs. Yates; Mrs. Charles Rogers; J. K. Ewart, Esq., B.C.S.; Major Pratt, H.M. 26th regt.; Capt. Forbes, H.M. 55th regt.; Capt. Cole; Capt. R. W. Norfolk, asst. master attendant Madras; Mr. McPherson, H.M. 72d regt.; Rev. T. K. Walpole; three Masters Pratt; Master Edw. Repton; Miss Walpole.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Gordon; C. H. Cameron, Esq.; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; two Misses Gordon; Master Gordon; four servants.)

Per London, from Bengal (additional): Mr. Robert Turnbull, Masters Quin and Clerk; Miss Passida; five servants.—(Master Henderson, an infant, died at sea.)

Per Wellington, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Garrard; Mrs. Blair; Mrs. Thomas; Mrs. Hall; Mrs. Schmid; Mrs. Liddell; Misses Garrard and Annesley; E. B. Thomas, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Grenville, 2d Queen's Royals; Capt. Fry, H.M. 63d regt.; Rev. B. Schmid; two Misses Thomas; two Misses Schmid; Misses Hall, Clarke, Arbuthnot, and Addis; two Masters Thomas; two Masters Hall; Masters Blair, Clarke, Arbuthnot, and Liddell; 9 servants; 31 invalids; 2 women, and 3 children.—From the Cape: Wm. Macnamara, Esq.; Mr. Dyason.

Per Eleanor, from China: Mrs. Havelock.

Per Hythe, from China: Mr. J. B. Thornhill; Mr. Josiah McGregor; Mr. Jameson; Lieut. Williams, B. N. I.

Per Mid-Lothian, from China: Mr. Sinclair.

Per Mary, from V. D. Land: Mrs. Winch and four children; Mrs. Wall; Mrs. Henry; Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge; Mr. and Mrs. Belford and five children; Mr. and Mrs. Collins and two children; Dr. Holden; Mr. Michael; Mr. Harvey; Mr. T. Cooney; Mr. Hepburne; Master H. Rowlands.

Per Gilmore, from Bombay: Mrs. Carr; Mrs. Bartlett; Capt. A. F. Bartlett 20th N. I.; Capt. R. O. Meriton, Bombay European Regt.; Capts. J. Curtin and J. W. Wayne, H.M. 20th regt.; Lieut. James Carr, B. N. I.; Lieut. C. Yates, Nizam's Cavalry; Lieut. R. Hudson, 2d N. I.; Mr. Shum, I. N.; Misses Hunt and Sheppee; Master Sheppee.—From the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Tredgold and four children; Mr. Beck; Mr. Hugo, surgeon.—(Dr. F. Frith was left at the Cape.)

Per Malabar, from Bombay and Vingoria: Mrs. South; Miss Morris; E. H. Baillie, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. Col. Green; Capts. Connor, Barker, South, and Johnson; Lieuts. Hennessey, Crawley, Frith, Langley, and Rice, all of H.M. 20th regt.; Ena. Newman; Adj. Hollingsworth; Qu.-mast. Connolly; Surg. M. Griffith; P. Wilkins, Esq., H.M. 4th L. Draga.; Mr. Shover; 142 rank and file, 17 women, and 22 children of H.M. 20th regt.

Per St. George, from Bengal (to Bristol): Mrs. Tyler; Mrs. Clarkson; Mrs. Thomson and child; Mrs. Dick and child; R. W. Maxwell, Esq., C.S.; R. C. Jenkins, Esq.; Major Bruce, B.N.I.; Capt. Mackintosh, ditto; Capt. Ramsay Birrell, ditto; Capt. Jillard, H.M. 16th Lancers; Dr. Buchanan and Duncan, B.M.S.; Messrs. Cowell, Smith,

Walker, and Vandeleur; Miss McKinnon; Masters Tennant, Stewart, and McKinnon; one steerage passenger; nine servants.—(The following were left at the Cape: Capt. Murray, 73d B. N. I.; Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon and two servants.)

Per Atlas, from Mauritius: Mrs. and Miss Pouget; Mrs. Rudell; Mr. and Mrs. Devoullé and child; Mr. and Mrs. Simon; Mr. and Mrs. Eber; Mr. and Mrs. Gomet; Mr. R. M. Thomas, late protector of slaves; Messrs. Adrien, Pouget, Adinet, Felix, Peliat, Legnan, Cook, Nina, and Lebute; two Misses Staul; Master Pouget.—(Mrs. Alex. Saunders was landed at the Cape.)

Per Windsor, from Bengal: Lady Hayes; Mrs. Wm. Pringle; Mrs. R. W. Barlow; Col. F. V. Haper, 70th N. I.; Col. E. Wyatt, 23d N. I.; R. W. Barlow, Esq., C.S.; J. Watson, Esq.; W. Shand, Esq.; Lieut. J. Hunt, 22d N. I.; Lieut. J. Locke, ditto; Lieut. F. Collyer, 5th L. C.; Thomas Ryans, Esq.; A. H. Hornemann, Esq., late of the Saugor Railway; Mr. W. N. Cross, ditto; Miss H. Crawford; two Misses Pringle; two Masters Pringle; four Masters Barlow; two Masters Grant.—(C. C. Hyde, Esq., C.S., was landed at the Cape.)

Per Lord Hungerford, from Bengal: Mrs. Robert Grant; Mrs. J. R. Hutchinson and six children; Mrs. Caldecott and four children; Mrs. Shiel; Mrs. Louis and three children; Mrs. Campbell; C. M. Caldecott, Esq., C.S.; Major Robb, retired; Brev. Capt. Wade, 13th N. I.; Lieut. Shiel, H.M. 49th regt.; Lieut. Grant, 63d N. I.; Lieut. Cheere, 74th ditto; Misses Taylor, Wells, and Fraser; three children of Mrs. Goldsbury; four children of Col. G. W. More; detachment of invalids.—From the Cape: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Kemm and child.—(Col. D'Aguiar, and two Misses D'Aguiar, were landed at the Cape.)

Per Barretto Junior, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Wyldie; Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Col. Russell; Mrs. Rowley; Mrs. Major Wyllie; Mrs. F. Willand; Miss Russell; C. Roberts, Esq., C.S.; R. Anderson, Esq.; Capt. Maughan, Bombay army; Lieut. Horley; Miss Roberts; two Misses and Master Welland; Miss and two Masters Wyllie; Master Oakes; 4 servants.

Per Blazer steamer, from Malta: Mrs. Milburn; Mrs. Trenerry; Mrs. and Miss Pinckney; Majors Dundas and Pinckney; Col. Robertson; Capt. Higgins; Lieuts. Smith, Allen, and Crofton; Messrs. Godfrey, Southouse, Weidernburn, Cresswell, Cary, and Trenerry.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras: Mrs. Armstrong and child; Mrs. Barron; Mrs. Burns and two children; Mrs. Chester; Mrs. Conwell and two of Col. Stewart's children; Mrs. Cardozo; Major Armstrong, H.M. 45th regt.; Major Calder Campbell, 43d N. I.; Capt. Barron, H.M. Buffs. A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Adam; Capt. Burns, 14th N. I.; Capt. Brown, H.M. 57th regt.; Capt. Ricketts, 48th N. I., and child; Dr. Benza; Dr. Morton and two children; Dr. Hamilton; E. Cardozo, Esq.; 6 servants; 82 privates, 2 pensioners, 9 women, and 25 children.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Nisbet; Mrs. Proby; Mrs. Trafford; Mrs. Hart; Mrs. Samler; Henry Nisbet, Esq.; Major Stewart, B. N. I.; Capt. Smith, ditto; Capt. Reynolds, ditto; Lieut. Scott, H.M. 51st regt.; Lieut. Samler, B. N. I.; Dr. Webster, ditto; Geo. Oswald, Esq.; T. L. Rawson, Esq.; C. Watson, Esq.; Wm. Frew, Esq.; Wm. Rawson, Esq.; 9 children; 7 servants.

Per Waterloo, from Madras: Lieut. D. Robertson, H.M. 26th regt.; Dr. Hodges; 12 invalids.

Expected.

Per Thomas Grenville, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Sismore; Mrs. Col. Brewer; Mrs. Major Dickson; Mrs. Adam; Mrs. Holland; Miss Kingston; Col. Sismore; Col. Brewer; Major Dickson; Capt. Holland; Capt. Des Voeux; Lieut. Knatchbull, 11th Dragoons; Lieut. Sinclair, H.M. 49th; eight children.

Per Pestal, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Clark; Mrs. MacDonald; Misses Jones, Macpherson, and Trench; Mr. MacDonald; Mr. Cairns; Mr. Whitehead; Mr. R. Roberts.

Per Tigra, from Ceylon: Lady Horton and family; Mrs. Gisborne and family; Mrs. Clough; Miss Carr; Miss Templer; Rev. Mr. Clough; Dr. Robertson, H.M. 90th regt.

Per Francis, from Madras: Mrs. Anne Taylor; Major McPherson; Dr. Price; Dr. Mackenzie.

Per Rosburgh Castle, from Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Bradford and three children; Dr. and Mrs. Macqueen and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Ox-borough and three children; Mrs. Watts and three children; Mrs. Stacy and three children; Mrs. Hobson; Miss Paine; Miss Huttman; Miss Rotten; three Masters Osborne; Lieut. Lindsay; Lieut. Buller; Mr. Malet and Mr. Dunn.

Per Robert Small, from Bengal: Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Alexander; Mrs. O'Hanlon; Miss Fulton; Miss Bedford; Brig. General Smith; Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K. C. B.; W. Alexander, Esq., C. S.; Capt. P. O'Hanlon, 1st L. C.; Capt. Rodger, artillery; Lieut. Smith, engineers; Lieut. Knox, 6th L. C.; Lieut. Mayo, 14th N. I.; N. Podetto, Esq.; E. Berges, Esq.; F. Gambling, Esq.; three Masters and two Misses Row.

Per Janet, from V. D. Land: Mr. Webster.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Marquis Camden, for Madras, &c.: Capt. Taylor; Capt. Fladgate; Lieut. Patch and lady; Mr. Drury; Mr. Monckton, &c.

Per Coronandel, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Morton and two children; Capt. Sanford; Messrs. Raikes and Vansittart, writers; Messrs. Cooper, Ommanney, Dysart, Balfour, Henderson, Hughesdon, Dearsley, Thompson, Twentyman, Simpson, Matthews, and Smith.

Per Bombay, for Madras: Major Abdy; Capt. Darby; Lieut. Charteris; Dr. Plumbe and lady; Mr. Const; Mr. Nightingale.

Per Minerva, for Madras: Lady Gough and three Misses Gough; Mrs. Hay and Miss Hay; Mrs. Williams; Misses Sutherland, Fullerton, Keating, and Prindergast; two Misses Williamson; Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough; Capt. Gough, Beddingfield, and Ashton; Messrs. Sutherland, Fullerton, Lysart, Barber, Campbell, Butler, Gough, Arbuthnot, Daniel, Young, and Grant.

Per Asia, for Bombay: Capt. Laing, in charge of troops.

Per Seringapatam, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Gen. Carnage and Miss Carnegie; Mrs. Milne; Mrs. Cade; Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Newson; Mrs. McMurdy; Capt. Drummond; Capt. Orr; Capt. Newson; Capt. McMurdy; Mr. Cade; Messrs. Edmonstone, E. Edmonstone, Ross, Morton, Oswald, Roberts, Mayne, Stevens, Norfer, and Thompson, writers; Mr. Donaldson, assist. surgeon; Messrs. Drummond and Alston, cadets; Mr. Goulding.

LOSS OF SHIPPING.

The Gregoon, Hamilton, from Calcutta to London, was totally destroyed by fire 18th Jan., two days after leaving the Bengal pilot. The crew and passengers saved after being eighteen hours in the boats.—The passengers by her were, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin and three children, and A. P. Wall, Esq.

Oahu, Sandwich Islands.—“The *Harmony*, Brown, was fallen in with leaky by the *Fabius* (American whaler) with only three persons on board, the master and rest of the crew having been murdered by the natives at Howe's Group; the *Fabius* took off those left on board, and after removing such articles as could be saved, burnt her.—The *Falcon* whaler, Hingston, of London, drifted on shore at the Island of Ascension 1st June, and was wrecked; the master and five of the crew were murdered by the natives; about 500 barrels of oil have been recovered, and brought here.”

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 30 1837. At Reading, the lady of Major Champain, of a daughter.

May 8. At Farbrook, Hants, the lady of Thos. Goldsworthy, Esq., of a son.

9. In Manchester Square, the lady of Winthrop M. Praed, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

13. The lady of Major General Farquhar, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 29. At Jersey, Capt. Henry Griffith, of the Madras army, to Frances, eldest daughter of the late James Henderson, Esq., of H. M. 11th Light Dragoons.

May 2. At Charlton Kings, Robert Ellis Cunliffe, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, eldest son of Sir Robert Cunliffe, Bart., of Ache Park, Denbighshire, to Charlotte Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the late W. R. Howell, Esq., and niece of Col. Alfred Richards, C.B.

4. At St. Marylebone Church, R. B. Jukes, Esq., B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of the late James P. McCulloch, Esq., of Devonshire Street, Portland Place, and grand-daughter to the late General McCulloch, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

9. At St. Pancras Church, Henry Lingen, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to Priscilla, relict of the late Daniel Reid, Esq., formerly of Madras, and late of Penlanoley, Radnorshire.

12. At St. Germain-en-Laye, J. C. R. Weguelin, 16th Lancers, to Isabella Theophania, youngest daughter of Robert Symphon, Esq.

13. At Kensington, Thomas King, M.D., of Maddox Street, Hanover Square, to Williamina, eldest daughter of the late James Mill, Esq., of the East-India House.

— At St. John's, Hackney, John Cannon, Esq., of the Cape of Good Hope, to Elizabeth, widow of the late Edward Durhan, Esq., of the same place.

16. At Bileford, Lieut. Col. N. H. Hatherly, of the H. C. retired Madras military establishment, to Sarah Anne, eldest daughter of the late George Heywood, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late W. H. Heywood, Esq., of Kenwith Lodge, in the county of Devon.

19. At Kew, John Hubbard, jun., Esq., of Stratford, to the Hon. Maria Margaret Napier, eldest daughter of the late Lord Napier.

23. At Cheltenham, George Teal, Esq., of Calcutta, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Thomas Wasley, Esq., of Cheltenham.

24. At Bathwick Church, Lieut. Fred. Gottreux, 1st Regt. Madras N. I., to Elizabeth Laura, youngest daughter of George Moger, Esq., of Bathwick Hill, Bath.

DEATHS.

Feb. 21. On board the *Theresa*, off St. Helena, John J. James, Esq., late of Calcutta.

April 7. In Egypt, half way between Esné and Assuan, Mrs. Fullarton, wife of John Fullarton, Esq. of Calcutta.

13. Off the Azores, on his passage from India, Lieut. W. G. McHaffie, 6th Regt. Bombay N. I., eldest son of George McHaffie, Esq., of Corsemalzie, Wigtonshire.

19. At Dieppe, Lieut. Daniel Harrington, R.N., an old follower of Lord Nelson, in whose ship he served at the battle of Trafalgar. He had been at the taking of twenty-eight sail of the line, besides frigates, &c., and was in upwards of thirty engagements, being several times wounded.

25. At Bath, Lady Brownrigg, relict of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart., G.C.B., of Hilkstone-house, Monmouthshire.

28. At No. 9, Salisbury Street, Strand, Lieut. Col. Robert Campbell, of the 22d regt. Bombay N.I., aged 53.

29. In London, aged 70, Sir Whitelaw Ainslie, M.D., formerly of the Medical Staff of Southern India. Sir Whitelaw Ainslie is known to the public as the author of a variety of literary productions, but especially from his “*Materia Medica*,” a laborious, important, and useful work.

30. Her Serene Highness the Duchess Dowager of Saxe Meiningen, Princess Hohenlohe Langenberg, mother of the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and of Her Majesty the Queen of England, in her 74th year.

May 2. At the residence of his father, Mabledon-place, Burton Crescent, on the third day after being landed under the last extremity of sickness, from Bombay, Mr. Wm. Cayley Barker, aged 20.

6. In King-square, in his 22d year, Mr. J. T. Daycock, of the Bank of England, formerly ensign in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Bengal.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 os. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, January 12, 1837.

	R.s. A.	R. A.		R.s. A.	R. A.
Anchors	Sa. Rs. cwt. 11 0	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md. 5 13	@ 5 15
Bottles	100 12 0	— 12 8	— flat	do. 5 14	— 6 0
Coals	B. md. 0 9	— 0 11	— English, sq.	do. 3 11	— 3 13
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 37 8	— 37 14	— flat	do. 3 11	— 3 12
— Brasiers'	do. 38 0	— 38 8	Bolt	do. 3 11	— 3 13
— Thick sheets	do. do.	—	Sheet	do. 5 12	— 6 5
— Old Gross	do. 36 4	— 36 8	Nails	cwt. 9 8	— 14 8
Bolt	do. 38 8	— 39 0	Hoops	F. md. 4 15	— 5 2
Tile	do. 34 8	— 35 2	— Kentledge	cwt. 1 10	— 1 12
Nails, assort.	do. 34 8	— 37 0	Lead, Pig	F. md. 7 11	— 7 13
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 36 8	— 38 8	— unstamped	do. 7 9	— 7 10
Russia	Sa. Rs. do. do.	—	Millinery	10 D. to 25 D.	—
Copperas	do. 2 0	— 2 2	Shot, patent	bag 3 2	— 4 0
Cottons, chintz	pee. do.	—	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 7 9½	— 7 10½
— Muslins, assort.	do. 1 0	— 12 0	Stationery	30 D.	— 45 D.
— Yarn 16 to 170	mor. 0 6	— 0 8½	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 6 10	— 6 12
Cutlery, fine	10 to 25 A. to P.C.	—	— Swedish	do. 6 14	— 7 4
Glass	5 A. — 20 A.	—	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 19 0	— 19 8
Hardware	35 D. — 50 D.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 5 8	— 12 0
Hosiery, cotton	5 A. — 30 A.	—	— coarse and middling ..	1 4	— 4 0
Ditto, silk	15 to 37 D. to P.C.	—	— Flannel fine	0 15	— 1 7

MADRAS, December 7, 1836.

	R.s.	R. s.		R.s.	R. s.
Bottles	100 16	@ 17	Iron Hoops	candy 35	@ —
Copper, Sheet	candy 287	— 290	— Nails	do. 110	— 115
— Bolt	do. 218	— 225	Lead, Pig	do. 50	— 55
— Old	do. 240	—	— Sheet	do. 50	— 55
— Nails, assort.	do. 315	— 320	Millinery	P.C. —	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	piece 4	— 5	Shot, patent	bag 3	— 3½
— Gingham	do. 2	— 3	Spelter	candy 40	—
— Longcloth, fine	do. 9	— 14	Stationery	10 A. —	15 A.
Cutlery, coarse	P.C. 10 A.	— 10 A.	Steel, English	candy 35	— 38
Glass and Earthenware	10 A. 25 A.	—	— Swedish	do. 42	— 45
Hardware	10 A. 15 A.	—	Tin Plates	box 16	— 17
Hosiery	15 A. — 20 A.	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	10 A. —	15 A.
Iron, Swedish	candy 52	— 53	— coarse	10 A. —	20 A.
— English bar	do. 28	— 30	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.	—
— Flat and bolt	do. 23	— 30	— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans. do.	—

BOMBAY, January 21, 1837.

	R.s.	R. s.		R.s.	R. s.
Anchors	cwt. 12	@ 13	Iron, Swedish	St. candy 60	@ —
Bottles	do. 1	— 12	— English	do. 45	—
Coals	ton 10	— 12	— Hoops	cwt. 6 8	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 65	— 65	— Nails	do. 18	—
— Thick sheets	do. 64	—	— Sheet	do. 7 8	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 64	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 45	—
— Tile	do. 52	—	— do. for nails	do. 50	—
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig	cwt. 11	—
— Longcloths	—	—	— Sheet	do. 11	—
— Muslins	—	—	Millinery	20 D.	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb. 0.11½	— 1.1½	Shot, patent	cwt. 10	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 ..	1.4	— 1.14	Spelter	9	—
Cutlery, table	10 A.	—	Stationery	15 D.	—
Glass and Earthenware	10 D. — 30 D.	—	Steel, Swedish	tub 10 8	—
Hardware	P. C.	—	Tin Plates	box 17	—
Hosiery, half hose	10 A.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4	—
			— coarse	2	—
			— Flannel, fine	1 8	—

CANTON, January 3, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3	@ 5	Smalts	pecul 30	@ 60
— Longcloths	do. 3	— 10½	Steel, Swedish	tub 3 7	—
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. —	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1	— 1.55
— Cambrics, 48 yds	do. 5	— 9	— do. ex super	yd. 2 5	—
— Bandannas	do. 2	— 2.30	— Camlets at Lintin	pee. 28	— 29
— Yarn, Nos. 16 to 50 ..	pecul 37	— 40	— Do. Dutch	do. 24	— 33
Iron, Bar	do. 14	— 11	— Long Ellis	do. 8	— 9½
— Rod	do. 3.50	—	Tin, Straits	pecul 27	— 28
Lead, Pig	do. 7	—	Tin Plates	box 7	—

SINGAPORE, December 17, 1836.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors.....	pecul	6 @ 9	Cotton Hkfs. Imit. Battick, dble.....	doz.	2½ @ 4
Bottles.....	100	3½	do. do Pullicat.....	doz.	1½ @ 4
Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul	34	do. Twist, 30 to 40.....	pecul	50 @ 52
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	2½	21	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery.....	scarce	wanted
do. Imit. Irish.....	24	34-36 do. 1.50	Iron, Swedish.....	pecul	4½
do. Longcloths 38 to 40.....	34-36 do.	4½	do. English.....	do.	3½
do. do. do. 36fin. do. 5½	5½	6	do. Nail, rod.....	do.	4½
do. do. do. 40-44 do. 4	4	6½	Lead, Pig.....	do.	5
do. do. do. 44-54 do. 9	9	—	do. Sheet.....	do.	5
do. do. do. 54 do.	54 do.	—	Shot, patent.....	bag	—
Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	2	Spelter.....	pecul	5
do. 9-8.....	do.	2½	Steel, Swedish.....	do.	4½
Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in. do.	1½	2½	do. English.....	do.	—
Jaconet, 20.....	40	44	do. do.....	do.	—
Lappets, 10.....	40	44	Woolens, Long Ells.....	pcs.	9
Chints, fancy colours.....	do.	3	do. Camblets.....	do.	25
			do. Ladies' cloth.....	yd.	1

REMARKS.

Calcutta, Jan. 12, 1837.—We are unable to notice improvement in the state of the bazaar for any sort of Piece Goods. The sales of White Goods have been moderate, and of Coloured trifling in the extreme.—In White Twist there are no sales to quote. Of Red, and Orange, one or two small parcels have been sold at unchanged prices.—The season for sales being pretty well advanced, Woollens have experienced little demand, at reduced rates; by public auction there have been considerable lots disposed of, at gradually falling rates.—In Copper there has been some business doing at somewhat reduced rates. Iron, without alteration, Spelter may be quoted much the same as last week.

Madras, Dec. 3, 1836.—Although the market for Europe Goods has received a fresh supply by the *Lady Flora*, we have not heard of any sales having been effected worth noticing, or that it has caused an improvement in the price or demand of any article. Metals continue to be sold in small parcels; but without any increase on former rates.

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1837.—More inquiry for Piece Goods is being made, and the market looks more healthy generally. The sales on the returns of the week are the following: Grey heavy cloths, 1000 pieces, 50 to 52 yards, sold at Rs. 16-1-50 per piece; ditto Shirtings, 100 pieces, 40 yds. at Rs. 10 per

do.; ditto Twell'd ditto, 200 pieces, 26 yds. at Rs. 7-2-0 per do.—Considerable importations of Metals have taken place since the date of our last, but Copper is more inquired for, and some sheets have been sold at Rs. 70 for a small lot of particular sizes.

Singapore, Dec. 21, 1836.—The demand for Cotton Goods and Twist since our last, has not been brisk, there being generally little doing at this particular season. Woollens (long-ells), only about 1000 pieces in the market; this article is only in demand from February to April annually, and the consumption is limited.—English Bar-Iron, none in first hands.—Boit and Hoop Iron, in no demand, and consumption very limited.—Spelter, stock about 70 tons in hand, and sales difficult to effect.—Steel, stock very moderate, but demand limited.—Tin-plates, none, and in no demand for consumption in the place.—Iron Nails, wanted.

Canton, Jan. 3, 1837.—The report from Nankin states the markets to be overstocked with most descriptions of British Woollens and Piece Goods, which naturally checks the demand here, and sales are not readily to be made at saving prices.—Iron has lately been on the decline, the stock on hand being considerable.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 19, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan.....	Prem. 14 8	13 8
Second 5 per cent.	0 11	4 0
Third 5 per cent.	3 8	2 12
4 per cent.	Disc. 1 14	2 4

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal.....	Sa. Rs. 16,000	a 16,200
Union Bank.....	(Co. Rs. 2,700) Co. Rs. 1,100	a 1,050

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	7 0	per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4 0	do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper....	5 0	do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3d.; to sell, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d. per Sa. Re.—to buy, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1½d.; to sell, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee.

Madras, Dec. 3, 1836.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 5 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—4 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—1 disc.
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—1 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. to 2s. 2d. per Ms. Re.
Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 23. No. 90.

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 107 to 107.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 101 to 101.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1823-23, 107.12 to 108 Bom. Rs.
Ditto of 1825-26, 108 to 111.4 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110.12 to 111 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 105.4 to 105.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, 99 to 99.4 Company's Rs.

Singapore, Dec. 21, 1836.

Exchanges.

On London, 6 months sight, 4s. 8d. per Spanish dollar.
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 219 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, Jan. 3, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 11d. per Sp. D.
On Bengal.—E. I. Company's Agents' Bills, 30 days 230 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 230 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 230 to 232 ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ to 5 per cent. prem.
(Y)

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

(170)

[JUNE,

Appointed to sail.	Ships' Names.	Destination.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
1872							
January 6	Tiaker	Bengal (Cape)	350	Robert Pilkington	George H. White	Lon. Docks	H. & C. Toulmin, George-yard.
— 8	My Rates	Bengal	440	Corrie & Co.	Geo. Wm. Phillips	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
— 10	Whitby	Bengal	437	John Chapman & Co.	James Swinton	W. I. Docks	John Chapman & Co., Leadenhall-street.
— 15	Arab	Bengal	357	John S. Sparkes	Daniel Warren	St. Kt. Docks	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart., & Co., Austin-frs.
— 25	Ersmoth	Bengal	750	Forbes, Forbes, & Co.	Thomas White	W. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., Freeman's-court; Jopp and Scarr.
— 35	Orient	Bengal (Cape)	604	Thomas White	Wm. H. Walker	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; T. Haviside & Co.
July 15	Madagascar	Bengal	631	Richard Green	William Toller	E. I. Docks	Frederick Green & Co.; Lyall, Brothers, & Co.
— 21	Porta. M. S. Elphinstone	Bengal	611	Joseph L. Heathorn	John Wimble	W. I. Docks	Joseph L. Heathorn; Leary & Thompson.
— 20	Porta. Duke of Bedford	Bengal	650	H. & L. Wigram	William A. Bowen	E. I. Docks	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart. & Co.; Capt. Bowen, Jerus. Coff. ho.
— 23	Porta. Windor	Bengal	720	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart. & Co.	Alex. Henning	E. I. Docks	Fred. Green & Co.
Aug. 1	Porta. Lord Hungford	Bengal	730	Charles Farquharson	Chas. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Sir C. Cockerell, Bart. & Co.; T. Haviside & Co.
— 1	Porta. Mird	Bengal (Cape)	630	Charles A. Gordon	Samuel Owen	E. I. Docks	C. A. Gordon; Noel T. Smith & Co.; Edmund Read.
June 6	Porta. Saurapatam	Madras and Bengal	900	Richard Green	George Denny	E. I. Docks	F. Green & Co.; Cornhill; James Barber.
— 10	Royal William	Madras and Bengal	550	James Thos Hay	Walter Young	Lon. Docks	Richards, Little, & Co.; T. Haviside & Co.
— 15	Requie	Madras and Bengal	540	Charles A. Gordon	David Fraser	W. I. Docks	C. A. Gordon; Noel T. Smith & Co., Edmund Read.
— 22	Barretto, Jun.	Madras and Bengal	132	Tomlin & Pryce	Henry Pryce	E. I. Docks	Tomlin & Man, Cornhill.
July 1	Porta. True Briton	Madras	500	Alexander Yates	Alexander Yates	W. I. Docks	Chas. Moss, Mark-lane; Tomlin & Man.
— 1	Porta. Wellington	Madras	640	Reid, Irving, & Co.	Richard Saunders	W. I. Docks	Thos. Hayside & Co., Cornhill.
— 15	Porta. Walmer Castle	Madras	700	H. & L. Wigram	Robert Ford	W. I. Docks	Crawford, Colvin, & Co.; Tomlin & Man.
June 6	Porta. Lady Fernsham	Bombay	500	Gustavus Evans	Chas. Beach	E. I. Docks	Scott, Bell & Co., Alderman's-walk; John Pirie & Co.
— 7	Porta. Bona	Bombay	500	Richard Green	William Bourcier	W. I. Docks	Mac Ghe, Page, & Smith, Exchange-buildings.
— 25	Porta. Marq. of Hastings	Bombay	500	Robert Barry	George Webster	E. I. Docks	Fred. Green & Co.
— 25	Porta. Eliza Stewart	Bombay	500	Reid, Irving, & Co.	George Richardson	W. I. Docks	T. Haviside & Co.
July 15	Porta. Symmetry	Ceylon	500	Richard Green	Hugh B. Bax	E. I. Docks	Thacker & Price; Edmund Read; Jopp & Scarr.
— 25	Porta. Duchess of Kent	New South Wales	340	James & Wm. Stewart	John Clarkson	St. Kt. Docks	Crawford, Colvin, & Co.; Jopp & Scarr.
— 20	Porta. Henry Wallisley	New South Wales	400	Alexander Nairne	Robert Millar	St. Kt. Docks	Sanderson, Fox, & Co.; Phillips and Typaldy.
— 15	Porta. Augusta Jessie	New South Wales	480	Gardner, Urquhart, & Co.	James Hamilton	E. I. Docks	Domett, Young, & England, George-yard.
— 21	Porta. William Harris	New South Wales	380	William Tindall	Robert Rodger	St. Kt. Docks	Gardner, Urquhart, & Co.; Gregson, Melville, & Co.
— 25	Porta. Sovereign	Hobart Town	350	Edw. & A. Rule	Abel Mackwood	W. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley, Birchm-lane.
— 30	Porta. Mary	Hobart Town	350	George Bishop	R. Lamb	E. I. Docks	Edw. & A. Rule, Leadenhall-street.
— 18	Porta. Kath. Stee. Forbes	South Australia	400	Arthur Willis, Son, & Co.	A. Rodger	St. Kt. Docks	George Bishop, East-India Chambers.
— 18	Porta. Lady Emma	South Australia	340	William Curling	Edward Williams	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane; Devitt & Moore.
— 18	Porta. Joshua Curroll	Cape & Swan River	300	John Pirie & Co.	H. Edenborough	Woolwich	Lachlan, Sons, & MacLeod.
— 18	Porta. Mary	Hobart Town	400	Robert Barry	Henry Terrey	St. Kt. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth.
— 18	Porta. Kath. Stee. Forbes	South Australia	350	James Henderson and Co.	John Campbell	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co., Mark-lane; Devitt and Moore.
— 18	Porta. Lady Emma	South Australia	340	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.
— 18	Porta. Joshua Curroll	Cape & Swan River	457	John Chapman & Co.	Alfred Fell	Lon. Docks	South Australian Company; John Chapman & Co.
— 18	Porta. Mary	Hobart Town	300	William Hurst	William Hurst	St. Kt. Docks	Gosdin & Lee.
— 18	Porta. Joshua Curroll	Cape & Swan River	200	William Bruce	Jacob Toby	Lon. Docks	F. & C. E. Mangles, Austin-frs.; Edmund Read.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, May 26, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2 2 0 @	2 10 0
— Samarang	1 19 0	2 0 0
— Cheribon	2 12 0	2 16 0
— Sumatra	1 9 0	1 12 6
— Ceylon	2 6 0	2 12 0
— Mocha	2 11 0	5 0 0
Cotton, Surat	0 0 3	0 0 6
— Madras	0 0 3	0 0 5
— Bengal	0 0 3	0 0 4 1/2
— Bourbon	none	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica .....cwt.	10 0 0	22 0 0
Aniseed, Star	3 0 0	3 8 0
Borax, Refined	3 3 0	—
— Unrefined	3 2 0	—
Camphire, in chests	8 10 0	9 0 0
Cardamoms, Malabar	0 2 6	0 3 0
— Ceylon	0 1 4	0 1 6
Castia Buds	2 16 0	3 5 0
— Ligues	2 7 0	2 19 0
Castor Oil	0 0 3 1/2	0 0 9
China Root	17 0 0	18 0 0
Cubeba	2 19 0	3 1 0
Dragon's Blood	10 0 0	25 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	6 0 0	8 0 0
— Arabic	2 0 0	4 0 0
— Asafoetida	1 10 0	4 0 0
— Benjamiu, 3d Sort	3 10 0	10 0 0
— Anibi	4 0 0	8 0 0
— Gambogiun	5 0 0	17 0 0
— Myrrh	4 10 0	15 0 0
— Oilbanum	0 10 0	2 18 0
Kino	12 0 0	—
Lac Lake	0 2 0	0 9 0
— Dye	0 3 3	0 3 6
— Shell	5 0 0	8 0 0
— Stick	3 2 0	3 5 0
Musk, China	0 10 0	1 13 6
Nux Vomica	0 8 0	0 8 6
Oil, Cassia	0 9 0	0 9 6
— Cinnamon	0 4 0	0 6 6
— Cocoa-nut	1 13 0	—
— Cajaputa	0 0 4	0 0 6
— Mace	0 0 2 1/2	0 0 3
— Nutmegs	0 1 4	0 1 6
Opium	none	—
Rhubarb	0 2 6	0 4 6
Sal Ammoniac	3 0 0	3 7 0
Senna	0 0 2 1/2	0 1 0
Turneric, Java	0 14 0	1 2 0
— Bengal	0 18 0	1 1 0
— China	1 7 0	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 15 0	4 0 0
— Blue	4 10 0	—
Hides, Buffalo	0 0 3	0 0 4
— Ox and Cow	0 0 3	0 0 6
Indigo, Blue and Violet	0 7 6	0 7 7
— Blue and Purple	0 7 3	0 7 6
— Purple and Violet	0 7 0	0 7 2
— Fine Violet	0 6 9	0 7 0
— Mid. to good Violet	0 6 2	0 6 8
— Violet and Copper	0 6 0	0 6 6
— Copper	0 5 9	0 6 0
— Consuming, mid. to fine	0 5 3	0 6 0
— Do. ord. and low	0 4 4	0 5 0
— Do. very low	0 5 9	0 4 3
— Madras, mid. to good	0 4 3	0 5 9
— Oude, ord.	0 3 0	0 4 9

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl } Shells, China }cwt.	2 15 0 @	3 10 0
Nankeens	—	—
Rattans	0 2 9	0 6 6
Rice, Bengal White	0 11 6	0 13 6
— Patna	0 14 6	0 16 0
— Java	0 9 6	0 12 0
Safflower	1 15 0	7 10 0
Sago	7 0 0	9 6 0
— Pearl	11 0 0	16 0 0
Saltpetre	20 0 0	22 6 0
Silk, Company's Bengal lb	0 9 6	0 16 0
— Orgazine do.	—	—
— China Tsatiee	0 12 0	6 16 0
— Bengal Privilege	—	—
Taysam	0 12 0	0 12 6
Spices, Cinnamon	0 3 0	0 6 10
— Cloves	0 0 9 1/2	0 1 6
— Mace	0 2 9	0 7 6
— Nutmegs	0 3 6	0 5 0
— Ginger	1 2 0	1 15 0
— Pepper, Black	0 0 3	0 0 3 1/2
— White	0 0 6 1/2	0 1 6
Sugar, Bengal	1 0 0	1 11 0
— Siam and China	1 6 0	1 11 0
— Mauritius	2 2 0	3 2 6
— Manilla and Java	0 17 6	1 10 0
Tea, Bohea, Fokken	0 0 10 1/2	0 1 0 1/2
— Congou	0 0 8 1/2	0 2 6
— Souchong	0 0 11	0 3 6
— Capor	0 1 1	0 1 4
— Campol	0 0 8	0 1 6
— Twankay	0 1 3 1/2	0 1 9 1/2
— Pekoe, (Orange, &c.)	0 0 8	0 2 9
— Hyson Skin	0 1 2 1/2	0 1 9 1/2
— Hyson	0 2 0	0 4 6 1/2
— Young Hyson	0 1 9	0 3 0 1/2
— Gunpowder, Imperial	0 2 6	0 4 8
Tin, Banca	3 15 0	4 0 0
Tortoiseshell	—	—
Vermilion	0 4 6	—
Wax	6 0 0	6 10 0
Wood, Saunders Red	9 0 0	10 0 0
— Ebony	14 0 0	18 0 0
— Sapan	8 10 0	16 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood	foot	0 0 6	0 0 7
Oil, Fish	tun	29 0 0	32 5 0
Whalebone	ton	130 0 0	140 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.			
Best	lb	0 2 6	0 3 0
Inferior	0 0 10	0 2 7	
V. D. Land, viz.			
Best	0 2 6	0 3 0	
Inferior	0 0 10	0 2 7	

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes	cwt.	1 4 0	1 13 6
Ostrich Feathers, und	lb	—	—
Gum Arabic	cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Hides, Dry	lb	0 0 4 1/2	0 0 6 1/2
— Salted	0 0 3 1/2	0 0 5	
Oil, Palm	cwt.	1 10 6	1 11 0
Raisins	—	—	—
Wax	7 10 0	9 0 0	
Wine, Cape, Mad., best	pipe	15 0 0	18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12 0 0	14 0 0	
Wood, Teak	load	9 5 0	10 10 0
Wool	lb.	0 1 6	0 3 0

PRICES OF SHARES, May 26, 1837.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East India	£. 115	— p. cent.	£. 498,687	—	—	March. Sept.
London	54 1/2	2 1/2 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	91	4 1/2 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	100	4 1/2 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	98	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West India	103	5 p. cent.	1,300,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	35	—	10,000	100	27 1/2	—
Bank (Australian)	57	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	12	—	10,000	100	17	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, May 26, 1837.

Sugar.—The West India market is heavy and inactive. In Mauritius, the importers continue anxious sellers. East-India sugars have declined. Siam and Manilla are wanted.

Coffee.—There is a moderate demand for West-India. East-India admissible at the low duty meets a dull sale.

Cotton.—The market is dull at present prices. The large sales expected on June 9th are looked to with interest.

Indigo.—The market continues very dull. The only sales in East-India sorts are some few of the bought in lots of the last sale, at about former rates.

Silk.—In the prices of silk there is no alteration; a fair extent of business continues to be done in East-India as well as Italian descriptions.

Tea.—There is but little alteration in this market—prices are supported. The deliveries for home use continue good.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from April 25 to May 25, 1837.

April.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
25	204½ 205	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99	14 7 14 7	258½	90½ 90½	40 42p	42 44p
26	204½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99	14 7 14 7	259	90½ 90½	39 41p	41 43p
27	204½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 90½	38 40p	40 43p
28	203½ 204	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 98½	14 7 14 7	258	90½ 90½	30 38p	30 38p
29	203½ 204	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97 97	98½ 98½	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 90½	29 31p	31 33p
May										
2	203½ 204	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 98½	14 7 14 7	257½	90½ 90½	27 31p	30 33p
3	203½ 204½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 98	98½ 98½	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 90½	25 27p	27 30p
4	203½ 204½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 98½	14 7 14 7	258 8½	90½ 90½	25 30p	25 30p
5	204 204½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 98½	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 90½	29 31p	29 32p
6	—	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 91	30 32p	30 32p
8	205½ 205½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99½	14 7 14 7	259	90½ 91	28 30p	30 32p
9	206½ 206½	89½ 90	90½ 91	97½ 97½	99 99½	—	260	90½ 91	29 31p	30 32p
10	206 206½	89½ 90	90½ 91	97½ 97½	98½ 99½	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 91	31 33p	31 33p
11	206½	89½ 90	90½ 91	97½ 97½	98½ 99½	14 7 14 7	259½ 60	90½ 91½	32 34p	31 34p
12	206½	89½ 90	90½ 91½	97½ 97½	99 99½	—	260½	90½ 91½	32 34p	32 34p
13	—	89½ 90	90½ 91	97½ 97½	99 99½	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 91	32 34p	32 34p
15	206	89½ 90	90½ 91	97½ 97½	98½ 99½	14 7 14 7	—	90½ 91½	32 34p	32 34p
16	206 206½	89½ 90	90½ 91½	97½ 97½	99 99½	14 7 14 7	259½ 0	91 91½	32 34p	32 34p
17	206 206½	89½ 90	90½ 91	97½ 97½	99 99½	14 7 14 7	259½	91 91½	34p	32 34p
18	206½ 206½	90 90½	91 91½	97½ 97½	99 99½	14 7 14 7	259½ 0	91½ 91½	33 35p	33 35p
19	206½ 207	90 90½	91 91½	97½ 98	99 99½	14 7 14 7	260½	91½ 91½	33 35p	32 35p
20	206 206½	90 90½	91 91½	97½ 98½	99 99½	14 7 14 7	—	91½ 91½	34 36p	32 34p
22	206½ 206½	90 90½	91 91½	98 98½	99 99½	14 7 14 7	260 0	91½ 91½	35 37p	32 34p
23	206½	90 90½	91 91½	97½ 98	99 99½	14 7 14 7	260½	91½ 91½	35 37p	32 34p
24	206½ 206½	90 90½	91 91½	97½ 98	99 99½	14 7 14 7	—	91½ 91½	35 37p	35 37p
25	206½ 206½	90 90½	91 91½	97½ 98	99 99½	14 7 14 7	260½	91½ 91½	32 35p	33 36p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

A FAMILIAR ANALYSIS OF SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Preliminary Remarks.

THE system of Sanskrit prosody is short and easy ; but it has been treated in ancient native writers in a mode that has rendered it very obscure. Mr. Colebrooke's Essay on the subject has made it accessible to the English reader ; but he, like Mr. Yates, in his Sanskrit Grammar, has adhered to the ancient routine. The very learned Stenzler, Lassen, Lenz, Schlegel, Bopp, de Chézy, and other ornaments of Germany and France, have incidentally discussed parts of the art ; but a consecutive explanation is yet wanting, if it were only to draw the line between what is essential and what is mere verbiage.

The present essay is grounded on instructions received in India from learned bramins ; but so great was the obscurity of their precepts, that without the aid of Colebrooke's Essay, I might have desisted in despair ; I will further confess that, without the aid of these living instructors, I should have found the greatest difficulty in comprehending the meaning of that illustrious light of Sanskrit literature.

I gradually perceived that the art may be rendered easy, by adopting a new method, free from the mysterious pedantry which has hitherto darkened every statement. This easier mode I now propose to describe ; and, at the conclusion, I shall notice the pedantic difficulties which it is not worth while to discuss here.

One of the chief difficulties arises from using a variety of useless names : for instance, instead of saying that a verse contains eleven syllables in the line, or twelve, or twenty-one, a peculiar *name* is given to each number. Eleven is called *Trishtubh* ; twelve is called *Jagati*, nineteen is *Atidhriti*, and twenty-one *Pracriti*. Accordingly, instead of saying that a species of verse has eleven syllables in the line, it is said to "belong to the genus *Trishtubh*." Nor is this all. As there are four lines in the verse, it is stated to contain not eleven but forty-four syllables. Specimens of these refinements are produced by Stenzler in his concluding note on the *Raghu Vamsam*.

Another puzzling refinement is the use of a *new* name for a metre composed of two others. Thus Stenzler, in the same place, states the syllables that compose the *Indra Vajra*. This very common metre is the same as is used by Horace :—

Trahuntque siccas machinæ carinas.

But the initial may be long at pleasure. Instead of mentioning this liberty, native writers call the variety *Upendra Vajra* : and when the two are mingled, as perpetually happens, they call this *ākhyānakī*, and refer it to the class *Trishtubh* (mentioned above), because it contains eleven syllables.

Now, from all this detail, we learn only one fact, for which *one* rule and *one* name would have sufficed. The natural result is, that this one name is well known throughout India, and the other three are forgotten—*unknown*,

I may rather say, for these refinements have always been confined to a few who value them highly.

The generic names *Trishtubh*, *Jagatī*, and so forth, occur only in the *Vēda*, and treatises on magic; wherein their import is very doubtful. Indeed, I have found them (if I may use the expression) misapplied: a spell written in the *Sārdūla* metre has nineteen syllables in the line; yet is said to belong to the *Jagatī* class; whereas, from what is above stated, it belongs to the *Atidhritī*. Nay, some spells are called by two names; as, for instance, "*Jagatī* or *Atidhritī*." A sensible pandit, whom I questioned on this point, was of opinion that these names have nothing to do with metre, and denote certain days of the month. Indeed, in the opinion of bramins, prosody and magic (each being called *chhandas*) are but one art, and he who has a bramin for his guide will find that the two themes are taught simultaneously.

Again:—uniform metres (being such as have the four lines alike) are from eleven to twenty-six syllables in length: what is longer, falls under the denomination of (*Dan'daca*) measured prose, which, like English blank verse, is unlimited in length; but a love of obscure phrases leads the native teachers (and here Mr. Colebrooke follows them) to state, that this verse extends from 26 to 999 syllables. In plain English, it has no limit.

On the other hand, from a desire to fabricate a numerical system, they have actually divided and subdivided known metres, and produce these unavailable portions of metres from one, two, or three, to ten syllables, as if any such existed.

Another conceit mentioned by Mr. Colebrooke* is, that the number of metres is *many millions*; yet his own accurate tables shew a total of less than a thousand, though swelled by giving sometimes many names to one sort: in truth, there are not *one hundred* metres in the whole language; and *less than fifty* are in use. Half that number will suffice for the learner, and we rarely find a pandit who knows so many. All the remainder are fabrications of prosodians, which poets reject; and the "millions" are merely the *possible* sum of a geometrical series of numbers, which has not the smallest connexion with the art.

Let me then be pardoned if I deviate from the native routine, and point out to the reader what Cardinal Wolsey calls—

A sure and safe way, though thy master missed it.†

Section I.

1. Sanscrit metre is scanned with the following feet. A foot is called गतृ *gan'am*. The feet are denoted in all writers, ancient and modern, by certain letters. To assist recollection, I have added to each foot a Latin and a Sanscrit word, the initial of which denotes the foot. The order in which the feet stand is invariable; and it will be perceived, as we look down the columns, that the first has a long and short syllable alternately; the second, two of each; and the third, four of each.

* Essays, 8vo., p. 97. Edit. 1837.

† Shakesp., Hen. VIII. Act iv. 1.

	Quantity.	Example.	Latin Example.	Greek Name.
M	- - -	Mantrán'am,	Mæcenas,	Molossus.
Y	∪ - -	Yatisté,	'Ymetto,	Bacchic.
R	- ∪ -	Raxayá,	Reddidi,	Cretic.
S	∪ ∪ -	Sarasám,	Similes,	Anapæst.
T	- - ∪	Tampas'ya,	Tentare,	Antibacchic.
J	∪ - ∪	Jájapa,	Juvabit,	Amphibrach.
B	- ∪ ∪	Bhactapa,	Bucula,	Dactyl.
N	∪ ∪ ∪	Nanuhi,	Nivca,	Tribrach.

2. The word *gan'am* being added, the feet are called *Ma-gan'am*, *Ya-gan'am*, *Ra-gan'am*, &c. The dactyl is *Bha* : but, for convenience, I shall call this B. A little practice will shew us that these names are quite as easy to recollect as the Greek epithets. Without the aid of examples such as I have added, it must have been difficult to recollect the names of the feet.*

3. The word *Guru* signifies 'long,' and *Laghu* is 'short' (literally, *heavy* and *light*), and G and L, the initials of these words, are thus used.

		Name.	Example.		
GL	- ∪	Galam,	Gán'a,	Gaudet,	Trochee.
LG	∪ -	Lagam,	Lasat,	Leves,	Iambus.
GG	- -	Gagam,	Gangá,	Grávés,	Spondee.
LL	∪ ∪	Lalam,	Laghu,	Lčvč,	Pyrrhic.

Some authors call the trochee H, (*ha-gan'am*), and the iambus V. These may be recollected by the words *Hára*, *Vaní* (in Latin *Hæsit*, *Vagans*); but the names in common use are those given above. In native treatises, a *long* vowel denotes that the foot is repeated. Thus *Bhá* signifies "two dactyls."

4. The mark used for *short* is an upright line ('): and the *long* is marked ∪ (our mark for *short*), or else resembles in shape the Persian *hamza*, or else the Bengali numeral *six*. None of these marks is in common use, as the metre is always evident to the eye.

5. Feet of *four* syllables are seldom used: these are named by adding G or L to a foot of three syllables: thus a foot of four shorts (named in Greek *proceleusmatic*) is called *Nalam*.

6. Sanscrit verse is always read with a very loud voice, in a peculiar chant, resembling the "*Cantilena*" of the ancients.†

7. In scanning, we must remember that the vowel R, occurring after a consonant (as *Nri*), never lengthens the preceding vowel, as the *consonant* R would do. Thus *Vicrama* has the first syllable lengthened in quantity, while *anrítam* has no such change: the initial remaining short.

* An attempt to fix the Greek names in the memory, on a plan like mine, appeared in the *Classical Journal*, vol. xxix. p. 342.

† See Monk's *Life of Bentley*, vol. ii. p. 324. So also Humphrey Clinker, letter of 13th July—"Every language has its peculiar recitative," &c.

8. Metres are of two kinds: *uniform*, like that of Horace's first ode; or *changing*, like hexameter verse, which uses dactyls and spondees at pleasure.

9. The first metre that calls for notice is the *Anushtup Slocam*, or heroic verse. Herein every line has eight syllables.

Example from the tale of Nala and Damayanti, in the *Maha Bharata* :

Sā namasrī | tya dévabhyaḥ | prahasya Na | lam* abravīt
 Pran'ayaswa | yathā s'raddham | rājan kinī ca | ravānī té
 Aham chaiva | hi yach chānyan | mamāsti va | su kinchana
 Tat sarvam ta | va visraddham | curu pran'a | yam is'wara.

Then, bowing to the gods, who sent him there,
 The smiling maid replied, "Thy wish declare,
 For I, and all that I may call my own,
 O noble prince, are thine; be thou my lord alone."

The line of sixteen syllables being divided into four *parts*, of four syllables in each, the first and third quarters are *free*, or devoid of rule; the second has Y (◡ - -), followed by a free syllable; and the fourth has J (◡ - ◡), followed by a free syllable. Accordingly, if we use a cypher for a free syllable, the line stands thus:

0 0 0 0 | ◡ - - 0 | 0 0 0 0 | ◡ - ◡ 0

This is exemplified in the four lines now given.

10. Now the second scheme deviates in the second quarter, admitting (M Y R B N) the molossus, bacchic, cretic, dactyl, and tribrach; whereas the original model admitted the (Y) bacchic alone. These five letters may be remembered by the aid of the word *Mayūra-bhānuh*.

These two schemes are perfectly easy; but the third is more refined.†

11. Each half-line has only the *first* and *last* syllables free; the intermediate six being subject to rule. This species is much used in plays and the more refined poems, as well as in the *Amara Cosha*. It will be perceived that no novelty occurs in the *second* quarter, which, as already stated, admits M Y R B N alone.

12. But the *first* quarter (of which the initial syllable remains free) admits M Y R T B J.

Instances.

Y Y	Hrá | dinī vaj | ram astrī | syát
R Y	Pu | lómajā Sachíndrá | n'í
T Y	Sa | ptárchir ddamunáhs'u | crah
J Y	Sa | twaram chapalam tūr | n'am
B Y	Ni | tyánavaratāja | sram
M R	Abh | ram méghó várivá | hah
Y R	E'c | a yóctyá pushpavan | tau
R R	Vah | nér dwanyór jwála kil | au
R M	Siv | á Bhavānī Rudrá | n'í

* Let it be observed, that in Sanscrit, as in ancient Latin, the final m is left without being elided, though followed by a vowel; and forms a short syllable.

† And I recommend the reader to pass it by for the present, reverting to it when more advanced in the art. Indeed, those alone who compose Sanscrit verse require these rules.

M B	Asyódyanam chaitra ra | tham
Y B	Ró | hitás'wó váyusa | khah
R B	Cri | pit'ayónir jvala | nó
T B	Ca | rinyó bhramuh capi | la
M N	Pan | chaité déva tara | vó
Y N	Gha | na jimúta mudi | ra
R N	Vás | tósh patis surapa | tih
T N	Ca | rinyó bhramu capi | té.

The above are from the *Amara Cosha*; to which add (from the work named *Manóramā*) :

M Y	Dhyá | yan dhyáyan param Brah | ma
-----	------------------------------------

These eighteen varieties are found in the first eight syllables, or in the first half of the heroic line.

13. In the second half, each quarter having four syllables, the last has *invariably* the amphibrach (J), followed by a final free syllable; but the *third* quarter has the first syllable free, which is followed by (M T Y B or J), a molossus, antibacchic, bacchic, dactyl, or amphibrach. Thus there are five varieties :

Specimens.

M J	Ag | ádhasyá naghá gun' | áh
T J	San | xiptaih prati samscri | taih
Y J	Sá | hacháryach | cha cutra | chit
B J	Mám | viddhi janac átma | jam
J J	An | us'rutya yatháma | ti. (Cálidása, <i>Jática Chandricá</i> .)

The first eight and the second eight are quite independent of each other; and accordingly any one of the former eighteen may be followed by any one of the latter five modes. And we may reduce all the varieties to the following table, wherein a cypher represents the syllables that remain free from rule.

	First Half.				Second Half.				
Y Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M J
R Y		0	0	0		0	0	0	T J
T Y		0	0	0		0	0	0	Y J
J Y		0	0	0		0	0	0	B J
B Y		0	0	0		0	0	0	J J
MR		0	0	0		0	0	0	
YR		0	0	0		0	0	0	
RR		0	0	0		0	0	0	
RM		0	0	0		0	0	0	
MB		0	0	0		0	0	0	
YB		0	0	0		0	0	0	
RB		0	0	0		0	0	0	
TB		0	0	0		0	0	0	
MN		0	0	0		0	0	0	
YN		0	0	0		0	0	0	
RN		0	0	0		0	0	0	
TN		0	0	0		0	0	0	
MY		0	0	0		0	0	0	

Finding the description given in Mr. Colebrooke's Essay obscure, and deriving no aid from Mr. Yates's brief outline, nor from the definitions that occur in the common Sanscrit treatises on prosody, I applied for aid, in the year 1832, to a very learned bramin, who communicated to me the above canon, and the instances which I have produced in proof. But he further stated, that these rules cannot be found in any treatise on prosody, and are merely *deduced* from the usage of Cálidása and other poets. In like manner, Western scholars have framed modern rules, on poetical authority, for harmony in the hexameter; of which a specimen may be seen in the *Classical Journal*, vol. xxxii. p. 224. This harmony depends wholly on the taste of the writer, and modern Sanscrit poets adhere to these eighteen varieties, as being peculiarly melodious.

The various pedantic and obsolete Sanscrit names, given to varieties of the heroic metre, may be seen in Mr. Yates's Grammar, page last; and in page 157 of the 8vo. edition of Colebrooke, as edited most accurately by my very learned friend, Professor Rosen. It is sufficient to remark, that those names are wholly unknown among bramins, who denominate this metre either *Anushtubh* or *Sloca*.

The following specimen of the *poetical variety* of this metre is borrowed from the *Mágha*, as printed in page 120 of Mr. Colebrooke:

Sakhágariyáni satrus' | cha | crítimastóhi cáryatah
 Syátám amitrau mitrécha | sahaja prácrítáv api
 Upacatr árin'á sandhir | námitrén'á pacárin'á
 Upacár ápacárau hi | laxyam laxan'am étayóh, &c.

14. It only remains to be observed, that in some passages of the *Védas*, law books, and more ancient *puránas*, we occasionally find verses in this metre which are evidently erroneous: as Homer sometimes allows a hexameter to commence with a short syllable. Such verses are regarded with veneration, as free from prosodial rule, being *ársha*, or used by a rishi or prophet. In other metres also similar deviations may occasionally be found.

15. The extent of a manuscript is reckoned in these lines, so that they rate a volume as containing so many thousand times sixteen syllables; that is, so many thousand *sloca*; which, in such calculations are denominated

मंथसंख्या *grandha sankhya*.

16. All syllables in Sanscrit prosody are of a definite length: none are doubtful, and there is very little poetical license.

The short vowels are *ä, ĩ, ũ, ř,* &c. The long are *ū, ī, ū, řī,* &c. A short vowel becomes long by *position* (as in Latin), if followed by two consonants. Thus *să* is short, but *ă* in *sargah* (chapter) becomes long. Any vowel followed by a *silent* consonant is also lengthened. Thus the *a* preceding *h* in the same word is long. In like manner, such final syllables as *pítuh, alópayan,* &c. are reckoned long.

17. The *last* syllable of every line in poetry is *defined* to be long; but (as in Latin) it is in *practice* long or short at pleasure.

18. The first class of metres to be explained is called *uniform*; because,

like the measure used in the first ode of Horace, all the lines are on one model.

19. It is usual to consider every stanza as consisting of two equal and similar parts. Each part consists of two lines; of which the first is allowed to run into the second (as happens in Horace), so that part of a word may be in one line and part in the next. Accordingly, Sanscrit grammarians look upon every stanza as having two similar halves; but in some *unequal* metres this mode causes great obscurity; which will be removed by scanning each line separately, as is the custom of Europe.

20. Elision frequently takes place; but does not in any respect differ from the mode laid down in the grammar. We shall observe, that a final *m* is, as in ancient Latin, left without elision, though followed by a vowel.

21. The different metres *in use* are known by names which never alter. One of the commonest in the language is the *Indra vajra*. The following epigram illustrates it. The feet are T T J G G.

Pushpéshu játi, purushéshu Vishnuh
Nárishu Rambhá, nagarishu Cānchí
Nadishu Gangá, nrivaréshu Rámah;
Caryéshu Mághah, Cavi Cálidásah.

The first of flowers is the jessamine; of beings, God; of females, Venus; of towns, Cānchí (Conjevaram, near Madras); of streams, the Ganges; of princes, Rama; the *Magha* is the first of poems; and Cálidása is the noblest of bards.

In the preface I have noticed that this metre occurs in Horace, but has the first syllable *short*: in Sanscrit, as shewn above (*Nādīshu*), the first syllable is long or short at pleasure; a license which seems to be peculiar to this metre. Some authors call this variety *Upendra vajra*, a denomination probably borrowed from the following verse in the *Gīta Govinda* (iv. 20), which is in this metre:

Smaráturám daivata vaidya hr̥ḍya
Twad angasangúmṛita mūtra sādhyám
Vimucta bádham curushé na Rádham
“Upéndra-vajrád” api dārun’o ’sí.

Shouldst thou, skilful as the god of medicine, release her not from her grief, with the touch of thy reviving hand, thou surely art more relentless than the “bolt of Jove.”

22. Another metre in very common use is the *S’árdūla*, or “*S’árdūla vicrídita*,” which again appears to derive its name from the following verse in the same poem; unless, as we may suspect, the poet has intentionally named the metre in a verse that uses it: *Gīta Gov.* (iv. 10):—

A’váso vipináyaté priya sakhí
málápi jáláyaté
Tápó ’pi s’wasiténa dáva dahana
jwálá calápayaté
Sápi twad virahén’a hanta harin’i
rúpáyaté há catham
Candarpó ’pi Yamáyaté virachayan
s’árdūla vicríditam.

She lives in the forest like a wild beast, and the circle of her handmaids is as a net around her. Her sighs burn like devouring wildfire : thy absence has reduced her to the likeness of a timid fawn, while Cupid, raging as a "tiger," acts the part of the god of destruction.

The following verse occurs in Mr. Colebrooke's Essay,* and is in the *S'árdúla* metre (feet, M S J S T T G) :

Gunjat cunja cut'íra caus'íca ghat'ách-
 chhyút'cára samvalgita-
 Crandat phérava chan'd'a d'át cr'ti bhr'ta-
 prág bhára bhímais tat'aih,
 Antah s'írn'acaram cacarcara payah
 samródha cúlancasha-
 Srótó nirgama ghóra gharghara ravá
 Páre s'mas'ánam sarit.

(The road to this cemetery is involved in darkness ; here is before me—) the river that bounds it, and tremendous is the roaring of the stream, breaking away the bank ; while its waters are embarrassed among the fragments of skulls, and its shores resound horribly with the howling of shakals and the cry of owls screeching amidst the contiguous woods.—*Colebrooke*.

It will be observed that each line in this verse is thus measured :

--- | --- | --- | --- M S J S
 --- | --- | --- T T G.

And the name "*S'árdúla Vicerídita*," may be recollected by the aid of the following line, borrowed as above, from the *Gita Govinda* :

Candarpópi Yamáyaté virachayan
S'árdúla-vicríd'itam.

Usually, "*S'árdúlam*" is the one name.

23. The reader should observe that I have divided each line into two parts at the place where the accent falls (at the *cæsura*) : the line being of *nineteen* syllables in length. Rhyme is never *required* in Sanscrit poetry : but occasionally a poet introduces it ; as will be observed in the closing syllables of this stanza : *jáláyaté* answering to *calápáyaté*, &c.

Malini metre (N N M, Y Y). Model (Yates, p. 364, line 1) :

Dhūita madhuripu līlā *Mālinī* pātu Rādhā.

Specimen. *Raghu Vams.*, V. 74 :

Bhavatī virala bhactir mlāna pushpō 'pahārah
 Swa kiran'a parivéshó-dbhéda s'únyáh pradípáh
 Ayam api cha girim nas twatprabódha prayuctám
 Anuvadati s'ucasté manjuvāe vác panjara sthah.

The wreaths of roses offered to thee fade away ; the lamps contract the sphere of their radiance ; and thy favourite parrot, in his cage, emulates our matin song that rises to break thy slumbers.

It is evident that the rhythm here deviates from the system of using three syllables in a foot, for the ear clearly points out this deviation :

Bhavatī vi | rala bha | ctir | mlāna push | pō 'pahā | rah.

That is, N L, S, G, R, R, G.

24. *Vasanta Tilacam* (T B J J G G—or, G G J S + S Y). Model (a line in the prosody composed by Cálidása) :

Cánté *Vasanta tilacám* cavayó vadanti.

Specimen. *Raghu Vams.*, viii. 92 :

Tasya prasahya hr̥dayam kila s'óca s'ancuh

Plaxapraráha iva saudha talambibhēda

Prán'ánta hétum api tam bhishajám asádhyam

Lábham priyánugamana twarayá sa méne.

The iron of anguish entered into his soul, rending it as the wild fig rends the marble floor; for he groaned with desire to follow his lost spouse, and joyed to think his sorrow mortal beyond all human aid.

25. *Sikharin'í*. Y M N S B V.

Specimen (Yates, p. 368, No. 1.):

Carád asya bhrasht'é nanu sikharin'í dr̥ś'yati s'is'ah.

Specimen. *Amaru*, verse 7 :

Likhann ásté bhūmim vahir avanatah prán'a dayito

Niráháráh sakhyah satata ruditó chchhúna nayanáh

Parityactam sarvam hasita pat'hítam panjara s'ucais

Tav ávasthá chéyam visr̥jya cat'hiné mánamadhuná.

Alas! can'st thou leave so devoted a captive to pine with hunger at thy threshold? what avail the lines written by his grief on the dust; which thou hast in sport taught to the favoured parrot in the cage? This plight is equally shameful to thee as to him.

26. All metres are divided by prosodians according to the accent. Thus the *Máliní* is divided, or has a pause, after the eighth syllable; and the *Sikharin'í* after the sixth and after the twelfth; and the *Sragdhará* (which will next be exhibited) after the seventh and fourteenth. These niceties are all pointed out in Mr. Colebrooke's "Tables;" but I omit them, because the ear will clearly recognise them.

27. *Sragdhará*. This metre has each line divided into three portions, of seven syllables in each: being MR G ... NN G ... RR G. Model (Yates, p. 374, line 4) :

Múrtir gópasya Vishnór | avatu jagati vah | *sragdhará* hára hára |

Specimen. *Amaru*, verse 1 :

S'rutwá nám ápi yasya | sphut'a ghana pulacam |
jáyaté 'ngam samantád

Dr̥ś'isht'wá yasy ánan éndum | bhavati vapur idam
chandra cántá nucaré

Tasminn ágatya cant'ha | grahan'a sarabhasa
stháyini prán'a náthé

Bhagná mánasya chintá | bhavati mama punar
vajra mayyáh cadá nu.

He, the sound of whose name makes me thrill with delight through all my limbs; the sight of whose charming face makes my form melt like amber in the lunar ray: oh, when will the lord of my heart arrive; when will he cast his arms around my neck? oh, the firmness I now possess will then pass away from my melting heart.

28. *Harin'ī* (N S M R S L G), seventeen syllables. Model (Yates, p. 368, No. 5):

Vyadhita sa vidhir nétrén nítwá dhruvam *Harin'ī* gan'át.

Specimen (Colebr. Essays, vol. ii. p. 146):

Maran'a samayè tyactwá s'ancám pratúpa nirargala-
Pracat'ita nija snéhah só'yam sakhá pura éva té
Sutanu visrtjót-campam sampraty asáviha pápmanah
Phalam anubhavaty ugram pápah pratípa vipákinah.

"Fear nothing; thy friend is before thee, who, banishing terror in the moment of death, has proved his affection by the efforts of despair. Cease thy trembling. This wicked wretch shall soon feel the retribution of his crime on his own head."—*Colebrooke's version.*

Some beautiful songs in this metre will be found in Chézy's edition of the *Anthologie Erotique d'Amarou*; wherein the editor assumes the name of *Apudy*, being his own name latinized.

29. If the reader will commit to memory the single lines cited as "models," he will find them useful, as conveying the technical name. A single name will be sufficient; and where two or more are spoken of, I adhere to the one familiarly used.

30. *Vamsastha* (J T J R). Model :

Vilása Vams'astha vilam mukh ánilailh.

Specimen. *Mágha*, book i. verse 1.

1. Sriyah patih s'rí mati s'ásitum jagaj-
Jagan nivásó Vasudéva sadmani
Vasan dadars'á vatarantam ambarád
Hiranya garbh ánga bhuvam munim Harih.

2. Dwidhá crít útná kiní ayam divácaró
Vidhúma róchih kim ayam hutás'annah
Gatam tiras'chínam Anúru sárathéh
Prasiddham úrdhwa jwalam havir-bhujah.

When Vishnu, lord of S'rí, the world to aid,
In Vasudéva's home his dwelling made,
Sudden, descending from the opening sky,
The sage, the son of Brahma, did he spy, &c.

31. *Druta Vilambita*. *Raghu Vams.*, ix. 26.

Cusuma janma tató nava pallavás
Tadanu shat'pada kókila pújitam
Iti yathácramam ávirabhún madhur
Druvavatim avatírya vanasthalím.

First came the birth of flowers, then the fresh sprout, then the notes of the bee and the cuckoo, proclaim advancing spring, descending into the woody recesses dense with trees.

The model is (N B B R, Yates, p. 358, No. 9):

Druta vilambita cháru viháran'am.

32. *S'alíní*. *Raghu Vams.*, ix. 64 (M T T G G):

Nirghát ógraih cunjalinán jighámsur-
Jyánirghóshaih xóbhayámása simhán

Núnam téshám abhyasúyá paró bhúd
Vírýódagré rája s'abdé mrígéshu.

Eager to smite the lions that crouched amid the thick forests, he roused them with the sound of his bow, terrible as the stormy blast; for he envied them the royal rank they enjoy, acquired by distinguished courage.

The model is as follows (Yates, p. 356) :

Pumsám sraddhá S'álini Vishnú bhactih.

33. It may be worth while to explain here the method of finding the name of a metre, in the Tables given by Mr. Colebrooke and Mr. Yates. For instance, we meet with a verse like the above, and wish to discover the name. By scanning, we find the feet to be M T T G G; total eleven. We accordingly turn to the eleventh "genus" (Yates, p. 354, Colebr. Essays, vol. ii. p. 160), wherein the metre, containing "a molossus, two antibacchics, and a spondee," is numbered as the fourth "species."—To discover the name, turn to Yates, p. 424, where xi. 4 is correctly called *S'álini*. Mr. Yates has thus inconveniently separated the names from the metres. Mr. Colebrooke calls this the fifth species, not the fourth. Neither number merits notice: Mr. Colebrooke has still further obscured the inquiry, by classing the eleventh as the sixth, the twelfth as the seventh, and so forth.

Section II.

On fixed Metres, *not* uniform in all the Lines.

34. The uniform metres are numerous, but present no difficulties; I shall, therefore, pass on to the more complicated forms, and afterwards return to further species which are uniform.

Some fixed metres are on one form in the *even* lines, and another in the *uneven*: just as in Horace; I. 8.

Lydia, dic, per omnes
Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properas amando
Perdere? cur apricum
Oderit campum, patiens pulveris atque solis?

35. Here we see that the second part of the verse is precisely similar to the first couplet. So also in English, to borrow an instance from Milton:

The oracles are dumb, No voice or secret hum
Runs round the arched roof with words deceiving,
Apollo from his shrine, Can no more divine,
With hollow shriek the steep of Delphi leaving, &c.

Here the first half is parallel to the second, as is the case in most of our metres used in songs. Such are called "*Ardha sama vrittáni*," or half-equal metres; and, for want of proper explanation, have been considered very difficult.

36. The first to be noticed is the *Pushpitágram*, which is thus scanned:

NN, R Y	u u u	u u u		- u -	u - -
N J L, R Y	u u u	u - u	u	- u -	u - -
NN, R Y	u u u	u u u		- u -	u - -
N J L, R Y	u u u	u - u	u	- u -	u - -

Here the first and third lines have twelve syllables, while the even lines have thirteen. The latter half of all the lines will be found uniform. The following example occurs in a ballad :

Paripatati pa-	yōñidh'au patangas
Sarasiruhām uda-	rēshu matta bhringah
Upavana taru-	cōt'aré vihangó
Yuvati janēshu s'a-	nais' s'anair Anangah.

When day into the western wave
So gently sinks,
The bee into the opening bud
As gently slinks;
Then into secret nest the dove
Gently retires,
And Cupid stirs in maiden's breast
His gentle fires.

The seventh book of the *Magham* opens in this metre. Thus also in the *Raghu Vamsam*, ix. 70 :

Sa lalita cusu	| maprabāla s'ayyām
Jwalita mah aushadhi	| dīpicā sa nāthām
Nara-patir ati	| vāhayām babbhūva
Cwachid a samēta pa	| rich ch hadas triyāmām.

The prince, without his retinue, passed the night in a sequestered spot, reposing on a bed of leaves and blossoms, illumined by wildfire alone.

It is evident that this melodious metre is easy enough : the name may be recollected by the assistance of the following specimen, borrowed by Mr. Yates, page 382, No. 6, from *Gangadāsa* : it is only a half-verse :

Sphita ruchira vi	| lāsa Pushpitāgrā
Vraja yuvatī vrata	| tī Harér mudé bhūt.

Mr. Colebrooke's statement (pp. 164-5) is so obscure, that Stenzler (as it appears from the last page of his *Raghu Vamsam*) could not thoroughly comprehend his enigmatical expressions. That learned German also notices the puzzle arising from using (*pondus*) 'heavy,' for a *long* syllable.

See further instances in the *Raghu Vamsam*, v. 76, vi. 86, and ix. 71.

37. A variety of this metre is called *Aupachchhandasicam*, and I shall venture to divide the line as I have above done, so as to show that in reality there is but little difficulty. Yet so obscure is the routine pursued by brahmins, that the pandit who first assisted me gave up these metres as devoid of intelligible principle :

Aupachchhandasicam.

1st and 3d lines	o o - o o	|	- o - o - -	SGG, RY
2d and 4th	o o - - o o	|	- o - o - -	SB, RY

Here we see that the latter part is uniform in all the lines. The following instance occurs in the *Raghu Vamsam*, ix. 66 :

Chamarán pari	| tah pravartitā swah
Cwachid ācarn'a vi	| crusht'a bhalla varshī
Nripatin iva	| tñ viyójya sadyah
Sita bāla vyāja	| nair jagāma s'āntim.

38. It is needless to explain this metre further, as it is quite uniform. Mr. Colebrooke, p. 80, has noticed that this is the metre used in the last canto of the *Māgham*, where the commentator uses these words, “*Sarge’ smin aupachchhandasicam vṛttam, Vaitāliyé gurv ādhicyāt.*” That is, “this canto is in the metre called *Aupachchhandasicam*, formed by adding a long syllable to the *Vaitāliyam*.” The *Vaitāliyam* is as follows :

Lines 1 and 3	S L L, R L G	— — —	— — —	— — —
2 and 4	S B, R L G	— — —	— — —	— — —

But the last syllable of each line is, as usual, long or short at pleasure : so, instead of R L G, we may find R L L. According to the European method, each line is scanned separately ; but the Sanscrit method runs the couplet into one line, and thus makes the scanning more difficult to the beginner.

39. The *Vaitāliyam* is exemplified in the *Raghu Vamsam*, b. viii. v. 1, &c., as follows :

1. Atha tas | ya vi	vāhacau | tucam
Lalitan | bibhrata	évapār | thivah
Vasudhām | api	hastagā | miním
Acaród | induma	tíminvá | parám.
2. Duritair | api	cartumát | masát
Prayatan | ténrīpa	sūnavó | hiyat
Tad upa | sthitam	agrahíd | ajah
Piturá | jñétina	bhógatrīsh | n’ayá.
3. Anubhú | yava	s’isht’hasam | bhrítaih
Salilais | ténasa	hābhishé | chanam, &c.

40. Here it will be observed, that the metre varies only in one foot ; that is, that in the *even* lines, the second foot is a dactyl ; but in the odd lines, has two short syllables.

41. Here we see that each line terminates in (R L G) a cretic and iambus. But if, instead of these feet, a dactyl and spondee are used, then the metre is called *Apatálica*. Such is Mr. Colebrooke’s statement, page 78 ; but no instance is adduced, and I have met with none.

42. In concluding the “half-uniform” metres, it is proper to notice that the subject has been obscured by Sanscrit prosodians, who assert that the *former half-line* admits various forms, by uniting two longs into one short, and so forth ; but I have not met with these refinements in the classical poems which have been mentioned.

43. The various species, or varietics, noticed in Mr. Colebrooke, p. 155, and Mr. Yates, pp. 394-395, may be looked upon as mere conceits, until poetical authority for their use can be produced.

Section III.

On the *Ārya* Metre.

44. This metre admits any feet that *equal* a spondee : thus, one long being equal to two shorts, the admissible feet are (G G, B, J, S, N L) the spondee, dactyl, amphibrach, anapæst, and proceleusmatic.

45. The verse consists of two equal halves: each half has one line of three feet and one line of five. Thus in the *Gīta Góvinda*, ix. 1 :

1	2	3			
Atha	tám	|	Manmatha	|	khinnám
					S, B, GG,
4	5	6	7	8	
Ratirasa	|	bhinnám	|	visháda	| sampan | nám
					NL, GG, J, GG, G
1	2	3			
Anuchin	|	tita Hari	|	charitám	
					S, NL, S
4	5	6	7	8	
Calahán	|	taritám	|	u | vácha ra	| hah sakhí.
					S, S, L, B, B

46. In the sixth seat the amphibrach (J), or the proceleusmatic (NL a foot of four shorts), or a *single short syllable*, may be used at the poet's option: but no other feet are admissible. In the eighth, a single syllable, either short or long, may be used; as is shewn in the first couplet above. In the last word the poet has used (R) a cretic (- ˘ -); but as the last syllable is *free*, this is reckoned as a dactyl.

47. The amphibrach (J) can never be used in the *uneven* places: viz. 1, 3, 5 and 7. It is rarely used in the 4th; and, as it ends in a short, it is excluded from the 8th, which requires a long termination.

48. The final syllable of each half ought to be long, but this is shortened at pleasure.

49. In Horace we find a metre named after Asclepiades, as follows:

1	2	3				Feet.
Quem	tu	|	Melpome	|	ne semel	GG, B, B
4	5	6	7	8		
Nascen	|	tem placi	|	do | lumine videris		GG, B, G, BB

which proceeds nearly on the same principles as are found in the *A'rya*. But this is an *uniform* metre; uses a *long* monosyllable in the sixth foot, and closes with a dactyl: thus the termination is *short*. With these restrictions, the Latin metre is less harmonious than the *A'rya*; and is more difficult to compose.

50. The few rules now given will explain every variety of the *A'rya*; which in the native prosodians is rendered singularly difficult by the number of names which are fruitlessly used for varieties of the verse. All these names may be found in Mr. Colebrooke and in Mr. Yates; but never having found a single bramin who familiarly knew either the names or their import, I venture to limit my statements to the rules which are in use: all the rest being no better than fictions.

51. This part of the subject has been obscured by using the word (*mátra*) 'instants,' instead of (*laghu*) 'short' syllables: for the commentators call those "instants," two of which may be combined (as shewn in the *Arya* metre) into one long; denominating those alone "short" which (as in the *S'ardúla* and other *uniform* metres) never suffer such change. To use two names for one object appears to be needless; and I notice the phrase "*mátra*" only because preserved by Mr. Colebrooke and Mr. Yates.

(To be continued.)

NATIVE SOCIETY IN INDIA.

No. I.—KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN.

ALTHOUGH contrary to law, and severely punishable, the practice of selling children is very extensively carried on in India; many purchasers being to be found, especially in the families of opulent Mussulmans. The desire to obtain domestic servants or slaves—for however mild in its form, persons thus bought and sold are reduced to slavery—it is to be feared, has a tendency to encourage the crime of child-stealing, and, in several instances upon record, has indubitably occasioned the murder of the parents. A great many difficulties, not perhaps seen at the first glance, intervene to prevent the authorities from putting a stop to the practice of child-buying. To prohibit the system *in toto*, by enforcing the law with severity at all times, would be productive of great hardship in individual cases. Parents in distress often dispose of their children to rich people, and thus the lives of parent and child are preserved; whereas, without such a method of procuring the subsistence of each, both would perish. This is particularly the case in some parts of India liable to famine. In the years 1833 and 1834, Bundelcund was visited by this calamity to so dreadful an extent, that children were exchanged for six seers (ten pounds) of grain. It may appear singular that rich families in India should entertain a predilection for the purchase of children, which entails upon them the trouble of bringing them up, especially as slavery has never been recognised by our courts; and if these purchased servants should, on arriving at the period of adolescence, choose to run away, no legal tribunal would restore them to their owners. Those, however, who are well acquainted with the native character, and have had many opportunities of observing the manner in which the system has worked, are of opinion that the desire manifested by so many persons to procure domestic servants by this method, arises from the hope of attaching them by the strongest ties of affection and interest to their families. Children brought up from an early age in the house of their master, become accustomed to the ways of the people whom they serve; and are, generally speaking, more tractable than those entertained at a later period of life. As these purchased children grow up, a new circumstance arises to attach the respective parties to each other. In addition to the natural bond of affection generated by kindness, at a time in which the human mind is peculiarly open to its influence,—and even dull persons feel sensible of the treatment they receive,—there is another mutual tie, which in a manner compels both parties to conduct themselves with propriety towards each other, and leads in a certain degree to forbearance, the master towards his servant, and *vice versa*. If treated with kindness, the servant is aware of the advantages of his condition, and feels convinced that he could not in any other establishment find friends so warmly interested in his welfare, or so anxious to promote his happiness; he will not, therefore, risk the loss of his servitude lightly. The master, on the other hand, knows full well that, should he by maltreatment force the servant to seek refuge with some new patron, there is no law to compel his return. Servants brought up in this manner from their childhood, and taught to love, respect, and regard their protectors with all the warmth of which the human heart is capable, become invaluable; and are accordingly infinitely preferred to the chances of securing equal devotion from a mere hiringling. They are often placed in situations of great trust and responsibility, and not unfrequently have the sole control of the household. A gentleman holding a judicial appointment in Bengal observes, in an

unpublished note upon the subject in question :—"The strong desire evinced by the respectable classes of India to procure servants by purchase, is manifest by the fact, that whenever it was brought to my notice, as a magistrate—a case of frequent occurrence—that a child had been left destitute, or had lost his parents, there was always considerable contention among the officers of the court, from the eagerness of each party to adopt the orphan. Again; in 1834, I apprehended a party of persons, who had with them no fewer than thirty-five children, from fifteen years old to babies in arms, whom they had brought for sale from Rajpootana to Delhi, where they were taken into custody. Every one of these children, who could give any intelligent account of themselves,—and this portion consisted principally of females,—declared, that they had not been stolen, but that their parents had sold them on account of distress. They said that they had been well-treated since they had left their native place, and had no wish to return to the hardships and privations which awaited them there. As these children had been brought from a foreign territory, the offence was punishable, notwithstanding any alleviating circumstances attending it, and the men engaging in this illegal traffic were imprisoned, the children being declared free. A few were old enough to take care of themselves, but the majority were from their tender years perfectly helpless; and I therefore gave notice that those who desired to have the charge of them, in order to bring them up, should, by a given time, send an intimation to me of their wishes, and of their willingness to sign a written engagement, which would ensure their being properly educated and well treated. The list was filled up immediately, and principally with the names of very respectable Mussulmans. Although both Hindoos and Mussulmans might equally have put in their claims, very few of the former came forward on this occasion. When the list was completed, and the day previous to that appointed for the distribution had arrived, some one started an objection, based upon an idea, which, by the way, was perfectly correct—though it was rather surprizing that nobody had hit upon it before—that all these children, who were Hindoos by birth, would, by entering Mussulman families, eventually become Mohammedans themselves. There exists in Delhi very considerable jealousy between these two people, and the Hindoos were by no means pleased with the triumph about to be gained over them. Some of the faction met together at the house of a merchant, and concerted measures which they carried into execution on the following day. Each individual signed a petition, stating that they were ready to come forward to take charge of the children, of whose situation they had not previously been made acquainted, and requesting that they might be delivered over to their care. Great endings frequently ensue from small beginnings, and it was necessary to put a stop to this cabal at once. I told the applicants that I could not admit the excuse which they had brought forward, as it was impossible for me to credit the assertion that they had heard nothing of the intimation which had been so publicly given; but as two or three children had been allotted to some of the contracting parties, I should not object to a new distribution, as far as regarded those individuals. I, therefore, quieted the Hindoos by making over a few of these children to them, a measure to which nothing could be objected on the part of the persons, who, in the first instance, offered to take the care of them, sending at the same time a notice that the consultation of the malcontents had reached my ears; and here the opposition dropped."

The propensity to adopt destitute children, or to purchase those who may be offered for sale, is undoubtedly productive of much crime, though it may

originate in very justifiable motives, since it certainly offers encouragement to kidnappers, who are not slow in availing themselves of so ready a source of gain. "In the year 1833," observes our above-quoted authority, "children were continually missed at Delhi, no traces of their course being ever afterwards to be found. Frequent warnings were given to parents not to permit their children to leave their homes alone, but in vain; either through the heedlessness of those who were thus warned, or the artifices of the kidnappers, abductions of the kind constantly took place. At length, a servant attached to the magazine in the city, who had lost his child, traced her into the territory of the Putteala raja, and discovered that several others had been conveyed to the same place. The child who had been carried off, on being examined, told me the whole story relative to the manner in which she had been kidnapped; she stated that she had left her home for the purpose of gathering fuel, accompanied by another little girl, when an old woman came up and offered to purchase the quantity she had collected, together with that obtained by the other child. To this they agreed, and distrusting nothing, they followed their guide to her own house, in which two or three men were sitting. As soon as they had fairly crossed the threshold, the door was closed, and the people, lifting up some bedding which lay upon the ground, opened a trap-door ingeniously covered with mud, which made it resemble the rest of the floor. The children were thrust into a cave below. The girl described the nature of this cave, but could not tell how long she had been kept in it. After a time, the men took her out, and putting her into a dubber (large leathern oil-jar), placed her on one side of a bullock, and thus passed her through the city gates without suspicion. I forthwith proceeded in person to the house she had pointed out as the scene of her captivity. The girl's return having been noised abroad, the inhabitants had fled, but I succeeded in apprehending them in other parts of the city. Previous to their leaving the house, they had taken the useless precaution of filling up the aperture below the floor; but, upon examination, its existence was manifest, and when the loose earth with which they had filled it was removed, a complete cavern appeared. Several other cases of child-stealing were made out against the parties concerned in this transaction, who were indubitably professed thieves. They were committed to the Sessions Court, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment."

Infants of an age too tender to enable them to give a distinct account of themselves fall a very easy prey to the wretches who seek to ensnare them; but it has in several instances happened that the criminal has been accused and brought to justice by his intended victim. A trial came on at the Dacca Jelalpoore sessions, in which a prisoner, named Sheikh Mudaree, was charged with having kidnapped, and offered for sale, a little girl of eight years' old, named Mussumaut Goomanee: Sumboo Manjee, the owner of a boat, being arraigned as an aider and abettor in the transaction. The mother of the little girl, who was the prosecutrix in this case, stated that she was employed by a respectable person, named Sheikh Budden, to take care of his child, and that her daughter having gone out to play in the ghaut of Kकिनारे, which is on the banks of the river Lohace, a short distance from the house in which she resided, and not returning in the evening, as she had expected, she went out to search for her, but without success. All her subsequent inquiries having proved unavailing, she heard nothing more upon the subject, until she was summoned to Furreedpore by the magistrate, where she found the prisoners and her daughter. The prisoner Mudaree, on his first apprehension, confessed at the *thana*, or police-office, that he had carried away the little girl without

the consent of her parents ; he stated that he hired a boat belonging to Sumboo Mangee, in order to take a letter to Chulkote ; that, having arrived at the ghaut of Kukinaree, he went on shore to purchase some articles of food, and Goomanee falling in his way, he determined to take her off, and on reaching the *bunder* of Manikgunge, agreed to sell her to Peerkhan Jemadar, with whom he drove a bargain. When taken before the magistrate, however, he told a different story, alleging that the mother of the child had given him her daughter to sell ; he could not, however, recollect the name of the person who had thus disposed of her offspring, but persisted in the same tale at his trial. The boatman protested his innocence ; he said that the prisoner had hired his boat, and having, on leaving it for a short time at Kukinaree, to procure refreshment, returned to it again with a little girl ; he had remonstrated with him upon his conduct, but was told that he had no business to interfere, and being desired to proceed, he brought the boat on to Manikgunge, at which place, Mudaree, taking his prize along with him, left the boat, in which he, Sumboo, remained at the ghaut. The little girl, Goomanee, though not much indebted to education, being entirely ignorant of the meaning of an oath, proved to be very intelligent. She stated that she had been playing with other children, and that, her companions having been taken home by their friends, she was left quite alone, and that meeting with Mudaree, he had endeavoured to entice her to follow him, and on her refusal, had carried her off, and concealed her in the boat ; that on the second day they arrived at Manikgunge, where he passed her off as his sister, and under that character had bargained for her sale with Peerkhan, the Jemadar ; but that she had on the first opportunity discovered the truth, by applying to the Darogha, who apprehended Mudaree and Sumboo, and sent them to the magistrates. The kidnapper trusting, as it appeared, very insecurely to the extreme youth and inexperience of his intended victim, flattered himself that a few threats would insure her silence, and therefore ventured to offer her for sale at the distance of only two days' journey from her home. The fact of his attempt to dispose of her for a sum of money was clearly established by the deposition of Peerkhan, the intended purchaser, and other witnesses. Peerkhan stated, that, understanding the child was related to the person who had the charge of her, and who wished to sell her, he had agreed to pay fourteen rupees for her, and that before the bargain could be rendered valid, having been called away upon duty, he had handed over the money to a friend, named Shahaboodeen, directing him to get a deed of sale from Mudaree, and to take him to the Darogha to have it witnessed ; and, after this preliminary had been gone through, to pay the money to the prisoner, deducting eight annas as the price of the stamped paper. The party, in consequence, went before the Darogha, and the little girl, who, under the influence of fear, had admitted her alleged relationship to the kidnapper, now found courage to tell the truth, and acquainted the police-officer with the circumstances of her abduction. Mudaree and the boatman were, therefore, immediately apprehended, and having failed, the one in proving that he had been directed by the prosecutrix to sell her daughter, and the other that he had not acted as a confederate in the transaction, were punished with stripes and imprisonment. It is directed by law in India, that all persons, however young, deposing before the criminal courts, either as prosecutors or witnesses, should be examined upon oath, or under a solemn declaration, provided they entertain a sufficient sense of its nature and obligation. The evidence, however, of an intelligent child, such as Goomanee, though unsupported by oath, if established by corroborating circumstances,

has in many cases led to the detection and punishment of offenders. The superior quickness of the female children, evinced upon many occasions in the criminal courts of India, renders the profound ignorance to which they are doomed the more lamentable, since it shows that, notwithstanding the disadvantageous circumstance of their early arrival at maturity, the natural precocity of their intellect would enable them to attain a very high degree of cultivation, if pains were taken to improve their minds.

Child-stealing may be considered as a regular trade in India, several accomplices being frequently concerned in it, although it does not appear to be a very lucrative occupation, the price obtained for each individual not exceeding fifteen, or at most sixteen rupees. Should the parties succeed in conveying their victims to a native state, the chances of escaping detection amount almost to certainty, few or no questions being asked by the purchaser, who, though the abduction of a child of his own might be productive of fatal consequences, from the grief and despair which would ensue, can enter little into the feelings of others on the same subject, and would seldom hesitate in thus remotely aiding and abetting an offence which would only appear criminal in his eyes, if he himself were the sufferer. This kind of remorseless feeling, where strangers are concerned, seems to be prevalent all over India, and does not appear to be incompatible with the tenderest sentiments towards near relatives, kindred, and friends. In European countries, we generally find those who are indifferent to the sufferings of strangers, to be cold-hearted, and insensible to the distresses of their immediate connexions; to be, in fact, purely selfish people, caring little or nothing except for themselves, and if hardened in crime, rendered so callous as to have few scruples in committing outrages upon those who are their nearest, and may be supposed to be their dearest friends; but either from the extraordinary operation of the system of caste, or from other reasons, characters of the most anomalous nature are to be found in India, not only in a few individuals, but as a pervading trait. A sort of expanded selfishness, if the term may be allowed, forms the distinguishing mark of both Mohammedans and Hindoos; the affections are confined within a very narrow circle, the immediate family and friends of the individual. Beyond this, there is nothing to interest, nothing that seems worthy of a thought. The virtues are allowed to remain passive: persons capable of the most generous and noble actions, who would willingly yield themselves up as sacrifices for those they love, and failing in their object, will die with them, feel no desire to redress the wrongs of unfortunates, who may not possess this natural claim upon their affections, and do not, as we have seen, object to be tacitly instrumental to the aggressions of unprincipled men on the peace of society. It was this sort of apathy that enabled the system of Thuggee to reach the fearful height which it attained in Hindostan. The inhabitants of Thug villages, as they are called, have now been proved to be well acquainted with the character and calling of the people who settled down amongst them. In fact, it was impossible that the suspicious circumstances attendant upon their calling should pass unnoticed. They made periodical journeys; during their absence treasure of various kinds would be sent home to their wives; their houses were filled with foreign and expensive articles, and they lived extravagantly, and in a very different manner from those of their neighbours who had not the same method of enriching themselves. Yet they were never betrayed: abstaining from acts of robbery and outrage in the village and its immediate vicinity, the wholesale murders which they perpetrated elsewhere, and the robberies which they committed, never roused the indignation of the people with whom they

dwelt undisturbed, and certainly not regarded with a proportionate degree of horror. They themselves could act the part of kind husbands, tender parents, and attached and faithful friends, while coolly and deliberately following up their trade of blood, the one not seeming to be in the slightest degree incompatible with the other. And it is a modification of the same feeling which renders individuals, who would not engage personally in any illegal act, ready to connive at the misconduct of others, thinking as little of the moral turpitude which they incur in the purchase of a child stolen from its parents, as they would of a packet of smuggled opium, or any other contraband goods: in fact, they never care to inquire how either have been obtained, whether honestly or not being a matter of indifference to them.

It sometimes happens, that child-stealers by profession are apprehended after the infants whom they have kidnapped have been sold in distant countries, and are irrecoverable. If the offence, however, can be proved, they are sentenced to imprisonment, and are liable to incarceration, on a suspicion of murder, until the child can be found, a sentence which is nearly tantamount to imprisonment for life.

It may be interesting in this place to state the manner in which criminal trials are conducted in India. Each city or zillah is divided into subdivisions, which are superintended by a Darogha, whose especial business it is to keep the peace, to apprehend all offenders and to send them in for trial to the magistrate. The magistrate tries the case, hearing evidence *visà voce*. If the regulations published for his guidance render him competent to punish the crime, without reference to higher authority, he passes the sentence, his power extending to two years' imprisonment in cases of theft, and six months' imprisonment in cases of assault, with an additional fine of two hundred rupees. If the case be a heavy one, the magistrate must commit for trial before the sessions judge. The latter named authority sits in court, with assessors, a jury, or the Mohammedan law-officer, who is called upon to give his opinion, whether the guilt of the prisoners be established, and if so, to what extent they are liable to punishment. The sessions judge, agreeing as to the guilt of a prisoner with his law-officer, can sentence to fourteen years' imprisonment; but in all capital cases, the papers must be forwarded to the Nizamut Adawlut, or superior court, at which the final judgment is given. Thus before a capital sentence is passed in India, three courts must concur in the belief of the guilt of the prisoner, *viz.* the magistrate, the sessions judge, who—though he cannot punish capitally, can release a prisoner charged with a capital offence, should he deem him to be innocent—and lastly, the Nizamut Adawlut: a good security that no innocent man can suffer. By the regulations of Bengal, the magistrates have power, should they consider it necessary for the purpose of securing the conviction of a criminal, to tender a conditional pardon to any accomplice, not being a principal. The condition on which the pledge is given obliges the person, to whom the pardon is offered, to give a full and free account of the transaction, concealing nothing, and accusing no one unjustly. Should the party violate any one of these conditions, the pardon is of no avail, and he becomes liable to all the penalties of the crime with which he stood charged. "Of the consequences resulting from such violation of the conditions imposed, I once," observes the same authority which has been already quoted so largely, "saw an awful instance at Cawnpore, when sitting as sessions judge of the court. A prisoner, to whom a pardon was tendered, deposed before the magistrate the circumstances of a murder perpetrated by himself and two other persons, the victim being a girl of fifteen, butchered

for the sake of her ornaments: a brother of the approver was one of the parties concerned. The property was found upon the prisoners, and they were committed to take their trial before the court at which I presided. It would seem that, between the commitment of the case, and its trial, some compunctious feeling had come over the approver's mind at the idea of giving testimony against his brother; for when he came to give evidence before me, he denied that his brother had been present at the time. This statement being at variance with the deposition made before the magistrate, constituted a fatal error in the case, and a violation of the conditions of the pardon. I was compelled in consequence to send the case back to the magistrate, and to direct the approver's committal. He was ultimately tried, and when arraigned could not deny what he had asserted respecting his own participation in the murder. The case was referred to the superior court, and he was hanged."

Mention has been made of the Mohammedan law officer, who attends the trials at the courts of circuit, which are conducted in the following manner: "The charge against the prisoner, his confession, if he plead guilty, the evidence on the part of the prosecutor, the prisoner's defence, and any evidence he may have to adduce, being all heard, the *cauzy* or *moofy*, who is present during the whole of the proceedings, writes at the end of the record of the trial the *futwa*, or exposition of the Mohammedan law, applicable to the circumstances of the case, and attests it with his seal and signature. If the *futwa* acquit the prisoner, and the judge, after attentively considering the evidence and circumstances of the case, concur in such acquittal; or if the *futwa* declare the prisoners to be convicted of the charge, or any part of it, and the judge concur in such conviction, and be by the regulations empowered to pass a final sentence on the case, which he usually is (as far as fourteen years' imprisonment), without reference to the Nizamut Adawlut, he is to pass sentence accordingly, and to issue his warrant to the magistrate for the execution of it. If the judge of circuit disapprove the *futwa*, and have not by any regulation been authorized to pass sentence, then, whether such *futwa* be for the punishment of the prisoner, or for his acquittal or discharge, the proceedings upon the trial are to be referred for the sentence of the Nizamut Adawlut. So likewise, in all cases, must a reference be made where the prisoner, being convicted, may be liable to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment or death."

The view of a case taken by a Mohammedan law-officer frequently differs very considerably from that of a British judge, who sees through a different medium: in some instances, the nature of the Mohammedan law itself interferes to prevent the course of justice, and in others it is vitiated by the forced interpretation put upon it by its expounders. "Various regulations," observes the able compiler of the Cases determined in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, "have from time to time been passed, with a view to remedy defects in Mohammedan law; and the opinion of the law-officers may always be overruled, whether on the side of conviction, or acquittal, by not less than two judges of the Nizamut Adawlut." In a trial for child-stealing, though concurring in the main points, a variety of opinions were expressed by the different judicial authorities appointed to decide upon the merits of the case; and while upon the subject of kidnapping, little apology is needed for the introduction of additional testimony to prove the great anxiety evinced by the dispensers of the law in India to punish the perpetrators of this crime, and to prevent its recurrence. At the close of the festival of the Hooles, a child being missing, aged five years, after an ineffectual search, the father, who was himself a

prisoner in the criminal jail, was informed by a woman, that the little girl had been stolen by one Munnawur, and his wife, Juhrec, who had been in the informant's company, and who had sold her for sixteen rupees to a person whom she named, at Benares; the crime having been committed at Mirzapore, a town in the same province. The mother of the missing child accompanied this person to Benares, but upon her arrival could obtain no tidings of the missing child. The woman, who was pointed out as the purchaser, denied all knowledge of the transaction. On her return to Mirzapore, after the fruitless attempt to recover her daughter, the mother made a complaint against the woman who had given her the intelligence on which she had acted, and upon whom suspicion had naturally fallen: she was, therefore, apprehended, but the accomplices, whom she had accused, were not to be found. The prisoner made a confession to the magistrate, and this confession was proved by the witnesses who attested it at the time before the court of circuit. "The *futwa* of the law-officer of the Court of Circuit declared the prisoner convicted of being concerned in stealing Mussumaut Bughea, daughter of the prosecutrix, and selling her, on her own confession before the magistrate, and, therefore, liable to imprisonment, until the child should be produced. The judge, in referring the case, strongly recommended that sentence should be passed in conformity with the *futwa*, as it might lead to the recovery of the child, and the penalty attached to failure might prove a powerful check to child-stealing; and he, at the same time, referred the court to trial No. 2, of the Reports of Cases adjudged in 1815, observing that, although murder made no part of the charge in the present case, yet that the child must be considered dead to its parents. The *futwa* of two of the Mohammedan law-officers of the Nizamut Adawlut, convicting the prisoner of being concerned with others in carrying away and selling the daughter of the prosecutrix, aged five years, declared her liable to be imprisoned till the missing girl should be found." The following observations were made by the Court. C. Smith (second judge): "I concur in the conviction, but would not make the imprisonment indefinite, not seeing sufficient ground to conclude that the girl has been killed. Seven years, with labour suited to the sex, appears to me to be a proper sentence." J. Shakespeare (third judge): "I concur in the conviction, and in a sentence of seven years' imprisonment; but with reference to the opinion of the Court of Circuit, and with the view of recovering the child for the parents, I think the ends of justice will be best promoted by the sentence being worded conditionally—that is to say, a fixed period of four years' imprisonment, and three years in addition, unless the prisoner discloses such information as may lead to the recovery of the child, in which case she may be exempted from the enforcement of the latter part of the sentence." W. B. Martin (fifth judge): "I think that a conditional sentence is more likely to lead to the recovery of the child, than the absolute imprisonment proposed by the second judge, and with this view I concur in the modification suggested by the third judge, viz. four years' imprisonment, with labour suited to the prisoner's sex, and three years in addition, unless she furnish information which may lead to the recovery of the child."

Various artifices are employed to entice children from their homes; generally a few sweetmeats, or the promise of them, prove sufficient; and when once inveigled away, the poor little things are treated with a very small degree of ceremony, being compelled, when not crammed into oil-jars, or other vessels sufficiently commodious for concealment, to remain silent by the terror inspired by the threats of their kidnappers. In some instances, what is in England, in

the slang language, called *horussing*, is practised for the purpose of carrying off a child, while its parents are in a state of insensibility from the effects of a deleterious drug administered in their food. The narcotic commonly employed on these occasions, as well as in common robberies, is the *dhuttoora*, or thorn-apple (*Datura*); if the dose be strong, and the person partaking of it of a weak constitution, it will produce death. In one instance, a man named Mudar Buksh was convicted of having made a present to a poor family of some flour, which was accepted, and manufactured into bread; when the meal was ready, they offered the donor a share, which he refused upon some plea which did not excite the suspicion of his companions. Soon after the repast, the parents and the children became alike insensible, a pony to whom a portion had been given experiencing the same stupifying effect, and taking advantage of the situation of his dupes, the person who had provided the flour attempted to carry away a girl of eleven years old; but was defeated in his object by a chokeydar, who, being on the watch, saw him take possession of the girl, and instantly reported the circumstance to the jemadar of the chowkee, or station-house.

The kidnappers usually select the children of very poor people as the objects of their pursuit, since the disappearance of such humble individuals does not excite so much alarm and inquiry as would follow upon the loss of those of more consequence, who would be instantly traced with the facility afforded by wealth; but these parties are exposed to another and a still greater danger. The children of wealthy persons, both male and female, are not unfrequently murdered for the sake of their ornaments, which are often of very considerable value. The wrists and ancles of the girls are, in many instances, encircled with bangles of the purest gold, while the boys are decorated with trinkets equally costly, necklaces and earrings, and an armlet sometimes set with precious stones. These unfortunates, if falling into the hands of evil-disposed people, are strangled and stripped, their bodies being thrust into wells, or thrown into rivers; and, though not now of frequent occurrence, there is a third danger to which persons of tender years are exposed, that of being enticed away for sacrifice. A horrible story of this nature is on record, which may be called a modern instance, since it occurred as late as the year 1821. A poor boy, aged fifteen, herding cattle in a field near a small village called Teleekel, about twelve miles from Sylhet, and close to the Jyntea frontier, was seized by three men, who attempted to gag him, having brought instruments with them for the purpose. The boy fortunately perceiving their hostile intention in time, raised an alarm, and his cries brought the people of the village to his assistance. They rescued him from the kidnappers, who were apprehended, and brought before the magistrate, and one of the number readily confessed the crime which he and his accomplices had meditated, accompanying this confession with details of the most revolting nature. He stated that he was by occupation a cultivator, and that he was employed by Oochung, Rungaut, Kooar, the brother-in-law of Ram Singh, Rajah of Jyntea, to seize a man for the purpose of offering him up as a sacrifice at the shrine of the goddess Kalee. Upon being farther questioned, he denied ever having executed a similar commission before, and excused his compliance with the orders he received, upon the plea that he dared not disobey the command, as he, being a subject of the Kooar, was bound to act according to his sovereign's mandate. He admitted that, during the last ten years, an annual sacrifice of human victims had been offered to the blood-thirsty goddess, for the purpose of propitiating the deity, and blessing the marriage of the Kooar with the sister of

the Rajah of Jyntea, with offspring; the sacrifices being continued during a period of four months. The victims selected for these horrid rites, according to the prisoner's statement, were not sacrificed publicly, although their immolation was a matter of public notoriety. In describing the ceremonies performed upon these occasions, he informed his auditors that the captive, being adorned with a garland of flowers, is compelled to sit down, the officiating priest completing the tragedy by severing the throat with the sacrificial knife. The wife of the Kooar was always present at these sacrifices, and is said to have bathed in the blood of the victims; people being sent out in all directions to procure them from foreign territories, in order to afford her the opportunity of trying the effect of this fearful rite. The prisoner denied that the Rajah of Jyntea participated in the frightful practices of his brother-in-law, alleging that he had forbidden it in his own dominions upon pain of death; he admitted, however, that he occupied apartments in the same palace with the Kooar, which rendered his dissent rather dubious. The kidnappers employed to supply the shrine of Kalee were entitled *khajurs*, and they were furnished with balls of cloth, for the purpose of gagging the persons whom they seized, being directed to proceed into the neighbouring territories, and take advantage of any opportunity that might offer to carry some helpless individual away. In referring this trial for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut, the Judge of Circuit accompanied it by the following observations:—"This atrocious practice, on the part of the people of Jyntea, although rumoured and credited, was never before so clearly ascertained by facts. The emphatic appellation of *khajurs* is generally known in this district; and though persons have been at various periods missing on the borders, yet their disappearance has been commonly attributed to destruction by wild beasts, with which the jungles in that direction are infested, and which rendered the belief probable; but the instances of people having been actually seized, and carried off to Jyntea from this district, I have just reason to suspect, from the result of my inquiries, must have been rare and very few during these thirty years past; since the emissaries of the Jyntea rajah would have found it at all times more easy and practicable to secure an inhabitant of Cachar, which adjoins Jyntea, for the above horrid purpose, and with less risk of detection and punishment; and I make no doubt that the miserable beings, who are stated in the prisoner Bukhtear's confession especially to have fallen victims, were inhabitants of Cachar, and not of this district. At the present juncture, when the Munnyporeans, after expelling the rajah, have taken possession of Cachar, and are, comparatively speaking, regarded as a much more powerful and warlike people than the late rajah's subjects, the emissaries of Jyntea may have been deterred, I suspect, from making any attempt to seize a victim from that country, where they were likely, on detection, to be immediately put to death, without any trial, and preferred making an experiment in this district."

A remonstrance to the following effect was sent by the British Government of India to the rajah of Jyntea, on the occasion of the circumstances now related coming to light. "That the facts of the atrocious attempt made by persons employed under the orders of the rajah's sister, and her husband, Oochung, Rungaut, Kooar, to carry away from the British territories a subject of the British Government, in order that he might be put to death for the accomplishment of the object described, have been submitted to Government. That the Governor-general in Council has considered the atrocious outrage which has been committed, to demand the prompt interposition of the British Government. That the magistrate has in consequence been ordered distinctly

to apprise the rajah of the indignation felt by the British government; and to inform him that if another instance shall hereafter occur, of a British subject being kidnapped for similar purposes, his Lordship in Council will immediately demand the surrender of the individuals at whose instigation the crime may have been committed, and that on proof of their having been instigators of the attempt, such individuals, however high in rank, will be publicly put to death. That if the demand so made for the surrender of the individuals in question be not complied with, the Governor-general in Council will consider the rajah as having taken the guilt of the crime upon himself, and will proceed against him accordingly." The Raja of Jyntea, on his own behalf and that of his family, in reply to this remonstrance, positively disavowed all participation in the outrage committed by the prisoners, in whose confessions they were implicated; but this denial, of course, went for nothing against the testimony adduced by one of the parties employed, and corroborated by his accomplices. The prisoners were ultimately sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the jail at Allipore, with hard labour during the term of their confinement. Allipore is situated within a mile or two of Calcutta, and was selected as the place of their punishment, in consequence of an opinion generally entertained, that if they were not banished from the scene of their aggression, they would sustain little inconvenience from their detention, since they could keep up a correspondence with their families, and be near enough at hand to receive encouragement and support from the rajah, their employer. Such a circumstance as the foregoing, could, it is supposed, only occur in the neighbourhood of a Hindoo state, so remote in its situation as to be almost beyond the reach of improvement; yet the prevailing belief of the necessity of propitiating the goddess Kalce, or Durga, or by whatever name the destructive power is worshipped in India, renders it but too probable that, though with less of pomp and circumstance, human victims are occasionally offered up in other parts of the Peninsula, to satisfy her insatiate thirst for blood. Every epidemic which may depopulate a district is attributed, by the superstitious natives of India, to the anxiety of the goddess to glut herself with victims; and instead of employing remedies prescribed by medical men, acquainted with the nature of the complaint, they endeavour to propitiate the ravenous deity by the sacrifice of animals, not scrupling to shed human blood if they can do it with impunity. Even the Mohammedan inhabitants of the country have imbibed the idea, that Kalee sends these scourges upon earth to indemnify herself for the desertion of her altars, and are known to make offerings to her, in order to stay the progress of the calamity, or to avert it from their own houses. When this deferential assent to idolatrous opinions has been proved against them, the male disciples of the Prophet have endeavoured to justify themselves from the imputation, by charging the women with the folly. It is natural, that, reduced by the wretched state of ignorance in which they are kept to the extreme of mental weakness, and surrounded on all sides by a gloomy superstition, the female portion of the community should, in India, as well as in other countries, be most liable to receive impressions of the kind; but notwithstanding the weakness with which they are accused, and which induces the lordly sex to treat them and to speak of them with the most undisguised contempt, it will be found that whatever opinion is believed and entertained by the women, however extravagant and absurd it may be, is ultimately adopted by the men. The former, in the first instance, are made the dupes of the designing, and they afterwards become their instruments, for they always contrive to gain an ascendance in any thing which they choose to undertake, and

it would, therefore, be the wiser policy to afford them the opportunity of bringing good, and not evil, to pass. With the exception of a very few enlightened persons of the Hindoo persuasion, the propitiation of the goddess Kalee by prayers and sacrifices, is considered a paramount duty by all the followers of Brahma; and there is great reason to believe, that the declarations of the Thug murderers were founded on fact, who, in justifying their worship of the destructive power, and their assertion that their horrid massacres were acceptable to it, averred that the Mahomedans acknowledged the supremacy of Kalee, and paid honours at her shrine.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER'S "WESTERN AFRICA."*

THE CAFFRE WAR.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER is, without exception, the most indefatigable and extensive traveller of modern times. He is not one of the "home-keeping youths," who, according to Shakspeare, "have ever homely wits." We track him in his published travels, first to India, Ava, Persia, Armenia, and Turkey; then to Denmark, Russia, Roumelia, Constantinople, the Black Sea, and Crim Tartary; next to America, North and South; then to Portugal; and lastly to Africa, West and South. He is now prosecuting an expedition to the eastern coast of the African continent, under the sanction of Government; and when he shall have paid a visit to the North Pole (of which something like a prospect is held out by him), this gentleman will be obliged, like his great namesake, to "sit down and drink good wine," for want of more worlds over which to ramble.

Captain Alexander appears to inherit from nature many of the qualities which mark the traveller. Besides possessing that restless activity and eager curiosity, which hinder a man from "dully sluggardizing at home," his frame and constitution appear adapted to sustain fatigue and the alternations of climate, and his temper and tone of mind seem totally unruffled by the grievances of travel.

The early part of the work before us is an account of the voyage of H.M.S. *Thalia*, the flag-ship of Admiral Campbell, commander-in-chief on the African station, in which he sailed; in the course of which he touched at Madeira, Teneriffe, Bathurst on the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, Accra on the Gold Coast, Prince's Island in the Bight of Biafra, St. Helena, and Ascension. Of these places, Captain Alexander has given passing notices, containing all the information which his active mind and his facilities enabled him to collect in the given time. He condemns most of the sites selected for the settlements on the west coast of Africa, exposes without compunction the jobs which are perpetrated there, and depicts some amusing traits of character, native, English, and American. But the bulk of the work is devoted to the more interesting subject of the

* Narrative of a Voyage of Observation among the Colonies of Western Africa, in the Flag-ship *Thalia*; and of a Campaign in Kaffir-land, on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, in 1835. By JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, K.L.S., Capt. 42d Highlanders; and Lieut.-Colonel, Portuguese Service. Illustrated with Maps and Plates, by Major C. C. Michell, K.H., Surveyor-general and Civil Engineer, Cape of Good Hope. Two Vols. London, 1837. Colburn.

great Caffre war of 1835, in which the author was personally engaged, being placed, soon after his arrival at the Cape, on the staff of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the governor and commander-in-chief.

Captain Alexander was at first prejudiced, as he says, against the people of the frontier, "in consequence of the perusal of various recent publications in the colony, and the insidious acts of a religio-political party;" but having been a witness to the miseries which the enemy wantonly and cruelly inflicted upon the colonists, he became a convert, and "throws down the gauntlet," as the champion and defender of "his ruined and most unjustly traduced countrymen" of the eastern province. He, indeed, makes a very serious charge against the party just referred to; for, according to him, they were not content with sympathizing with the Caffres, and with charging the war to their ill-treatment by the settlers, but they actually instigated the savages to resistance, teaching them "that they had been most unjustly deprived of their possessions by the colonists, who designed still further to extend their boundary." The horrors of this war were occasioned, he says, "not by any fault of the colonists themselves, but by a mistaken system of policy towards the savages, and by the wicked tampering of insidious men." This is a charge which requires the most positive evidence.

The papers which were laid before Parliament and printed, and of which we gave a very full summary,* certainly contain nothing which warrants this charge; whilst they abound with evidence in support of Lord Glenelg's conclusion, that the Caffre tribes had been unfairly and harshly treated. We are not surprised that Captain Alexander, or any humane individual, who beheld the melancholy proofs of the barbarity of the Caffres, and of their utter disregard of the rules which mitigate the evils of war in civilized countries, should boil with indignation and disgust at their atrocities, and be ready to listen with a favourable ear to the case of the colonists. But in judging of this case, those who are led by their feelings are as prone to adopt a fallacious and deceptive view of it, as those who are under the influence of direct interest. Both are apt to overlook the relative position and circumstances of the parties. If it was a question between two civilized nations, concerning territories, the real property in which could be equitably adjudicated, that conventional code, commonly called the law of nature and of nations, would suggest rules for almost any case. But savages, in the condition of the Caffres, have not yet attained those elements of civilization out of which this great social compact took its beginning; the law cannot be binding upon them, because they are ignorant not only of its obligations, but of its existence, and cannot be considered to have given a tacit consent to it. Founded, however, on the grand fundamental principle of all jurisprudence, the duty of men towards men, the law of nature and nations is obligatory upon us, and our right of resistance can only be made out by shewing that the wrong of which we complain was entirely unprovoked. If it should appear that, by the law of nature and of nations, the colonists of South Africa are *ab origine* incurably in the wrong, that law

will hardly place them in the condition of a complainant, under any circumstances of provocation.

What is the plain state of the case? The European settlers of Southern Africa took possession of the Cape of Good Hope originally with no better title than that of being the strongest. They have insidiously extended their encroachments along the coast, and in the interior of the country. The native tribes, whilst they were not incommoded by these encroachments, did not resist; but they would have had a right to do so, for the settlers had, according to the law of nations, committed an unjust usurpation. When the native tribes found their best lands year after year disappearing, they shewed a front of opposition, and the consequence of doing so was a severe punishment and more appropriation of territory by the settlers. No process of reasoning could make this appear to be a perfectly just proceeding, and to a savage it must appear palpably unjust. The endurance of this wrong would continue no longer than that of a civilized state under the same provocation—that is, only till the inconvenience of going to war became less than that of suffering injustice. Savages conduct a war with civilized people, who have prodigious advantages over them, in no worse a form than with their fellow-savages. War, in its mildest shape, is cruelty; amongst rude people, where the motive which incites to war is not confined to the rulers, but is common to the mass, it wears its most appalling forms. The crime in either case belongs to the party who were the wanton provokers of the conflict.

Carrying our investigation no farther than this, it will be extremely difficult to say that the colonists were so unquestionably in the right, that they are justified in their massacres of a naked and ignorant people. The utmost they could shew is, that they were entitled to *defend* the territory which they had been suffered to acquire, and to secure their frontiers from invasion. But when we consider the facts stated in the Parliamentary papers, it is hard to resist the conclusion of Lord Glenelg—a functionary not likely to take a view of the case hostile to the colonists, unless forced to do so—that in the conduct pursued towards the Caffre nation by the colonists and the public authorities of the colony, through a long series of years—in the encroachments on their territory, the wanton and oppressive measures which accompanied them, harassing incursions into their country, burning the huts and firing on the inhabitants—the Caffres had “an ample justification” of their invasion. And this conclusion of the noble Secretary is not drawn from anonymous statements, or from the representations of the “religious-political party;” for Lord Glenelg infers from the facts mentioned in the despatch of Governor D’Urban of June 19, 1835, that the Caffres had a right to the territory, to regain which they commenced the war—that they wanted nothing to the completeness of this right, except their power to render their assertion of it effectual.”

After premising these observations—in which we do not mean to join in the outcry against the colonists, whose position was a difficult one, and who, being witnesses of Caffre atrocities, and sufferers by them, naturally im-

bibed a hatred towards their authors—we proceed to Captain Alexander's account of the war.

This gentleman, in relating the causes of the invasion, states that the Caffres are divided into three great nations—the Amakosas, the Tambookies, and the Amapondas; the first extending from the Keiskamma to the Bashee; the second between the Upper Kye and the Umtata; and the last, from the Umtata to the south of Port Natal. The Amakosas came from the north to the Kye, about 150 years ago, under a chief who descended from Kosa, whence their name. A part of the tribe crossed the Kye, and settled between the Chalumna and Buffalo, extending subsequently to the country about the Great Fish, Kat and Chumie rivers, and as far as the Sunday. They were much scattered and evidently ill-treated by the Dutch, and after many changes of location, and wars amongst themselves, the Caffres were driven by the British, owing to their depredations, across the Fish River, and posts were established along its banks. Plundering, on the part of the Caffres, still continued, and in 1817, a treaty was entered into with the chief Gaika, whom, however, the other chiefs did not acknowledge. Battles took place between the contending chiefs, the British supporting Gaika, who agreed to remove all the Caffres out of the country between the Fish River and the Keiskamma, which was to remain neutral. Immediately after this arrangement, the settlers of 1820 arrived. Gaika and various other chiefs died, and were succeeded by individuals who had been no parties to these arrangements. By degrees, the neutral territory was occupied; the colonists sent their cattle to graze, and the Caffres built their huts, upon it. Hostilities inevitably took place, and it would be next to impossible to decide who were in the wrong. Captain Alexander admits that the Caffres had ample causes of irritation. “No doubt they had given great provocation by their robberies,” he says; “but they were ordered to remove, first to one spot, and then to another, before they had gathered in their crops in the tract where they had first been placed. They are savages, and we are civilized; we must punish with judgment, take into account their want of instruction, compassionate their benighted condition, and when we make an example, do so with becoming moderation and discretion.”

This forcible removal appears to have been the prime ground of discontent. The Caffres prosecuted their inroads and depredations; and the mode in which they were treated was of all others the least likely to put a stop to them, or to avert the consequences. Captain Alexander states, that when a plunder took place, only a “hue and cry” was raised, and the delinquents were followed and taken, *if possible*, without loss of life; and this gentle treatment, he thinks, encouraged the depredators. The mode of proceeding against the Caffres for the restitution of stolen cattle is stated somewhat differently by Lord Glenelg; according to his authority, when a farmer chose to allege he had lost cattle, a military party was sent with him, who plundered the first Caffre kraal they came to, whether the people were guilty or innocent; and in case of resistance, they were authorized to

burn the huts, and fire upon the inhabitants:—a system, as his lordship observes, which "unavoidably converted the Caffres into a nation of deprecators."

The Amakosas are described by Captain Alexander, as "amongst the finest specimens of the human race: tall, straight-limbed, and active; their every attitude is graceful, and every motion is performed with ease; the head of the Amakosa is well-developed, and his expanded forehead shows considerable intellectual capacity." To their personal courage he bears ample testimony—as well as to their hospitality and their humanity towards women and children, whom they always spared. By good example, and a proper system of education, he is of opinion that this "fine race" may be civilized. Yet the missionaries, to whose advice Governor D'Urban seems to have paid too much attention, had the indiscretion to pronounce them irreclaimable, and to compare them to wolves, which may be apparently tamed when young, but relapse into their native ferocity when tempted by blood.

The Caffres, comprehending almost all the Amakosa tribes, in December 1834, made a furious irruption into the eastern provinces, determined "to sweep the white men from the earth." Capt. Alexander observes that they made "no declaration of war:" which observation is another evidence of the fallacies under which persons of his present way of thinking labour. A Caffre chief would laugh at the folly of a proposal to promulgate a notice and warning of what he intended to do. The consternation of the settlers was the greater from their being taken unprepared. Col. Smith, C.B., an officer who had seen much service, and fought in the Peninsular war and at Waterloo, was despatched to Graham's Town, and his prompt and able measures inspired confidence. In January 1835, the governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, another companion of the Duke of Wellington, and whose conduct in the war, in a military point of view, appears to have been admirable, took the chief command of the expedition into Caffreland.

The particulars of this expedition, extracted from the general's despatches, are given pretty fully in the article, in our twenty-first volume, to which we have already referred; we shall, therefore, merely run hastily along the narrative of Capt. Alexander. And we cannot help noticing, that there is abundant evidence, even in this narrative, of the feelings entertained by the colonists towards the Caffres. They seem to be regarded in the same light as "wild beasts" (ii. 231): "*skeet de Kaffirs*"—i.e. "shoot the Caffres," appears to have been a common phrase amongst them.

The advance of Col. Smith's division is described in picturesque terms:

The ground occupied by the enemy was a chain of woody heights, of several hundred feet elevation, extending on the eastern bank of the Fish River, between the three fords. The heights were every where intersected with dark and deep *kloofs*, or ravines; full of nearly impenetrable bush; and affording excellent concealment to the enemy, and the cattle which he had collected there. The scene was grand and impressive. Silence reigned over the large features of a country on which there were no marks of the industry of man:

the hills and woods had remained untouched since vegetation began to cover them, after the subsiding of the waters of the Deluge. The Great Fish River rolled in a turbid stream—though it looked clear at a distance under the influence of a summer sun; and in its course to the sea, laved the trunks of yellow wood and willows of Babylon. A signal-smoke occasionally rose from the bosom of a kloof; and a faint and far-off lowing of kine; whilst the plaintive and wild note of the golden cuckoo would occasionally be heard from the thorny mimosas.

In the first operations, the Caffres suffered severely. “The great guns did fearful execution among their dark masses; and a chief was seen running across the river, having lost both his arms with grape-shot.” The terror which the Caffres inspired into the Hottentots and Dutch boors, on the other hand, produced some ludicrous and even fatal incidents. The groaning of a tired cow was mistaken for the yells of Caffres; the shaking of bushes for the rattling of assegais; and on one or two occasions, the troops fired on each other.

General D’Urban, with the main force, entered Caffreland in March. The enemy retreated before this imposing army into the fastnesses of the Amatola, leaving scouts to watch its proceedings. The country was fine, the woods magnificent, the pasturages rich, and large fields of maize and millet were waving ripe and unreaped. The kraals were deserted; the huts had been burnt by Col. Smith’s party—one of those acts which, in the present case, seems scarcely justifiable, even by that merciless code, the laws of war, of which, as Lord Glenelg observes, “the first and cardinal rule is, that the belligerent must inflict no injury on his enemy which is not indispensably requisite to insure the safety of him by whom it is inflicted, or to promote the attainment of the legitimate ends of the warfare.” The justification is thus summarily managed by Capt. Alexander:

The colonists’ property had been pillaged and burned; it is invariably the custom in war to retaliate to a certain extent; and now it was necessary that an example should be made, to show our superiority in arms, to drive the enemy to submission, and thus speedily to stop the farther effusion of blood. The firebrand was therefore applied; and hut after hut sent forth a dense smoke, sparks, and red glaring flames. The clear atmosphere and the beautiful colours of the landscape were marred by the conflagration; but it was necessary and unavoidable.

By a series of combined operations, the Caffres were forced to retire upon and concentrate at the *poorts* (or openings) of the Buffalo mountains. Here some severe affairs took place, in a scene the natural beauties of which were sublime. The primeval forests, thick and entangled, were peopled by Caffres; the six-pounders awoke unwonted echoes amongst the trees and rocks, mingled with yells and death-screams, whilst armed savages were seen on the craggy summits above, brandishing their assegais. Hemmed in by the different divisions pressing to one point, the enemy, in spite of a courageous resistance, were expelled, and dispersed through the glens of the Buffalo and Amatola, disheartened and dismayed. No respite, however, was allowed them; the head-quarter, third and fourth divi-

sions, crossed the Buffalo river; and "in order that the enemy might not harbour in our rear," observes our author, with military *sang froid*, "we consigned all the kraals to the flames." The British troops now entered Hintza's territory, after a parley with some of his people. This chief had hitherto observed an avowed neutrality; but he is charged, probably with sufficient ground, with being a dissembler—that is, he countenanced and abetted those who joined in the invasion and hostilities, though he professed friendship for us:

Upon entering the country of this chief, "the general ordered that plundering fields, burning huts, and shooting Caffres, should be rigidly prevented by officers" (which implies that this species of warfare was permitted elsewhere); "and that, if eventually Hintza did not give satisfaction, by returning the colonial cattle, the whole country should be *scoured*."

The voluntary surrender of Hintza, as a hostage, as well as the unfortunate and dubious circumstances attending his death, are familiar to our readers. His arrival and his person are thus described:—

Hintza, with a young and favourite counsellor, Umteenec, was led towards the general's tent. His followers remained on the ground at a little distance at their horses' heads. The great chief of the Amakosa appeared upwards of six feet in height, robust and fleshy, and about forty-five years of age. His skin was very dark, and might have claimed for him the title of another African king—"The great black one." His crisp hair was without ornament, and he wore whiskers and a short beard. His nose was low and aquiline; his eyes and lips were prominent and large; though his carriage was dignified, he could not look any one steadily in the face; and he had altogether a most sinister expression of countenance. His ample mantle was of beautiful leopard-skin; and buskins of untanned hide covered his feet. His ornaments were a brass belt round his waist; many brass bracelets; an ivory ring above one elbow; and red and white beads round his neck, and in one ear. He grasped a bundle of well-made javelins in his left hand, and a *sambok*, or whip of buffalo-hide, depended from his right wrist. Such was the prime mover of the invasion of the colony.

A portrait of the chief, by Major Michell, prefixed to the first volume, goes but little way to justify our author's encomium on the persons of the Amakosas; as it concedes to Hintza scarcely so much of the "human face divine" as belongs to a handsome baboon.

The surrender of Hintza did not end the war; the orders issued by him when in durance were either disregarded by his people on that ground, or were countermanded by secret instructions from himself; and the country, we presume, was scoured; in the course of which the Fingoes, a tribe reduced to slavery by the Amakosas, were (unjustifiably, in Lord Glenelg's opinion) emancipated, and taken under British protection. In the ulterior operations of Col. Smith's corps, sent forward with Hintza, towards the Bashee, to procure the restitution of the colonial cattle, that chief attempted to escape, and was shot. The account which Capt. Alexander gives is nearly in the words of the report of Col. Smith; but whilst it does not countenance, it does not negative, as might have been expected, the cir-

cumstances alluded to by Lord Glenelg, namely, that Hintza, after being wounded, cried for mercy; that the Hottentots granted it, but that he was, nevertheless, shot by Mr. Southey. It appears to us, however, that he might have been taken alive, as the bush was beset by a party of cavalry under Lieut. Balfour. Capt. Alexander merely remarks of the fate of the Amakosa chief, that, as his attempt to escape was made in defiance of a solemn warning of the consequences, "he owed his end to himself alone, and met the reward he so richly deserved." We may add, that the work before us does not supply an ominous omission, noticed by the Secretary of State, in the despatches of General D'Urban, which speak of the slaughter of the undisciplined hordes, but have "no reference to the capture of any prisoners."

It is unnecessary to follow the narrative further. There is reason to think that the severe punishment inflicted upon the Amakosa Caffres, whether just or not, will operate as a beneficial example; and if the principles of policy developed in Lord Glenelg's despatch be judiciously acted upon, and causes of provocation be avoided in future, it is to be hoped that better feelings will be infused into the aboriginal people. Much will depend upon the mode in which the missionaries conduct themselves. It is lamentable to perceive, from various passages in these volumes that party and political feelings prevail amongst those persons, who ought to be of no party whatever. The author commends in the highest terms the character and conduct of the Wesleyan missionaries (whose recorded declarations have, however, been condemned by the Government, and by their own society), whilst he speaks of other missionaries with contempt and indignation. We make large deductions from both sentiments, on the score of bias; but there may be, nevertheless, some grounds for both. If there be any individuals in the colony, especially clothed with the missionary character, who have stimulated the Caffres to revenge upon their own countrymen, and sharpened their natural ferocity by secret encouragement, no punishment can be too severe for such disloyalty, treachery, and baseness.

We should not do justice to these volumes if we did not say that they contain much amusing matter, and many snatches even of scientific information,—which is as much as can be expected from one whose rapidity of motion is adverse to minute or profound investigation, and whose only boast is, that "he has been permitted to do a good deal in a short time."

BUDDHIST CHRONOLOGY.

EXAMINATION OF SOME POINTS OF BUDDHIST CHRONOLOGY; BY THE HON. GEORGE
TURNOUR, CEYLON CIVIL SERVICE.

WHILE the question of the authenticity of Buddhistical chronology, developed in Pali annals, subsequent to the advent of Śākya Sinha, is under the consideration of the Committee of Papers of the Asiatic Society, I beg to offer a few observations on the Chronological Table appended to Professor Wilson's Essay on the Hindu History of Cashmir, called the *Rāja Taranginī*, published in the XVth volume of the *Asiatic Researches*. The first portion of this history, compiled by Kāhāna Pandit, commences with the fabulous ages; it is represented to extend to A.D. 1024; and the author is reputed to have flourished about Saka 1070, or A.D. 1148.

Before tabularizing and adjusting the chronology comprised in that history, Professor Wilson gives the following details regarding the reign of the monarch Asōka.

"The last of these princes (Sachinara) being childless, the crown of Cashmir reverted to the family of its former rulers, and devolved on Asōka, who was descended from the paternal great uncle of Khagendra. This prince, it is said in the *Ayen Acberi*, abolished the Brahminical rites, and substituted those of Jina; from the original, however, it appears, that he by no means attempted the former of these heinous acts, and that, on the contrary, he was a pious worshipper of Siva, an ancient temple of whom, in the character of Vijayēsa, he repaired. With respect to the second charge, there is better foundation for it, although it appears that the prince did not introduce, but invented or originated, the *Jina Śāsana*. He is said to have founded a city called Śrīnagar, a different place, however, from the present capital, which is attributed to a much later monarch. In the reign of Asōka, Cashmir was overrun by the Mlech'has, for whose expulsion the king obtained from Siva a pious and valiant son, as a reward for the austerities he had practised."

"Jīlōka, the son and successor of Asōka, was a prince of great prowess: he overcame the assertors of the Bauddha heresies, and quickly expelled the Mlech'has from the country, thence named Ujjhita dimba: he then carried his victorious arms to foreign regions, and amongst others to the north of Persia, which he subjugated in the reign of Darab, and then proceeding in an opposite direction, he subdued the country of Canouj."

"The successor of this celebrated monarch was Damodara, of whose descent various opinions were entertained."

"Damodara was succeeded by three princes, who divided the country, and severally founded capital cities named after themselves. These princes were called Hushka, Jushka, and Canishka, and these appellations are strongly corroborative of an assertion of our author, that they were of Turushka, that is, of Turk or Tartar extraction: they are considered as synchronous, but may possibly be all that are preserved of some series of Tartar princes, who, it is very likely, at various periods, established themselves at Cashmir. The chief event recorded of their reign is the foundation of the three several capitals, named after themselves; but another, and

* The faith of Asōka is a matter of very little moment, as the prince himself is possibly an ideal personage: as, however, the comparative antiquity of the Buddha and Brahminical creeds in Cashmir has been supposed to be affected by it, and the events subsequently recorded, it may be advisable to give the passages of the original, which shew that Asōka was a worshipper of Siva: it is not impossible, however, if we are to attach credit to any part of this portion of the Cashmirian history, that he permitted heretical, possibly Bauddha doctrines, to be introduced into the kingdom during his reign from his Tartar neighbours.

"Then the prince Asōka, the lover of the truth, obtained the earth; who, sinking in subdued affections, produced the *Jena Śāsana*." This may mean possibly something very different from the received idea, and may imply his neglect of affairs of state through excess of devotion, and his consequently omitting to prevent the intrusion of a foreign power, rather than a foreign faith, into the kingdom, the expulsion of which was the object of his son's birth.—[Note by Professor Wilson.]

more important, consequence of their sovereignty is said to have been the almost entire change of the national faith, and the nearly exclusive prevalence of the doctrines of the Bauddhas under a Bodhisatwa, or hierarch, named Nágárjuna. The period at which this took place is said to have been 150 years before the death of Sákya Sinha."

"The Tartar princes were succeeded by Abhimanya, a monarch evidently of a Hindu appellation, and a follower of the orthodox faith, which he re-established in Cashmir."

In elucidation of the date assigned to the age in which Nágárjuna lived, Professor Wilson adds the following appendix. The Sanscrit quotation, which (if I have correctly read it) is here represented in Roman, is there given in Déva-nágari characters.

"Appendix No. 7, to Professor Wilson's Essay.

"The passage in the text adverted to (page 23) requires a little consideration, both as to its meaning and the chronological views to which it has already given rise. The text of the original runs thus :—

Té Turushkánwayódbhúta pi punyárayá nripáh Sushkakshétrádi désésu mathachityádi chakriré. Prájyé rájyakshané teshán, práya Kasiniramaradalam bhójyá-masté sawauddhánam pravrajyorjita téjasam. Tató Bhugawatah Sákya Sinhasya puranirvrité asmin saha lókdhatau sárdham varsha satam hyagát Bódhisatwascha désésmin néka bhuméswaró bhut, sachá Nágárjunah srimán shadarhatwa na sansrayé.

"There are in this passage some obvious inaccuracies, and some compounds of a purport absolutely unknown to the most learned Brahmans. Taking it as it stood, it appeared to involve the position that the Turushka princes preceded Sákya Sinha by above a century and a half; and concluding the Gautama of the sixth century before the Christian era to be intended by the name Sákya Sinha, which is always enumerated as a synonyme, the date of Gonarda III. was adjusted accordingly in the preceding pages, and placed 610 B. C. An opportunity having subsequently occurred of consulting a Burma priest, and a man of some learning, on the subject, there appeared good grounds for revising the passage, and altering the results, in consequence of which several pages previously printed off have been cancelled, and it is only in the marginal dates of the first dynasty that any traces of the error have been suffered to remain. These are of comparative unimportance, and will be readily rectified by adverting to the table. We have now then to offer a translation of the passage; premising, that the term *Puranirvrité* should be *Parinirvrité*, the sixth case of *Parinirvriti*, or in Pali, *Parinibbuti*, the ordinary term used by the Bauddhas to express the final *Nirvrité*, or emancipation of their Buddhas or saints in its fullest sense; *Pari* being added as an intensitive prefix. The use of this and some other peculiar expressions, which are at present quite unintelligible to the ablest scholars among the Brahmans of Hindustan, but are familiar to the Rahans of the Burman empire, proves that Kalhána, the author of the Cashmirian History, or at least his guides, were well acquainted with the language, and, probably, with the system, of the Bauddhas.

"They (Hushka, &c.), of Turushka descent, were princes, asylums of virtue, and they founded colleges, and planted sacred trees, in Sushka and other places. During the period of their reign, the whole of Cashmir was the enjoyment of Bauddhas eminent for austerity. After them, when 150 years had elapsed from the emancipation of the Lord Sákya Sinha in this essence of the world, a Bódhisatwa in the country, named Nágárjuna, was Bhumiswara (Lord of the earth), and he was the asylum of the six A'rhatwas."

"As the prevalence of the Bauddhas and consequence of Nágárjuna, if not subverted, were at least checked, in the ensuing reign of Abhimanya; and as the passage expressly states that the circumstance occurred after the Turushka princes, the 150 years subsequent to Sákya Sinha must fall within the limits of Abhimanya's reign:

it is therefore necessary only to fix the date of Śākya Sinha to determine that of the several reigns occurring in this portion of our history."

Assuming that this Śākya Sinha was the Buddha of 542 B.C., he ventures to correct thereby Kalhāna's more distant epoch :—

" At the same time Kalhāna, well-informed as he is in these respects, has evidently confounded the two periods, and hence assigned to Śākya Sinha a date corresponding to at least 1332 B.C., although apparently designating the person who flourished B.C. 542. We may, therefore, venture to correct his chronology with reference to this latter date ; although until we can be satisfied that the Śākya Sinha of the north-west was one individual with the Gautama of Magadhā, we cannot venture to attach any think like certainty to this emendation. Some circumstances in favour of the date laid down are adverted to in the concluding observations ; and we may here add, that there seems to be a strange connexion between the circumstances and dates of the Zerdashts of Persia and the Buddhas of India, which deserves a more particular investigation than we have hitherto had materials to undertake.

" The passage relating to the prevalence of the Buddha faith in Cashmir includes the mention of an individual whose history is fully as obscure, if not as important, as that of Buddha.

" Nāgārjuna, as a Bodhisatwa (see note in page 21), may be either a religious or a secular character : he was probably the former, as a hierarch, the prototype of the modern Lama of Tibet ; his other title, however, Bhumīswara,* may mean a prince, and has probably induced Mr. Colebrooke to translate the text generally thus :—

" Dāmodara was succeeded by three kings of the race of Turushka, and they were followed by a Bodhisatwa, who wrested the empire from them by the aid of Śākya Sinha, and introduced the religion of Buddha into Cashmir. He reigned a hundred years, and was followed by Abhimanya."

After carefully considering all the data accessible to him, Professor Wilson decides on adopting the above Buddhistical record of the age in which these three Turushka princes and Nāgārjuna flourished, as the most authentic authority available for making the first adjustment in his chronological table ; whereby he reduces, at the termination of his " first period," the date of Gonerdā III.'s reign from B.C. 1182 to B.C. 388, showing an anachronism in the *Rāja Tarangini* of 794 years.

This circumstance alone, even if no new light could be thrown on this interesting question, would afford a powerful argument in support of the opinions I entertain of the superior accuracy and authenticity of Buddhistical over Brahminical chronology. We should bear in mind, too, that the *Rāja Tarangini* is admitted to be " the only Sanscrit composition yet discovered to which the title of history can with any propriety be applied." It is not a little remarkable, therefore, that Professor Wilson, after having thus recognized the correctness of the date assigned to Śākya Sinha's death, and availed himself of an event connected with Buddhistical history to correct the chronology of the *Rāja Tarangini*, should have entirely lost sight of these circumstances, and been led, in analyzing the Tibetan works, to say that " any thing like chronology is, if possible, more unknown in Buddhistical than Brahminical writings, and it is in vain to expect any satisfactory specification of the date at which Buddha Śākya flourished."

The object, however, which I have more immediately in view at present, is to point out that the correction adopted by Professor Wilson in this table,

* " *Isvara*," (Pali " *Issarā*,") and " *Sāmikā*," are often conferred on Buddhistical sacerdotal characters who have gained great ascendancy. Vide chap. v. of the *Mahāvamsa*. " *Addhāyan sāmāhārō me gharē hessati Sāmikō*." Chap. xiv. " *Gahetā pathawī mihī ; Dīpē, hessanti Issarā*." " *This sāmāhārō will this very day become the master of my palace*." " *The land will be usurped by these persons ; they will become the lords of this island*."—(Note by Mr. T.)

which reduces the date of the reign of Gonerda III. from B.C. 1182 to B.C. 388, invites criticism and reconsideration, as being apparently inconsistent with the most approved data previously established, in both the Brahminical and Buddhistical chronologies; and also to endeavour to prove that the imperfection of the adjustment proceeds from the omission of a *single letter* in the passage of the Sanscrit text quoted in his appendix. Whether the omission of this single letter has arisen from Kalhána Pandit having misunderstood the Buddhistical authority, from which his information was derived; or from the inaccuracy of some transcriber of his work, will not, perhaps, ever be ascertained; unless, indeed, some copy of this history be hereafter found, exempt from this minute inaccuracy, the discovery of which would fix the erratum on the transcriber.

Before I explain the grounds on which I justify the addition of "d" to the numeral, "*Sárdhán varsha satan*," it will be proper to notice, why the adjustment, made according to the present reading of that numeral, is inconsistent with "the present most approved data of both the Brahminical and Buddhistical chronologies."

According to the Brahminical chronology developed in the *Puránas*, as analyzed by Sir W. Jones, Colonel Wilford, and other oriental scholars, the date assigned to the reign of Chandragupta is B.C. 1502; and whether we regard him as the contemporary of Alexander the Great, or of Seleucus Nicator, the Brahminical date assigned to his reign will have to be reduced to about B.C. 325; making an adjustment of about 1177 years; in comparison with which the foregoing adjustment of 794 years at the reign of Gonerda III. is deficient to the extent of 383 years, and to that extent, therefore, it is at variance with the present cardinal point of Brahminical chronology, the age of Chandragupta. On a careful comparison of Professor Wilson's table with Sir W. Jones's Essay, it will, I think, be admitted that Kalhána Pandit did not depart materially from the fictitious scheme of Hindu chronology contained in the *Puránas*, until after the reign of Gonerda III.; and that it was subsequent to that date, that he attempted to correct progressively the Hindu anachronism. According to the *Puránas*, Chandragupta succeeded to the Magadha empire about B.C. 1502. Admitting (for reasons hereafter explained), that Asóka of Cashmir is identical with Asóka of Magadha, the grandson of Chandragupta, we shall then have a series of nine (three of Magadha and six of Cashmir) princes to fill up the term of 320 years intervening between Chandragupta B.C. 1502, and Gonerda III. B.C. 1182, giving a somewhat high average, certainly, of thirty-five years and seven months, but still not greatly out of proportion with the term actually assigned in Buddhistical history to the reigns of the three Magadha kings (*viz.*):—

Chandragupta.....	34
Bindusara	28
Asóka.....	37

$$99 \div 3 = 33 \text{ years for the average.}$$

At all events, it must be conceded that a series of only nine reigns, comprised within so limited a term as 320 years, can by no admissible process of adjustment be extended to 703 by the addition thereto of 383 years short deducted at the age of Gonerda III. Such an addition would make it necessary either to throw back the reign of Chandragupta to (B.C. 1182+703=) B.C. 1885, which would disturb the whole scheme of Hindu chronology, or to bring the

reign of Gonerda III. (B.C. 1502-703) to B.C. 709, which Kalhāna had not done.

It appears to be requisite, therefore, that the adjustment made in the date of the reign of Gonerda III. should be nearer 1177 than 794 years; and, indeed, I conceive I am justified in asserting, that this position admits of almost arithmetical verification, from the inequalities of the averages produced in the reigns of the three subsequent "dynasties" in the chronological table of the *Rāja Tarangini*.

It will be seen in that table, that Professor Wilson does not escape from his chronological embarrassments till the close of his "third dynasty;" as the averages assigned to two of those dynasties are, by his own acknowledgment, inadmissible. According to his *corrected* chronology he has—

In the first dynasty..... 21 Princes in 378 years, average 18 years.

In the second dynasty ... 6 ditto in 192 ditto, ditto 32 ditto.

In the third dynasty 10 ditto in 433 ditto, ditto 43 ditto, 3½ months.

37

1,003 general average 27 years, 1 month.

If, instead of resting these adjustments on conjectural grounds, we substitute the precise correction ascertained to be necessary in Hindu chronology at the reign of Chandragupta, being about 1177 years, we shall then bring the reign of Gonerda III. from B.C. 1182, down to B.C. 5. The general average of the reigns of the thirty-seven Cashmirian princes from Gonerda III. in B.C. 5, to the end of the reign of Bāladitiya in A.D. 615, will then give the satisfactory result of sixteen years and nine months. The necessity of all further adjustments of the Cashmirian table, subsequent to the age of Gonerda III., will be thereby got rid of. The clumsy expedient of Kalhāna Pandit for making those adjustments, by assigning preposterously protracted terms,—in one instance of 300 years,—to the reigns of the princes of the three subsequent "dynasties," may at once be rejected. His chronology down to the reign of Gonerda III. will be rendered consistent with the *Purānas*; and our adjustments will be in accordance with the anachronism ascertained to exist in the age of Chandragupta.

As regards the Buddhistical chronology, I have it in my power to adduce *direct* evidence, independent of *hypothetical* reasoning, in support of the proposition which I have advanced.

It can hardly be necessary for me to bring forward proofs, beyond those exhibited in the foregoing extracts from Professor Wilson's Essay, to establish, that Asōka, "to whom the crown of Cashmīr reverted on the demise of Sachinara without issue, was the Magadha prince of that name, the grandson of Chandragupta and son of Bindusāra, who became the great patron of Buddhism after his accession to the supreme sovereignty of India. It is found in the *Attakathā* on the *Pitakatāya* (the commentaries on the Buddhistical Scriptures) as well as in the *Mahā Wanso*,* that this prince administered the government of Ujjēni, by the appointment of his father Bindusāro, the emperor of India; that he succeeded to the empire in the year 218, after the death of Sakya, or B.C. 325; that he became a convert to Buddhism four years after his accession, and that the mission for the conversion of Cashmīr was deputed

* Vide Ch. V. As Asōka's son, Mahindo, was born while his father "administered the government of Ujjēni," and as Mahindo is stated to have attained his twentieth year in the seventh year of Asōka's rule in Magadha, Asōka must have governed Ujjēni, for his father Bindusāro, at least fourteen years. It is immaterial, as regards the foregoing computation, whether his accession to Cashmīr preceded or followed his accession to the Magadha empire, as my calculations are based on the date of the "Third Convocation" in B.C. 307.

by him, in the 18th year of his reign, after the termination of the third convocation, in A.B. 236 or B.C. 307. The particulars given of the rule of this prince in Cashmír, concise and imperfect as they are, entirely accord, as far as they go, with the foregoing sketch. According to that sketch, Asóka is not the direct descendant of his predecessors who reigned in Cashmír; "he was originally a pious worshipper of Siva, but subsequently invented or originated the *Jina Sávana*" (religion of Jina or Sakya); and, according to the *Ayin Akberi*, "abolished the Brahminical rites and substituted those of Jina." With these marked features of resemblance, of peculiar and prominent importance in the tableau of Indian history, which are not recognizable in, or applicable to, any other Asiatic monarch, it appears to be impossible to withhold the admission that the Asóka of Cashmír, and the Asóka of Magadha, subsequently called Dhammāsóka, the emperor of India, are identically one and the same individual.

If on this *hypothetical* reasoning, the point of identity may be considered to be established (and I observe by your genealogical tables that it is there admitted), we have to add twenty years for the residue of the reign of Asóka, from the date of the Buddhist mission to Cashmír in A.B. 235, or B.C. 307, to complete his reign of thirty-seven years in Magadha, which brings us to B.C. 287, leaving a term of 282 years between that date and B.C. 5, to which the reign of Gonerda III. was brought, according to the foregoing adjustment (made on Brahminical chronological data), to be divided amongst the six princes, who intervened between Asóka and Gonerda III. These numbers will give an average of forty-seven years for each reign, which is certainly inadmissible. This discrepancy, however, only serves to give me greater confidence in the views I entertain; and, indeed, if such a result was not produced, in this particular portion of Buddhistical chronology, the whole of the reasoning entered into in the introduction to my pamphlet, on which I have attempted to prove "that an intentional perversion to the extent of about sixty years has been adopted, to answer some national or religious object, which is not readily discoverable, between the date of Sákya Sinha's death and that of the accession of Chandragupta," would be nullified. By deducting these sixty years, about 222 years will be left to be divided among those six princes, which gives an average of thirty-seven years, which also is far from being a satisfactory result. But a single protracted reign, in so limited a number as six monarchs, would be sufficient to reduce the average of the other five reigns to an admissible term, and would, at the same time, adjust the date of Asóka's reign in the *Rája Tarangini* to the date assigned to it in Buddhistical chronology, as well as produce the same result with that arrived at by the foregoing adjustment of the Brahminical chronology,—viz. fix the age of Gonerda III. to about B.C. 5.

In the translation of the foregoing *Sanskrit* quotation, on the authority of which Professor Wilson's adjustment of the age of Gonerda III. from B.C. 1182 to B.C. 338 is founded, I have ventured to make a few verbal alterations, unconnected with the date, in conformity with the meaning which Buddhistical phraseology would suggest. From the context with the other portions of the work, it may be perfectly just to apply the term "*pravrajyajita*" to "Buddhas" exclusively; and M. Csoma de Kőrös corroborates, from Tibetan authorities, the inference that these Tartar princes were of the Buddhistical faith. But that term in Buddhistical literature signifies, in the most general sense, "ascetic," without distinction of any particular religion. The impression conveyed to my mind by this passage is rather to the effect that "Cashmír was under the spiritual controul of (Brahminical) ascetic sages, eminent for their

rigid piety," than that "Cashmir was the enjoyment of Bauddhas eminent for austerity," during the reigns of the three Turushka princes:

The correction made by Professor Wilson from "*Puranirvrité*" to "*Parinirvrité*" is indispensable; and had the Burma priest, whom he consulted, called to his recollection that Majjhantiko théro did not repair to Cashmír, for the purpose of converting it to Buddhism, until 236 years *after* the death of Sákya Sinha, he would doubtless have also pointed out that, according to Buddhistical authorities, there was as great an irrelevancy and inadmissibility involved in the specified date of 150 years, as in computing that date "*anterior*" instead of "*posterior*" to the death of Buddha.

This manifest inaccuracy is to be rectified by prefixing "*d*" to the "*sárdhan varsha satan*," and converting it into "*dasárdhan varsha satan*."* In making the addition of this single letter, it must not be regarded as an arbitrary alteration on my part. It is a correction, the adoption of which cannot be resisted without impugning the authority of authentic Buddhistical history, in which "Nágárijuna" (as Professor Wilson himself surmises), under the name of "Nága Séna," enjoys a distinguished celebrity. He does not appear ever to have visited Ceylon, and as the *Attakathá* extant here only comprise a *continuous* record of Indian events up to the period when the third convocation was held, in A.B. 235 or B.C. 307, while he himself flourished in A.B. 500 or B.C. 43, the only record of Nágá Séna in this island (as far as I am aware), excepting some unconnected allusions to him in *Buddhagósos Attakathá*, is the *Milindapanno* (commonly called *Milinappaprashno*), a work which derives its title from his dialectic controversy with Milindu, the rája of Ságala. In that work, from which I shall presently make some extracts, it is specifically stated that he appeared (in fulfilment, of course, of an assumed prediction of Sákya Sinha) *five hundred years* after the death of Buddha; and that work, moreover, contains the names of the six Arhatwas (Páli Arahantá), who, most fortunately for the illustration and substantiation of my case, are referred to in the four apparently insignificant words with which this Sanscrit quotation concludes. In Professor Wilson's translation of these four words, the negative "*na*" has been overlooked, and he has rendered them into "he was the asylum of the six Arhatwas," instead of translating them "he did not recognize," i. e. he denounced, "the six Arhatwas."

With these explanatory remarks, I venture to offer the following translation of this valuable Sanscrit quotation.

"They (Hushka, Jushka, Canishka), of Turushka descent, were princes' asylums of virtue, who founded colleges and chetiyas in Suscha and other countries. During the entire period of their rule, the whole of Cashmír was under the spiritual controul of ascetic sages, eminent for their rigid piety. Thereafter, when (half a thousand) five hundred years had elapsed in this (land), as well as the whole world, from the period that the sanctified Sákya Sinha attained Parinirvrití, the pre-eminentlly endowed Bódhisatwa, Nágárijuna, became the (spiritual) lord of this and many other lands, and did not recognize (i.e. denounced) the six Arhatwas (who were his contemporaries)."

* I should here note that I have never met in my Páli reading, nor has any native scholar been able to refer me to, the numeral "*Saddhan-sata*" "for one hundred and fifty;" although, according to grammatical rules, the contraction of "*Saha-addhán-sata*" into "*Saddhan-sata*" appears to be perfectly admissible. Whereas the numeral "*Dasaddhasata*" contracted from "*Dasa-addhán-sata*" for "half a thousand," is in continual use. It is repeatedly met with in the *Mahdwansa*, Ch. I. "*Sámuddé Nágabhawane dasaddhasata yojané*." "In a Nága kingdom, half a thousand (five hundred) yojanas in extent, bounded by the ocean." Ch. V. "*Purissánan dasaddhéhi satéhi pariwarito*;" "attended by a retinue of five hundred men." I am not aware whether this remark be applicable to the Sanscrit language also; nor does it appear to me to be material, as Káthána probably quotes from a Páli Buddhistical work.

The general history of Nāga Séna, to which the *Milindapanno* refers, although it could throw no light on the history of Buddhism in Ceylon, inasmuch as Buddhism was established in this island 264 years before the period of his ministry, and as he himself never appears to have visited it, is nevertheless a work, the value of which, as regards the Buddhistical history of India, cannot well be overruled, and for the recovery of which, if still extant in the regions mentioned by Colonel Tod and Lieutenant Webb, no pains should be spared. It is reasonable to infer, from the tenor of the *Milindapanno*, that his triumph over Milindu rāja was either his principal achievement, or that which most contributed to his renown; but the mention made of him in the *Rāja Tarangini* presents conclusive evidence of the sphere of his influence and ministry not having been confined to that triumph; and the circumstance of the *Milindapanno* commencing with a quotation from a more general work, affords equally conclusive proof that such a history of his life had once been extant. The *Milindapanno* being incomplete, neither the date at which, nor the individual by whom, it was compiled from pre-existing works, is specified in it. The following is a literal translation of its commencement.

“Adoration to him, who is the sanctified, the deified, the omniscient, supreme Buddha!

“In the capital city, Sāgalā, Milindu approached Nāga Séna, as a river approaches the ocean. That monarch having selected him who was endowed with the power of enlightening the darkness of ignorance, as if he were a meteor-bearer, proposed certain profound questions (to him) involving the great principles of right and wrong.”

“There (in reference to that quotation) do ye (my hearers), devoting your undivided attention to, and preparing your minds to be favourably impressed with, the subject, listen to these profound and doubt-dispelling dissertations, which, as well from the questions suggested as from the solutions rendered, their deep import and connected consistency, their influence over the passions and charm to the ear (are) unprecedented, and make the hair stand on end (with amazement); portraying them, from the similitudes and parables used by Nāga Séna, as if immersed in the (waters of) the ‘Abhidhamma’ and ‘Wineyo,’ secured (at the same time) in the meshes of the net of the ‘Suttans.’

“The subject may be thus set forth in due order.”

After describing the magnificence of Sāgalā, and giving an account of both Nāga Séna and Milindu in a previous existence, the former as a Samanero, and the latter as an Upasampada, the narrative thus proceeds—

“Thereafter, in whatever manner the appearance of the 3d * Maggalliputtatisso was foreseen by our Bhagawā, in the same manner (the appearance of) these two personages also was foreseen by him, for he had thus predicted: ‘Five hundred years after my Parinibbāna they will be born. Whatever discourse there may be propounded by me, which, from its conciseness may appear entangled and confused, these persons will, from the mode in which they will conduct their interrogation and illustration, thoroughly unravel it. Of these persons, the Samanéro will be born in the character of Milindu rāja in Sāghlānagara, in Jambudipa, accomplished in learning, skilful in conduct, gifted with judgment, powerful abroad; who, both in the conception and execution of his designs, whether regarding the past, the future, or the present, will exert a sound and deliberate judgment. To him many endowments will be attainable, viz. the ‘Sūte,’ ‘Sammati,’ ‘Sankhya,’ ‘Yōga,’ ‘Nīti,’ ‘Widésikā,’ ‘Gaṇakā,’ ‘Gandamba,’ ‘Tikechchha,’ ‘Chatubēda,’ ‘Purāna,’ ‘Itihāsa,’ ‘Joti,’ ‘Māyā,’ ‘Hētu,’ ‘Mantanā,’ ‘Uddhā,’ ‘Chhanda,’ ‘Samuddha.’ He will be capable of confuting sages versed in the nineteen Vēdas, invincible from his own gifts, and held in universal estimation, even of those of antagonist creeds. In the

* Vido Chapter V. *Mahiwanso* for this prediction.

whole of Jambudipa, there will be no one comparable to Milindu rāja, in the aforesaid particulars of power, energy, enterprise, and wisdom. He will be endowed with riches and worldly prosperity; and guarded by military power in a state of the utmost efficiency.'

"On a certain occasion, Milindu rāja, desirous of inspecting his military array, composed of every branch of the four constituent hosts of an army, proceeding out of the capital, and having caused them to be counted; this monarch, a profound disputant, and versed in the phraseology and science of those learned in the 'Sakáyata,' looking at (the position of) the sun, thus addressed his attendant officers of state: 'There is a long day before us yet: how shall we pass it? Were I to return instantly to the town, is there any sage, whether sacerdotal or bráhman, the head of a great sect, having a fraternity of his own, and being a preceptor himself, who maintains that he is arahat and an omniscient Buddha, who would be willing to enter into a disputation with me, for the purpose of solving doubts?'

"On having thus expressed himself, his five hundred Yonaká (chiefs) replied to Milindu rāja in these words: 'Mahárāja! there are six (such) viz. Puránakassapo, Makkhaligósálo, Nigunto-náthaputto, Sanjāgo bēlatti putto, Ajitakésakambhali, and Pākudokachcháyano,* who are heads of great sects, having fraternities of their own, and are preceptors themselves, of great celebrity, having numerous congregations, sectarians in principle, the elect of a great portion of the human race. Mahárāja; seek them; enter into a controversy (with them) and solve doubts.'

The narrative proceeds to describe the disputation of Milindu, first, with Purána-kassapo, and then, with Makkhaligósálo, and represents that as the monarch confuted them and similarly overcame every other disputant, all the Arahats priests absented themselves for twelve years from Ságala, and retired to the vicinity of the Rakkhitatala mountain in the Himawanta regions. At the intercession of Assagatta théro, in behalf of the Buddhistical priesthood generally, Sakkha, the supreme of déwas, is represented to have invoked Nāga Séna, who was in the Kétumati heavens, and called Mahá Séna, to be born in the human world, for the purpose of confuting Milindu; to which Nāga Séna ultimately consented. Accordingly, "he is conceived in the womb of the wife of the bráhman named Sónutsara, an inhabitant of the village Kajangalla, on the borders of the Himawanta mountains," and becomes highly accomplished and perfect master of the three *Védas*. Doubts are then engendered in his mind as to the correctness of the doctrines contained in those *Védas*. While in this frame of mind, Rohana théro, as predestined, enters into a controversy with him, converts him, and removes him to Rakkhitatala. There he is admitted into the "Samanéro" order of the Buddhistical priesthood, and acquires the *Abhidhammapitaka*; and is ordained an "Upāsampada" priest at the age of twenty years. He is next placed under the tuition of Assagutta théro, apparently in the same village, for three months, where he first attains the sanctification of "Sótápatti." At the termination of this period, he is sent to place himself under the charge of Dhammarakkhita théro of the Asókárámo temple† in Pataliputra, which is stated to be distant "one hundred yójanas" from Kajangalla, the birth-place of Nāga Séna. On the road, he meets with a Setthi, who was travelling also to Pataliputto, with a train of five hundred carts. This Setthi maintains him on the road, and hears his discourses propounded from the *Abhidhamma*. At Asókáráma vihāra, in the course of three months, he acquires the *Pitakattaya* by heart, and in three more, masters their import, and attains "Arahat." He is then summoned to appear before the Arahats priests, who had retired to Rakkhitatala mountain in Himawanta, and

* These are also the designations of certain contemporary disciples of Goutama.

† Vide Ch. V. of the *Mahāvanso*, for the construction of this temple, by Dhammāsoka.

he repairs thither. He is there enjoined by these Arahāt priests to proceed to Sāgalā and cope with Milindu rāja, whose triumph over all other thēros had driven them to the Himawanta. He consents to undertake the enterprize, confident of overcoming him, and all other opponents; and advises the rest of the Arahanta to precede him thither, without fear. They do so, and Sāgalā is represented to "glitter with yellow robes again." Milindu then enters into a disputation with Ayupāla théro, of Sankhēya parivēna, on the question as to whether the priesthood possess any spiritual advantage over lay ascetics, resulting from their ordination. It does not clearly appear whether Ayupāla is one of the priests who came from Himawanta or not, but he is also confuted by the rāja. The royal suite, composed of the aforesaid five hundred Yonākā nobles, do not participate, however, in the monarch's exultation, and attribute the discomfiture of the théro to his individual incapacity. At this particular juncture, Nāga Sēna makes his appearance in Sāgalā, and establishes himself at the Sankēyapariwēno with a sacerdotal retinue, which is exaggerated into 80,000. The *Milindapanno* then proceeds to describe the preparation for, and the actual interview between, Milindu and Nāga Sēna, quoting occasionally from the work before referred to. Milindu, on this occasion, loses his former confidence in himself, both from the fame of Nāga Sēna's reputation, which had already reached him, and the composure with which he received him. It is finally agreed upon, that the disputation shall be carried on in the king's palace, in the presence of ten selected thēros. The disputations are then entered into accordingly. The *Milindapanno* extant in Ceylon contains 262 dissertations, as well as the designations of the dissertations that are missing, being forty-two. In the Singhalese version of the *Milindapanno*, from information stated to be derived from a Tikā brought from Siam, which I have not met with, it is mentioned that these dialects terminated in Milindu becoming a convert to Buddhism, then a priest, and ultimately an Arahāt.

These extracts and abstracts, whether viewed in connexion with the events recorded in the Cashmirian history, which also bear testimony to the partial subsidence of the influence of Buddhism in Northern India, and of the congregation of the heads of that faith in the neighbourhood of the Himālayan mountains about the third century B.C., and the subsequent revival of that influence in the days of Nāgārjuna and the Turushka princes, who are likewise represented to have resorted to Cashmir from the same quarter; or whether we regard them in connexion with the incidents contained in the history of Buddhaghōsa in the fifth century of our era, as illustrated in my pamphlet, together with the data contained in Tibetan annals as noticed by M. Csoma, are replete with historical importance and engrossing interest. I shall not, however, venture to speculate on data, which are as yet but imperfectly analyzed, and on the authenticity of which Oriental scholars have still to form a judgment.

Reverting, therefore, to the consideration of the Cashmirian Chronological Table, I have to observe that, according to the *Milindapanno*, Nāga Sēna flourished about 500 years after the death of Sākya Sinha, or B.C. 43. If his visit or mission to Cashmir took place towards the close of the reign of the three Turushka princes, the rule of their immediate successor, Abhimanya, who restored Brāhminism in Cashmir, must also have commenced about the same date. By your genealogical tables, that monarch reigned thirty-five years, which term deducted from B.C. 43 leaves B.C. 8; being nearly the same date as those to which I arrived, by the two foregoing computations, in which

I have attempted to reconcile my adjustment "to the most approved data as yet established in both the Bráhmínical and Buddhistical chronologies."

The next and last source of evidence of which I have to avail myself, is derived chiefly from Mr. Prinsep's valuable researches in numismatology. At the end of the second volume of Lieutenant Burnes' travels into Bokhára, some observations are furnished by Professor Wilson and Mr. Prinsep, on one of the Bactrian coins found by that enterprising traveller, and portrayed in the engravings attached to his work.*

The points you seek to establish in regard to this coin are, that it belongs to Kanishka, one of the three Turushka princes above named, and that he reigned "near the end of the second century B.C.;" and these points are apparently corroborated by the foregoing date assigned for the age in which Nága Séna lived, viz. about B.C. 43. By your genealogical tables, these princes are represented to have reigned, synchronously about sixty years: that computation, also, will bring the commencement of their rule to B.C. 43+60=103 B.C., or "near the end of the second century B.C."

I cannot, in this place, forbear noticing that, misled by a slight derangement of type in the impression of the Professor's Chronological Table, you have also in this note been betrayed into making an undeservedly disparaging remark in respect to Buddhistical as compared with Bráhmínical chronology. Under the impression that the date assigned in the *Rája Tarangini* to the termination of Abhimanya's reign was B.C. 118, you consider the accuracy of that chronology to be erroneously impugned by being thrown back to B.C. 388, by Professor Wilson, in deference to Buddhistical authority. The date assigned for that reign, however, is not B.C. 118, but B.C. 1182, in the *Rája Tarangini*; and by that adjustment, made on Buddhistical authority, though the correction, from the circumstances explained, is insufficient, still an important and valuable correction is effected to the extent of 794 years!

I have thus, from four sources of information, totally unconnected, arrived at one and the same conclusion, corroborative of the authority of the *Milindapanno*, on which I have added the single letter "d" to the numeral "*Sárdhan-satan*." The chronology of the *Rája Tarangini* is brought, by the first, to coincide with the adjusted Hindu chronology in the *Puránas*—by the second, with the *Attakathá* of the *Pittakataya* and the *Maháwanso*—by the third, with the age of Nágárajuna, or Nága Séna, as given in the *Milindapanno*, and the revised Sanscrit quotation from the *Rája Tarangini*—and by the fourth, with the age of the coin of Kanishka; with Tibetan authorities adduced by M. Csoma; and with the epoch of the overthrow of the Bactrian dynasty, as given by Schlegel and other authorities.

In computations of this nature, exact precision is not to be attained or expected. In specifying the age of Nágárajuna, in such round numbers as 500 years after the death of Sákya, it is manifestly an approximating rather than a specific date. If from the general tenor of the *Rája Tarangini*, and the Tibetan authorities referred to by M. Csoma, it be clearly shown that the Turushka princes were Buddhists, and that Nágárajuna appeared in Cashmir during their

* See the second volume of the Journal, page 314. Most of our readers are aware that the date assigned in our notice of Lieut. Burnes' coin, was afterwards in a measure abandoned, on the ground of its being found in association with Sassanian coins of a much later period.—The reading of the letter P in KANIIPKOZ was also confirmed by a multitude of specimens. No argument, therefore, can safely be built on the evidence of this coin as to the period of Nágárajuna's mission, but there remains ample authority without it in the written history of the Buddhist church.—The typographical error in Mr. Wilson's Chronology of Cashmir I could not fail to perceive when drawing up my own tables; but for the reason above given, I did not think it worth while to notice it.—*Ed. Journ. As. Soc.*

dynasty, the only alteration rendered necessary in the foregoing computations, would be that his visit to Cashmir should be considered to have taken place about 460 instead of 500 years after the death of Sákya. M. Csoma's unpublished life of Sákya, to which you refer as containing data connected with Buddhistical history, derived from both Sanscrit and Tibetan works of the age of Kanishka, furnishes another important and encouraging evidence of authentic annals of Buddhistical history having extended in Continental Asia beyond the age of Asóka.

ON THE CHINESE MODE OF EXPRESSING THE SOUNDS OF MANCHU WORDS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The institution of a Chinese professorship in University College, London, being likely to increase the number of students of that language and of Manchu, I take the liberty of sending you the Chinese system of expressing Manchu letters and words; and will, on a future occasion—should such an article be acceptable—send the Manchu system of expressing the sounds of Chinese characters.

The Manchu language, which has a regular system of declensions and conjugations, is a valuable auxiliary in the study of Chinese, from its containing translations of many of the best Chinese works, which have been generally made by the most eminent natives of China and Chinese Tartary, under the inspection of the emperor. It is obvious that such versions must greatly facilitate the acquisition of a critical knowledge of Chinese literature, as in them the numbers and cases of nouns and pronouns, and the moods and tenses of verbs, are clearly distinguished, while in Chinese it is sometimes difficult to ascertain whether a character is a verb or a noun, or even whether it forms a proper name, or is used as a substantive or an adjective.

The French sinologues have duly appreciated a knowledge of Manchu, and owe much of their eminence as Chinese scholars to their acquaintance with that language; but its study has been almost entirely neglected by Englishmen; and I believe, that until one of my pupils lately went to Canton, not a single Englishman there could read one line of the Manchu counterpart of a Chinese proclamation, or even the reverse of a Chinese coin, which, under the reigning Tartar dynasty, always has a Manchu inscription.

The following alphabet is extracted from the *syllabarium* in the *Kin ting Tsing Han tuy yin tsze*,* which agrees in the order and powers of the letters with the *Tsing wan ke mung*,† a Manchu grammar written in Chinese, and published at the beginning of Yung ching's reign.

* The pronunciation is given according to the orthography of Dr. Morrison's *Alphabetical Chinese Dictionary*, where the characters may be found, numbered 3171, 16227, 16883, 3183, 11443, 12275, 9235. This work was published by order of the Emperor Keen-lung, for the establishment of an uniform system of expressing Manchu and Mongol names in Chinese, and Chinese names in Manchu and Mongol. It comprises the *Manchu Syllabarium*, &c., with the sounds of the syllables expressed in Chinese characters, and the names of the principal places in Chinese Tartary, in Manchu and Chinese.

† Numbers (Morrison's Dict.) 10906, 11507, 5321, 7826. The Manchu title of this work is *Tsing-wan-Khi-meng-pithe*. It was translated into Latin by M. Raux, a French missionary in China; and the *Syllabarium* was published by M. Langles, in his *Alphabet Mantchou*. The remainder of the translation, with the exception of the dialogues, which are at Paris, was captured on its way to France, and was supposed by M. Langles to be in the British Museum. M. Rémusat, in his *Recherches sur les Langues Tartares*, page 99, positively states that it was "transportée au British Museum, à Londres; but this is a mistake, as there is no trace of that manuscript in the Museum Library.

Alphabet.

A, E, I, O, Ü, pronounced as in French.

ö, the natural sound of this letter is ö short, but it is always substituted for *u* when that letter is preceded by the first *kh*, *k*, or *h*, to prevent the dot of the *u* interfering with the marks employed to convert *kh*, into *k*, or *h*; and in that case, although written ö, it is pronounced *u*. As an initial, ö only occurs in four or five Manchu words.

N.

Kh, k, h, pronounced strongly, and used only before *a*, *o*, and ö—see the remark on ö.

Pp'h, S, Sh, T'h, T, L, M.

Tch, Ch pronounced *T'hs* and *Ts* before *i*.

Y.

Kh, k, h, used only before *e* and *i*.

Kh, k, h, pronounced lightly, and used only before *u*, which is written *o*, for the reason assigned under ö.

Kh, k, h, pronounced lightly, and used only before *a* and *o*. In transcribing Manchu words in English letters, these three letters, which are only used in expressing the sounds of seven or eight Chinese words, may be distinguished from the first *kh*, *k*, and *h*, by using letters from a different fount.

R. This letter does not occur as an initial in Manchu, and is represented by *L* in Chinese, there being no *R* in that language.

T, W.

T'hs, Ts, pronounced *T'hz*, *Tz* before *i*.

J, as in the French word *jour*.

Sz.

Tch, Ch, used only before *i*.

The last six letters have been added to express the sounds of words derived from the Chinese language.

All the Manchu vowels, and the syllables commencing with a consonant, are represented by single Chinese characters, as are also the syllables terminating in *i*, *n*, *ng*, and *o*; but those ending in *r*, *k*, *s*, *t*, *p*, *l*, *m*, are expressed by the union of the sounds of two characters, there being no Chinese words terminating with these consonants. Thus the Manchu syllable *am* is expressed by the Chinese characters *a-muh* (8084, 7800), and the word *Manchu* is, in the imperial Manchu dictionary,* spelt in the following manner: *Ma* (7467) *-a* (8084) *gan* (2834)—*Mun*;—*choo* (1303) *u* (11767) *chu*;—Manchu.

The forms of the Manchu letters, given as initials by M. Langles,† are tolerably correct, but the powers are wrong in many instances. This is surprising, as M. le Roux des Hautesrayes had, with the exception of ö, given all their powers correctly, in an article‡ published twenty years before the appearance of the first edition of the *Alphabet Mantchou*, and referred to in that work.

Hoping that you will pardon the length and technical nature of this letter,
I am, Sir, &c.

51, Burton Street,
June 17th, 1837.

WILLIAM HUTTMANN.

* *Han ni araha Manchu kisaun ni pulekhu pitho*. The Chinese title is *Tsing wen k'ien* (10986, 11587, 5835).

† *Alphabet Mantchou*, troisième édition; table, p. 155.

‡ *Encyclopédie Méthodique*, par M. l'Abbé de Petit, tome ii. par. ii. pages 555-6. Paris, 1767.

ON POLYGAMY.

POLYGAMY has scarcely had a due measure of justice conceded to it—or, to use a familiar phraseology, it has not experienced fair play. Yet a custom which can be traced up to the earliest ages of the world, and which now prevails over the greatest part of the earth, is not to be condemned merely because northern nations have chosen to proscribe it, and, as if aware of its natural claims to favour, have even affixed to it the penalty of death.* Some authors have deduced a conclusive argument against polygamy, by urging that, had the Creator intended it for the species, he would have begun with it.† Others endeavour to shew, but by inference only, that it is condemned in the New Testament. But both classes of writers seem to forget that the wisest of men, the man after God's own heart, had seven hundred wives, besides three hundred concubines. The argument from Holy Writ, therefore, comes to nothing.

David Hume, a writer who, it must be admitted, is free from a servile submission to authority, in one of his Essays, ‡ has weighed the advantages and disadvantages of polygamy, and has delivered a verdict against it. But David Hume, in another work,§ has pronounced a sentence in favour of the Greek and Roman Mythology. "If we examine," he says, "without prejudice, the ancient heathen Mythology, as contained in the poets, we shall not discover in it any such monstrous absurdity as we may at first be apt to apprehend. Where is the difficulty in conceiving that the same powers or principles, whatever they were, which formed this visible world, men and animals, produced also a species of intelligent creatures, of more refined substance, and greater authority, than the rest? That these creatures may be capricious, revengeful, passionate, voluptuous, is easily conceived; nor is any circumstance more apt, among ourselves, to engender such vices, than the license of absolute authority. And, in short, the whole mythological system is so natural, that in the vast variety of planets and worlds contained in this universe, it seems more than probable, that, somewhere or other, it is really carried into execution." A writer who could regard a system so absurd as *natural*, and as probably still existent, is very likely to look upon a natural custom as *absurd*. But, in truth, David Hume rejects polygamy, and prefers the rule by which (in the words of Dryden)—

One to one is cursedly confined,

from a balance of advantages and evils which, in his opinion, attend both.

The chief arguments against polygamy are, that it introduces into the matrimonial state a despotic usurpation, which destroys the equality of rank between the sexes; that it is destructive of real love and friendship; that it is the parent of jealousy, and of domestic distractions. Of these in their turn.

The belief that the possessor of a seraglio of wives, in those countries where polygamy is permitted, exercises a despotic sway over them, is one of those errors which Western people adopt from their ignorance of Asiatic

* In Sweden, bigamy is a capital crime.

‡ Essay, xix.

† Paley, b. iii. c. 6.

§ The Natural History of Religion, sec. xi.

manners. Where marital despotism prevails in the East, it is, on the contrary, amongst those whom poverty condemns to monogamy. It often happens that, where there are many wives, one will rule the rest, and the husband into the bargain. Those who have looked into the works which have been lately translated, giving true particulars of Oriental manners by natives of the East,* will at once perceive that the notion that women are the objects of domestic tyranny, in that part of the world, is merely ideal. "Little is understood in England," says Mr. Atkinson, "of the real situation of women in the East, beyond the impression of their being everywhere absolute slaves to their tyrant-husbands, and cooped up in a harem, which to them can be nothing better, it is supposed, than a prison." But this he denies, and he shews how much power, and how many privileges, women in Persia really possess. So far from the harem being a prison to the wives, it is a place of liberty, where the husband himself is treated as an interloper. "The moment his foot passes the threshold, everything reminds him that he is no longer lord and master; children, servants, and slaves look alone to the (principal) lady: in short, she is paramount; when she is in good humour, everything goes on well, and when in bad, nothing goes right." Mirza Abu Taleb Khan, a Persian nobleman, who visited England some thirty years ago, and paid great attention to our domestic habits, in the account of his visit which he afterwards published, and which was translated into English, assigns reasons to shew that the Persian women have more power and liberty, and are invested with greater privileges, than those of Europe; and he annihilates at once the notion of the marital despotism of polygamy, by observing: "From what I know, it is easier to live with two tigresses than with two wives."

Then, as to its being destructive of real love and friendship—it may be doubted whether amongst the higher classes in this hemisphere, to whom polygamy, if permitted, would be chiefly confined (owing to the expense it would entail in establishments), there would be less real love and less reciprocal friendship, in a second or third connection, than at present in the first. The cold formalities of preliminary settlements, and the "funeral baked meats" of separate carriages and pin-money, in the upper circles, must destroy all the tender sentiments which belong to pure disinterested love, and women in our fashionable life are more frequently "bought and sold" than in polygamic countries.

But there is a kind of counter-custom in some of those countries, which may qualify the inconveniences of polygamy. In Hindustan, for example, the lady is the suitor; the man receives the addresses. The whole economy of the tender passion is therefore changed: the swain, instead of "sighing like furnace, with a woful ballad made to his mistress' eye-brow," listens complacently, but with well-feigned indifference, to the cooing of the dark-eyed doves who warble their melodies in praise of his own moustache. The songs of Hindustan, Captain Willard† tells us,

* For example, Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali's "Observations on the Mussulmans of India;" Dr. Herklot's *Qanoon-e-Islam*; Mr. Atkinson's "Customs and Manners of the Women of Persia," Mr. Wilson's "Hindu Theatre, &c."

† On the Music of Hindustan.

are composed in the character of a lady lamenting the absence of her lover, beseeching him to be propitious; imprecating rival beauties, &c. : "the fair sex being the first to woo, and the men yielding after much courting." What a world of delightful images does this call into the mind! How many immortal Sapphos would such a custom produce in the West! How doubly charming must our countrywomen become when they act the part of pursuers instead of defenders!

As to polygamy being an extinguisher of love, this is a notion springing from the same source of absurd prejudices as that which suggests old England to be the only land of liberty and happiness. If polygamy deserved all the hard things said of it, if it was the source of so many evils and the spring of so few enjoyments, we should scarcely see it in vogue throughout so large a portion of the world, where refinement has made no little progress. Let us prove by experiment that the custom is so destructive of the fine sentiment of love, and so prolific of domestic broils and jealousies, as we are dogmatically assured it must be, before we adopt such objections as these.

It is amusing to trace the various changes that have taken place in Britain in the incidents of the marriage-compact. In early times, our ancestors according to Cæsar, practised polyandry, ten or twelve husbands having only one wife amongst them.* When the Roman Catholic missionaries came amongst this primitive people, they encouraged celibacy, and held the marriage of a man with a widow to be the crime of bigamy, punishable canonically. At length, we subsided into monogamy, which appears to have been the practice of the ancient Germans, agreeably to Tacitus, who, however, expresses some surprise that they should be each content with one wife.†

The introduction of polygamy would be, it is true, an innovation; but when it is considered that this is the era of innovation,—that all our absurd ancient customs and principles are disappearing,—that the political edifice is about to be entirely reconstructed, and the church, as far as its temporalities at least are concerned, is undergoing a thorough repair,—that its obsolete system of discipline is to be displaced for one founded upon more popular and voluntary principles, and that monogamy is, perhaps, one of the abuses introduced by the church,—it is submitted that, amongst other grand political improvements, polygamy may be tried for a few years, as an experiment, and no era seems so peculiarly well adapted for its trial, as the commencement of a female reign!

* *Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes; et maximè fratres cum fratibus, parentes cum liberis; sed si qui sint ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi quo primum virgo quæque deducta est.* *De Belio Gal. lib. i. 31.*

† *Prope soli barbarorum singulis uxoribus contenti sunt.* *De Moribus German. 18.*

GLIMPSES OF A POET'S DREAM.

I.

Why mournest thou, beloved Lute?
 Thy soul is heavy, and thy tone,
 To Pleasure's blither cadence mute,
 Of faded summers breathes alone,
 And withered flowers, music flown,
 And the warm light of golden eves
 Long melted in the amber west;
 And the rich harvesting of sheaves
 By reapers gone to rest!
 Dear spirit of the plaintive Lyre—
 The lover, in the languid eye
 Of Beauty striving to inspire
 A faint gleam of its earlier fire,
 Ne'er hung in fonder hope, than I
 Over thy sad and silent wire.
 For when, before the gloom of night,
 The morning sunshine disappears,
 Thy power can paint the cloud with light,
 And wake a rainbow out of tears.
 Then, gentle spirit, o'er thy wing
 If but a ray of sunshine lie,—
 One hue of Paradise,—oh, fling
 The colour on the sky.

II.

Sorrow, thy heavy foot will glide*
 Up to the Moorish Prince's throne,
 And through the marble Halls of pride,
 Where, by the radiant Zehra's side,
 Upon the ivory couch he lay,
 Breathing his amorous soul away;

* Let me quote Southey's beautiful description.—“ Abdoulrahman was the most magnificent of the Moorish kings of Spain. His history is like a tale of Eastern splendour, with an Eastern moral at the end. To gratify the vanity of a favourite slave, he built a town, and called it after her name, Zehra, which signified ‘ the ornament of the world.’ There were in its palace 1,011 columns of African and Spanish marble, nineteen from Italian quarries, and 140 beautiful enough to be presents from the Greek emperor. The marble walls of the hall of the caliph were inlaid with gold; birds and beasts of gold, studded with jewels, spouted water into a marble basin in its centre;—the basin was the work of the best Greek sculptors, and above it hung the great pearl which had been sent to Abdoulrahman by the Emperor Leo. The seraglio contained 6,300 persons:—this was the monarch's favourite abode. After the chace, to which 12,000 horsemen always accompanied him, he used to rest in a pavilion in the gardens:—the pillars were of pure white marble; the floor of gold and steel and jewelry; and in the midst, there was a fountain of quicksilver. Yet Abdoulrahman left this testimony against the vanity of the world.—‘ From the moment when I began to reign, I have recorded those days in which I enjoyed real and undisturbed pleasure; they amount to fourteen. Mortal man! consider what the world is, and what dependence is to be placed upon its enjoyments.’—Southey's Introduction to the *Chronicle of the Cid*, p. 28.

While song, and lyre, and lute were heard ;
 And from the wings of many a bird,
 Alive with gems, the water gush'd,
 Beneath the Pearl that glitter'd o'er
 The marble basin ; on the floor
 The dancer's flashing foot of white
 Shone like a gleam of April light.
 Yet still the serpent Care, uncrush'd,
 While all the glowing chamber blaz'd,
 Its fierce eye to the conqueror rais'd—
 The Prince of Princes felt its fold !
 And thou, too, in thy home of gold—
 Lord of the nations ! at whose word
 The crimson eyes of war were stirr'd,
 And thrice ten thousand spears awoke,
 And far and wide the thunder broke
 From steed and chariot, and the quiver
 Of Death resounded, like a river,
 Trampling the nations with its watery might,—
 Darkness swept o'er thy vision of delight.*
 A thousand slaves before thee bow'd,
 A thousand cars thy treasures bore,
 And the sound of their march was like the roar
 Of a mighty thunder-cloud,
 Rolling along a mountain's height
 Upon its stormy pinions of affright.
 The emerald pour'd its waves of light,
 The ruby shower'd its crimson flame,
 And the diamond blazed, like the face of Fame,
 When she shines in the dying Poet's eyes,
 And the verdurous trees of Paradise
 Bend round his languid features, and his room
 Breathes the soft fragrance of immortal bloom.
 Flash the jewel'd fans before him ;
 Wave the silken tap'stries o'er him.
 In vain the flood of glory leapt
 Into his eyes—the dying conqueror wept !

III.

I will not sigh, though Life's dark hour
 Wither the glory of the flower ;
 For Peace a gentler light may shed,
 Waking a blossom in the dead ;

* " When Mahmoud, the great Gaznevide, was dying of consumption in his Palace of Happiness, he ordered that all his treasures should be brought out to amuse him. There were laid before him, silk and tapestry, jewels and vessels of gold, coffers of money, the spoils of the nations he had plundered : it was the spectacle of a whole day. But pride yielded to the stronger feeling of nature.—Mahmoud recollected that he was in his mortal sickness, and wept and moralized upon the vanity of the world."—Southey, quoting from Marigny, *Rev. des Arabes*, t. i. p. 298.

Glimpses of a Poet's Dream.

And o'er the sad and cheerless gloom
 The crush'd heart shed a sweeter bloom :
 As when the traveller's footsteps pass
 Over the precious Indian grass ;
 Beneath his feet the odours rise
 In richer fragrance to the skies.
 And even the thunder-storms that roll*
 With fierce combustion o'er our head,
 May leave some jewels on the soul,
 To shine when every cloud has fled.

IV.

Thee I invoke, delicious May,
 And thou, too, odorous, leafy June,
 Whom I so oft with amorous lay,
 And snatch of rude and pastoral tune,
 Have welcomed on the braes of Doon,
 And Tintern's ruins, when the moon
 Breathed on the grass her silvery light,
 Until each ivied aisle looked white.
 Ye chiefly I invoke—oh, take
 The weary wand'rer to your arms,
 Reviving with enchanted charms
 The languid pulse, the feeble limb ;
 My thirst with your pure fountains slake,—
 The sylvan nectar,—and restore
 The light to eyes with weeping dim ;
 Shine on me, as ye shone of yore.
 For I with you would gladly roam
 Unto the quiet woodland home,
 Or moonlit sands, or where the wave
 Breaks with soft murmur through the cave,
 Where from the din of life apart,
 O fair Egeria of the heart,
 Brief season I with thee may dwell,
 Meek Contemplation, in thy cell !

V.

Bear me upon thy silken wing
 Unto the purple homes of Spring,
 Sweet Zephyrus, or crystal stream,
 Still warbling through the Poet's dream,
 And trees by Winter wither'd long,
 Waving their verdant boughs in Song.
 Lay me beneath the canopy
 Of Binfield's beeches, where the child,†
 Beloved by every Attic Grace, beguil'd
 The dewy footsteps of the summer hour,
 Scattering his wood-notes in a gentle shower,

* Alluding to an Eastern stone, called by the ancients *Ceraunium*, because it was supposed to be found on spots visited by thunder.

† Pope.

Whilst in his charmed ears the unseen wing
Of silvery lute and softest cittern play'd,
And glimmering into light, along the shade,
The forms that glitter in the Muses' ray,
Shone round his grassy couch at set of day,
His brows with crown Elysian garlanding.

Poet of every clime ! whose tuneful lay
Holds converse with us on the cares of life,
Its hopes and fears, its tumults and its strife,
Gilding the head of Truth with Fancy's light,
And leading smiling Wisdom into sight,
Girt with the zone of Beauty. How deny
The sweet poetic frenzy of thine eye,
" The vision and the faculty divine."

Thou, whose soul lives along the glowing line !
Whether round Paraclete's white walls the pine
Wave high in solemn murmurs to the wind ;
Or gay Romance its precious leaf unwind ;
Or Passion's tale thy melting song rehearse ;
Or the mild lightning of thy mirthful rage
Sparkle and play upon thy changeful page ;
Or furious Satire thunder through thy verse
With the deep music of its brazen throat.
Sweetest of warblers ! Though thy finger hurl'd
No fiery arrow from Pindaric Bow,
Better we love the honey of thy note,
And the clear streams of melody that flow
From the fair gardens of thy Poesy.
Pleasant to while a summer hour with thee,
Gentler Magician !* in thy Sabine field
Launching thy colour'd darts on Folly's shield,
Or painting with thy delicate hues each maid
By Fancy led unto thy myrtle shade ;
Doris, or Lalage, or that sweet name
Which kindles in the heart a warmer flame :
There, in the glittering freshness of the dawn,
Which still on Guido's living canvass glows,
With eyes of Paradise and lips of rose,
Beside thee Virgil's shadow on the lawn
Slumbers unbroken ; through the gilded trees
A white sail glides before the dainty breeze.
Lords of the tender lute, and laurell'd lyre,
With voices of delight and lips of fire !
Methinks I see them on the grass recline,
Weaving the flowery texture of the line,
While brightly upon Genius' prophet-eye
The Future burns with Immortality.

VI.

Or waft me, Zephyrus, to the verdurous leaves
Through which the sunset of Italian eves

* Horace.

Shone on the fainting Poet's eye upturn'd,
 While dimly the rich flame of Fancy burn'd,*
 And the proud wings of heavenly Song were furl'd,
 Which erst a golden shadow on the world
 From their high pilgrimage had thrown ;
 Yet in his dying heart the tender tone
 Of most entrancing minstrelsy was heard ;
 And ever, like a sweet and radiant bird
 From the dark foliage starting into song,
 Thought after thought of beauty, a fair throng,
 Within the Poet's cloudless breast awoke,
 And each creation of his Fancy spoke
 Joy to his mournful spirit, as they hung
 Upon his neck, the Minstrel to embrace,
 Cheering him with the sunshine of their face !
 O meekest of the mighty ! the lute's Lord !
 On the dark hour of thy decay were pour'd
 The Arabian heaven with all its dreams divine,
 And all the sacred pomp of Palestine.
 While the green landscape of Italian bloom
 Melted away from thine enamour'd gaze ;
 And through the thick boughs of the oak, the rays
 Beaming in glory from the mystic Shrine
 Of Israel's Temple ! —

VII.

Muse of the Land of Palms ! with eyes
 Breathing the cloudless beauty of thy skies,
 May I upon thy radiant footsteps wait,
 Or hang a votive garland at thy gate ?
 As when a Grecian shepherd laid
 At noon beneath a plantain's shade,
 Starts up suddenly to see
 The grove illumin'd, and the tree
 Glittering with a shower of light—
 Ambrosia filling all the air,
 He knows Olympian feet are there :
 So shone thy beauteous presence fair
 Upon the poet-youth reclin'd*
 On Cherwell's haunted banks, what time
 The silvery peal of Wykeham's chime
 Floated into the ear of Night.
 Muse of the Orient ! in that hour of calm,
 How verdant rose the fig-tree and the palm ;

* " In the gardens of the convent of Saint Onofrio, on the Janicular Hill, there is a large oak, called Tasso's Oak. Tradition says, that the poet, during the last few days of his life, which were passed in this convent, was often brought out to sit under that tree ; and on the cypresses behind, we love to believe that the garland was hung which was to have crowned him on the 16th of April, had not his death on the 15th intervened."— See *Three months passed in the Mountains East of Rome.*

* Heber, when composing " Palestine " at Oxford.

And, like a shadow in the distant sky,
The Arab warrior flashed upon the eye !
Gentle enthusiast ! to thy classic Bower
The Muse went with thee, bearing many a flower
From Eastern gardens, o'er thy head to strew,
Fragrant and glistening with poetic dew.
She cheer'd thy fancy with the purple vine.
While round thy pillow rays of Palestine
Beam'd with mild lustre ; her celestial wing,
Dropping with colours from the Indian spring.
What scenes came o'er the sleeper in a crowd !
Prophets, Apostles, Martyrs—like a cloud
Kindled by gleams of memory into gold—
Float through the paths of Thought ; with tender light
Illumining the plumage of the night.
Lo ! through the hallow'd Temple's radiant Gate
Sweeps the full splendour of the Hebrew State,—
Warriors, and priests, and the resplendent choir,
Breathing the soul of Israel in the lyre.
With balmy influence the perfume flows,
Delicious Sharon ! from thy Bower of Rose ;
And the fond eyes of listening Love are seen,
Fair Lebanon ! along thy vallies green.

VIII.

Fondly the memory loves to roam
Along these paths at evening hours,
Joyfully riding on the stormy foam
Of life's rough surges to the clime
Of the soul's Eden in its prime.
So steals the balmy breath of flowers
Upon the Pilgrim of the Southern Sea,
Wafted from green and sunny isle, what time
Musing upon the wave, the village chime
Falls with mysterious sweetness on his ear ;
And down his cottage-garden path appear
His little children, chasing bird or bee ;
The robin whistles in his apple-tree ;
The setting sun-beam glimmers on the thatch ;
The weary hind hangs o'er the mossy hatch ;—
Not dearer that fond dream to him, than this to me !

COMMERCE OF SINDE AND NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER INDUS.

BY AN OFFICER OF H. M.'s SERVICE, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE LATE MISSION.

I WILL commence by giving a sketch, drawn from the best sources, of the amount of customs and duties levied at the four principal ports of Sind, including some within the mouths of the Indus, in 1831; just remarking, that these do not include the transit duties collected in the different towns, and through the country, or some small duties on the river.

For thirteen years previous to 1828, the customs of Kurachee, the only great port on the coast of Sind, were farmed to a Hindoo; a very common custom in native states, for Rs. 1,40,000 (£14,000); but this does not include the duty on opium, which, at this place, is levied at the rate of Rs. 150 on each camel-load. Since the year 1828 the farmer gave up his contract, and the Hyderabad government realised, in 1831, Rs. 1,19,000 (nearly £12,000) only on the customs, and Rs. 89,000 on opium; making altogether Rs. 2,08,000 as the customs of this, their greatest port. Each camel-load paid in its passage through the country, until lately, Rs. 250; but the Ameer has lately reduced their demand to Rs. 225, I believe in consequence of the merchants threatening to find another route if such high duties were continued. When it is remembered that Kurachee may be considered as almost the only port of Sind, and that all goods are generally landed there, to avoid the expense and trouble of a change into the river (flat-bottomed) boats, which must always be done at the inner ports, the low state of commerce in the country will be readily admitted. Further: taking away the amount of the opium duties, which article by our treaty with Kutch is not permitted to pass through that province, the customs at Kurachee only amount to half those collected at the port of Mundavie in Kutch, although there is no comparison between the magnitude in riches of the two states. But the best explanation will be found in the fact, that merchants of other countries, knowing the rapacity of the government of Sind, and the grasping and dishonest character of the Sindian authorities, will not venture themselves and property in a country where they are subjected to injury and oppression; and the nearer the country is to Sind, so much greater is the dread and reluctance of its inhabitants engaged in trade, to have any communication or dealings with the people of that state. This is strongly shewn by the fact, that very few boats from Kutch visit the ports of Sind, and that, during the great scarcity of 1833 (June), when the people of the former provinces were reduced to the most lamentable extremity for want of proper sustenance, and almost all the cattle died for want of grain, there was no attempt made to bring it from Sind by the grain-dealers (chiefly Hindoos), although the prices at Bhoj were four times those at Hyderabad at the same period, and the distance of the two places from each other only 170 miles. On this occasion, I inquired, from the merchants engaged in foreign trade, their reasons for not sending their vessels to Sind more frequently, when they ventured them to the more distant and dangerous voyages in the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, the African Coast, and Mozambique Channel, and I invariably found that they had an aversion—indeed I may more properly say, made a determination—not to trade with Sind until some change should take place, offering them full security for life and property, but of which they all doubted the possibility.

When, therefore, these facts are considered, I am even at a loss to account for the amount of customs collected at Kurachee and elsewhere at the present

time; for, excepting timber used in house and boat building, and a few, very few, common chintzes and muslins, we heard of no imports into Sind; and the exports were very trifling, consisting of a little rice, wheat, tobacco, and fire-wood. In the year 1831, Kurachee only sent one of those great dows, or vessels, which trade to the Zanguebar coast from almost all parts on the west coast of India, yearly, while Mandavie sent eight or ten. At Hyderabad, Zattack, Schwan, and Khyrpoor, we found not one article of any European manufacture, with the exception of the few chintzes and muslins I have mentioned at the former place; and, although it has been stated by Lieut. Burnes, on *native* authority, that they are as cheap at Shikarpoor as in the bazaar of Bombay, we could hear of no such articles being there when within eighteen miles of the spot; and I must, therefore, be permitted to doubt the fact, until proved on better evidence. The Sindians were anxious to make it appear to us, on every occasion, that they had as much trade as they required or wished for, and every article in their country; but they could not produce even a piece of woollen cloth in support of this assertion; and it must be admitted, that it would appear strange that all such goods should be confined to one place, situated in the most remote corner of Sind, and the two capitals, and many other large places, left unsupplied. It may also be worthy of remark, that what British manufactures we did see in Sind, were double the prices at which they are sold in the neighbouring province of Kutch, and greatly inferior in quality. But, indeed, were Sind overflowing with the manufactures of Europe, I see no purchasers for them; for, with the exception of the princes themselves, the few chiefs, and the Suyuds, and persons who possess grants of land in the different parts of the country, there is no wealth in Sind to render the demand for such articles general; and the Hindoos, however well-disposed they *might* become to purchase, dare not do so, without exposing themselves to be plundered and oppressed from this display of their wealth. Sind can, therefore, be considered in no other light than as the channel of communication to more favourable markets; but in this point of view even it is of great importance.

Mughrubhey, although it can hardly be called a port even within the mouths of the Indus, is next to Kurachee in the customs it yields to the government, which, in 1831, amounted to Rs. 41,000, of which 21,000 were collected in the town, and the remainder on the river, both below and above the bund or embankment. The fishery at Mughrubhey, which is productive, belongs to the head of the mosque, and he likewise has a small portion of the duties paid to him. At Shali Bunder, the customs in the same year amounted to Rs. 27,000, and the fisheries near that place and the adjacent mouths of the Indus, to 1,300 more, making altogether Rs. 28,300. This sum is divided between the Hyderabad and Meerpoor States, but the officers of the latter are not permitted to interfere in the collection. At Dharajay Bunder, the customs, in 1831, amounted to Rs. 12,000, and the fisheries to Rs. 800. If we, therefore, deduct the value of the fisheries, it will be found that the whole revenue of Sind derived from these, its principal, I may almost say only, ports, does not amount to quite three lacs of rupees, and still the trade is said to be on the decline every year and month. To this amount there is to be added Rs. 59,000, the amount of the opium (transit) duties levied on 593* camel-loads of opium at other places, and the duties paid on 5,300 horses, at the rate of Rs. 15 per horse, amounting to Rs. 79,000; and it will

* In 1833, the number of camels passing through Sind amounted to 740, showing a considerable increase on the opium trade since the preceding year.

be found that the whole customs and duties of Sind (an account of which I succeeded in procuring), did not, in 1831, exceed the sum of four lacs and a-half of rupees. Every article manufactured in Sind pays an immense duty; and even the commonest necessities of life are highly taxed; but as the manufactures have decreased in consequence to almost nothing, and consist now of only a few coarse cloths, blankets, carpets, toys, and a few such articles, on which the duties cannot amount to much, it will, I consider, be allowing amply, if it be admitted that all these and the town and transit duties of Hyderabad and other places, may amount to one lac and a-half, making altogether the sum of only six lacs per annum for the amount of the whole revenue of Sind derived from such sources. Some of the Sindian officers, indeed, declared that the opium duties alone amounted to the greater part of this sum; but this assertion was void of truth, as the information I have now given will prove. In these collections of the duties, the most arbitrary and oppressive plans (for they cannot be called regulations) are pursued, and a vessel coming into a harbour of the country, is often detained several weeks without being permitted to break bulk, until the pleasure of the Ameer is known, as to the duty to be levied on the cargo.

On the discussion of the late treaty, when the general tariff used in Sind was required, that some approximation might be made to it in the tariff about to be established, it was not forthcoming, and after considerable equivocation on the part of the Sind deewans,* they were obliged to confess that no fixed scale existed, but that one should be framed immediately on the most moderate scale; and the very next day, as if fearing that advantage might be taken of this admission, they produced a dirty scrap of paper, which they affirmed contained the tariff which had been in force since the time of the Emperors, although it contained many articles which could not even have been known in those days, and the amount to be levied was not less than sixty per cent., taking all demands into consideration! It is scarcely necessary to remark, that this document was treated with the contempt it merited, and the framers of it were informed that a very different tariff would be expected. How commerce is then to revive and be encouraged in such a country, it is difficult even to imagine. Few of the merchants of India are Mussulmans; and if they were, it is not clear to me that they would meet with more respect in Sind than their Hindoo brethren; and, until some very decided change has taken place in the affairs of that province, I feel certain that none of the latter caste will be found to embark in the navigation of the Indus.

With regard to the method of levying the customs and river dues on the Indus, I do not think that it admits of a doubt that the toll, as recommended by Colonel Pottinger, in the able remarks made on this subject, is the only plan that can be adopted with the hope of securing traders from imposition and delay; but it is of all others the one which will meet with the greatest opposition, not only from the Ameers themselves,† who will readily see that such an arrangement will deprive them of all means for extorting from traders, or by trivial and unfounded excuses delaying them in their progress through the country; but also from that larger and powerful body of the religious priests and their followers, who have either by grant, or implied consent of the government, assumed the right of demanding toll from all boats navigating

* Hindoos employed by the State of Sind in the public departments. They are closely watched little respected, and often treated with indignity.

† Tolls have been established on the Indus, by treaties between the Indian Government and the Native States; but the Sind rulers (as the writer predicted) have endeavoured to obstruct the arrangement.

the Indus, and who have absolutely given Meer Moorad Ali notice that they will not be bound by *his* treaty, or forego privileges which they have enjoyed undisputed for many years. Indeed, it is the sanction of these and similar lawless abuses which have bound the Ameers and their subjects together, by the sort of compact known as "honour amongst thieves," and not the large grants of lands, which it has been erroneously asserted, they have given to their Belooche subjects.

The voyage up the Indus is in itself sufficiently tedious, and accompanied with such privation and expense, and, indeed, labour of both mind and body, when undertaken by unprotected persons, as to deter even the most avaricious and money-getting individuals of the eastern community from making the attempt; and should merchants be subjected to the additional misery and loss of having their boats stopped once or twice every day in their progress through Sind by arrogant and turbulent people, and their goods ransacked and perhaps opened, it would be very little consolation to them even should the offenders be severely punished, which is a supposition of all others the farthest from probability, after frequent references which might not, and, perhaps, could not, be decided on for months. Colonel Pottinger proposes, in his remarks to which I have slightly alluded, that the Hyderabad government should collect the toll on every boat entering the Indus, at a certain convenient station to be hereafter chosen for the whole distance through the Sindian territories, and that this government should afterwards divide the amount with the Khyrpoor state and persons entitled to share the same, and this plan is certainly the best, and only one, to secure the trader from extortion and ruinous delay, and likewise to leave the fewest possible openings for disputes, which might tend to cause a breach of the friendly relations between the two powers. It requires, however, no wizard to see that the Hyderabad government will be, by this plan, brought at once into contact with the most powerful portion of their own subjects; for it is quite impossible to believe they will divide the spoil which has once fallen into their hands; and as the assumed possessors of the rights will not forego them, and the government has not sufficient power to force them to do so, I look upon it as certain, that the British Government will be called on, in the end, to be the mediators in the dispute.

From our knowledge of Sind, I think it is quite clear that even the tariff being properly regulated will not secure traders resorting to the Indus from numerous vexations and delays, if only to pass by it to various other countries which are likely to offer more favourable markets for the sale of their goods; and it will, therefore, be found requisite, should the plan now pursued in navigating this river be persevered in, to found some establishment near the mouths of the Indus, where boats, and above all, boatmen, whose services can be depended on, will be supplied to those about to undertake the upwards voyage. Although the mission had the unusual advantage of having an escort sufficiently large to overawe even the most turbulent, we found it requisite to be constantly on the alert, to prevent the boatmen following their own inclinations as to halting, landing, and many other points, all of the greatest moment in prosecuting such a voyage; and, on several occasions, when these people found they were prevented from pursuing their own plans, they deserted on the first opportunity, although they forfeited by such a course a considerable portion of their pay, which had fortunately not been paid to them in advance. The difficulty of obtaining others to supply the place of those who had thus deserted was very great, their demands increasing in the ratio of our wants; and, as an example of this, I may add that some boatmen we required for hire at Mheetanee demanded

a sum equal to that which we had paid those who came all the way from Hyderabad, and the Ameers' people said they could not interfere in the matter, and we only gained our point by making the tyndal (master) of the boat answerable for our progress, and not being delayed by such causes. But such a threat from a merchant would be treated with scorn, and expose him to be plundered and perhaps murdered by these insolent barbarians, at some remote village. Now it is evident that merchants could have none of the advantages under which we traversed this country, and that the desertion of their boat's-crew, either from pique, or what is still more likely, being tampered with by the government* and their officers, or the heads of the religious establishments, who are held in high veneration all over the province, would be destruction both to their speculations and their fortunes, by causing incalculable delay and expense.

Under any circumstances, however, I am inclined to believe that the present system of navigation, with its delays and considerable risk of accident, will never be found to answer, as the extraordinary labour and slow progress in ascending the Indus can never be repaid by the facility of descending that river. The average progress made by the boats of the mission under, as I have remarked, most favourable circumstances, in a voyage of nineteen days, was only *twelve* miles per diem; and, although this rate might be considerably increased by cutting away obstacles on the banks, and improvements in the construction and manner of towing the boats, the first would cause an expense quite enormous, which could never be repaid by any advantages to be derived from it, and the constant changes in the course of this ever-varying river would render the labour and expense excessive and unceasing.† The hire of boats on the river Indus is now high, and depends greatly on the season as well as demand for them; but the system of giving, in addition to a certain freight, a daily allowance, both in money and provisions, according to the custom of the country, is highly inconvenient, and fertile in discussions and quarrels, and thereby causing delay. This plan should, therefore, be exchanged for one more simple. Next to the consideration of forming such an establishment as that which I have now proposed, comes the necessity of deciding on its situation; and this I must confess seems to me a question of extreme difficulty to decide on, when we reflect on the numerous collateral circumstances which must be kept in view. If the plan now pursued by the Sindians themselves, of landing goods at the port of Kurachee, and then sending them by camels to a convenient point for embarkation on the river, be adopted, it will matter little where the entrepôt is situated, so long as the spot is well chosen, and not subject to inundations, or being deserted by the stream in its various changes; but, independent of the great additional expense this plan would cause to traders, it would, for obvious reasons, give latitude for disputes and constant interference on the part of the Sindian officers, and likewise render two establishments necessary, instead of one. I think it may, therefore, be assumed, that the establishment in question, if even found requisite, should be at some point *within* the mouths of the Indus, to be hereafter chosen with reference to all favorable qualities, not forgetting those of locality, and easiness of access from the ocean; and that a sort of colony should there be formed, to enable merchants navigating this noble river to

* I say the government, because I feel certain they will throw every obstacle they can in the way of the Indus being navigated securely, until they find from our altered policy that submission is their only course.

† It will, on an average of all the season and chances, require at least from thirty to forty days to pass through the Sind territories, a distance of 600 miles, with boats navigated as they are at present.

obtain boats, and persons to navigate them, who should be under the protection of the British Government, and who shall not be liable to any interference from the Sind government, their officers, or subjects, except by the usual mode of proceedings when the subject of one state offends against the laws and customs of another. This plan, I feel convinced, will be the only efficient means of commencing a traffic, which, if not with Sind, will at all events, with countries more to the northward and westward, prove a source of very considerable profit and advantage to both the nations and individuals engaged in it, and will tend to foster relations with other states, which will, without doubt, be hereafter of the most vital importance to the British interests.

In further consideration of this interesting subject, it would appear that steam-boats will offer, under every point of view, the most advantageous means of navigating the Indus, and that the first outlay will be amply and speedily repaid by the celerity and certainty with which they will perform their voyage, and the independence they will possess over all other vessels, in avoiding all the chances "by flood and field," from which much delay, expense, and vexation, will inevitably be incurred. Being quite ignorant of such affairs, I cannot presume to offer any remarks on the probable description of the steam-boats necessary for the navigation of the Indus; but I conceive there is no doubt flat-bottomed vessels will be found to answer best, with a breadth of beam and strength superior to that which is generally given to river boats navigated on this principle, and a corresponding attention to the important object of stowage for cargo. The abundance of fire-wood is so great every where on the Indus, although the Amceers would most probably object to the timber of their game-preserves being used for such a plebeian purpose as the propelling of a merchant-vessel, that no fears need be entertained of any deficiency in that important article; and I conceive that the plan would be to fix certain points, say twenty-five miles, distant from each other, where boats could halt for the night, and renew their stock of fuel; and if this distance, which I doubt not it will, should be too short on the descending voyage, the boats could complete *two* stages in one day, which they will be enabled to do with facility. With regard to proceeding during the night, it is often done, particularly on the voyage down, but it is certainly attended with great additional risk, from a variety of causes; and it would therefore, perhaps, be expedient to make arrangements for only prosecuting the voyage by day. From the arrangement to which I have alluded, of fixing stations, many advantages would be found to arise, the greatest of which would, perhaps, be the trifling space required for the fuel, and the corresponding room which would therefore be available for cargo, a most important consideration, I understand, in the construction of all such vessels, and one in which the boats of the Indus are remarkably defective, considering their other good properties. Whether these steam-boats should be the property of the Indian Government, or private individuals, is a question, the decision of which depends on various considerations; but I have no doubt the former would present many and important advantages over the latter, provided that due attention is paid to economy, and consequently to expenditure, in their outfit and employment. I believe it has been clearly shewn, in a late Memoir, * that water-carriage all over the East does not possess that immense advantage, as far as regards expense, over land-carriage, which most persons are inclined to imagine; and this, therefore, renders a greater attention to expenditure imperative in the arrangements connected with the establishment of a commerce on the Indus.

* By Captain Wade on the commerce of the Punjab, &c.

Feeling deeply the importance of this subject, and my own inability to treat it in the manner it deserves, I have offered these few details and observations, to call the attention of others more equal to the task, to it; and likewise for the purpose of shewing that the obstacles to be overcome are of a more serious nature than has been generally supposed; and that the British Government have not only to undertake the formation and encouragement of commerce in a country where it neither exists (in the received meaning of the term), is understood, or respected, but they must likewise first take steps to render the navigation of the Indus of a nature sufficiently easy and secure to encourage adventure.

To these I may add, that they must be prepared to demand and enforce the utmost satisfaction from the government of Sind, in case of any attempt, either open or disguised, being made to oppress or delay traders resorting to that country under the British flag; nor would it be advisable that any plan for opening the navigation of the Indus should be proceeded in, until the Sind Government had been solemnly and urgently called on to consider the consequences of any infraction of the late treaty; and that no excuse, however plausible, will prevent our exacting the highest penalty in case of the ill-treatment of any British subject. Such language, and above all a strict adherence to the substance of it, is the only chance of convincing these barbarous people, that the policy no longer exists which formerly taught us to submit quietly to the almost unheard-of insult offered, in the destruction of the British factory at Tattah, and the resident being obliged to fly in the condition of a criminal.

W. P.

MR. EARL'S "EASTERN SEAS."*

THE islands of the Indian Archipelago, including the vast country of Borneo, are adapted by their internal resources, as well as by their position, to be the scene of a most valuable and active commerce. They abound in metals and minerals, the precious and the useful; their unexplored forests teem with timber fit both for ship-building and ornamental purposes, and with vegetables whose products would be available in medicine and the arts; the rich and almost virgin soil will overpay the cultivator, and the numerous harbours and rivers seem to court the entrance of the trader. Unhappily, these islands are mostly inhabited by people, who not only do not know how to profit by their advantages, but whose indolence of character tempts them to gain a subsistence by preying on the fruits of others' industry, rather than by exerting their own. Had a better system of policy been pursued by the first European settlers in these countries, their example and the experiments of two centuries might have rendered the races in the Archipelago deserving of a better character than is here given them.

Mr. Earl's work, to a short notice of which these remarks are an introduction, gives a lamentable picture of the social and political condition of these parts. The establishment of a British free port at Singapore has done much to familiarize the Malay, Bugis, and other native traders, with

* *The Eastern Seas, or Voyages and Adventures in the Indian Archipelago, in 1832-33-34, comprising a Tour to the Island of Java; Visits to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, &c.; also an Account of the Present State of Singapore, with Observations on the Commercial Resources of the Archipelago.* By GEORGE WINDSOR EARL, M.R.A.S. London, 1837. Allen and Co.

the benefits of commerce, and of those arts which, in the hackneyed words of Ovid, "soften the manners, and reclaim mankind from savage habits;" but generations, we fear, must pass away, before the Eastern seas and straits become what they ought to be, the theatre of an extensive and a peaceful trade. But if India remain British India,—if the Chinese empire shall relax its anti-commercial policy,—and if Australia make in the next century a progress commensurate with that which has marked the last twenty years, the Eastern seas will exhibit a very different aspect from that which they wear in Mr. Earl's book; commerce will have transformed the manners of the people, by the rapid influence of its own blessings, and of the refinements which follow in its train.

To the readers of this Journal, the facts stated in the work before us present little that is new. The Straits' press is so diligent a caterer of political and commercial intelligence, and furnishes so convenient a repository for facts connected with these subjects, that a traveller who, like Mr. Earl, has but little diverged from the usual track of Straits' voyages, cannot be expected to chronicle many novelties. We turned with some alacrity to his chapters on Borneo, but were disappointed to find that his visit to the West coast was confined to Sinkawan, Sambas, and the neighbourhood, which, added to an excursion to Montradok, the capital of the Chinese, were the only means he enjoyed of acquiring information from personal observation. Mr. Earl's knowledge of the Malay language was not of much use to him here, since the persons with whom he principally communicated were Chinese settlers.

He has drawn a favourable picture of the Dyaks, of whom he met with a few specimens; and it corresponds, to some extent, with the descriptions of others, who had better opportunities, especially Mr. Dalton, who resided amongst the Dyaks for more than a year, and who has depicted them in an ample manner.* Mr. Earl describes these people as of the middle size, well-formed, and their countenance highly prepossessing. The women are almost beautiful, and unexceptionable in form. Their manners, when brought into contact with more refined people, are mild. Their horrid practice of collecting human heads seems to have had some political origin, for they do not appear to be cannibals, and one of the chiefs told Mr. Dalton that they would willingly relinquish it. Upon the whole, the Dyaks, who, according to the authority just cited, "have undisturbed possession of the interior of this large island, nearly 360,000 square miles," seem to be a race that have an aptitude for civilization, and qualities which, by proper nurture, might be matured into social virtues. It is melancholy to think that they have no better tutors than the Dutch.

Mr. Earl examined the gold mines near Montradok. The metal is found in a clayey soil, in small veins, from eight to fifteen feet below the surface. If the depth be less than ten feet, a trench is dug, and the whole of the upper stratum is removed; but, if deeper, a shaft of three feet square is sunk perpendicularly, and the miner works it about ten feet in both directions, sending up the ore in baskets, which is removed to a place where a

* See some papers by this gentleman in our iv. vi. and vii. volumes.

stream has been dammed up, and there washed in a wooden trough. The gold is found in very small particles; large specimens are, however, occasionally met with, consisting of small irregular pieces united together. Each mine is generally worked by a company of persons, who club together. The government claims one-fourth.

The object of Mr. Earl (who commanded a vessel from Singapore) was to open a trade between the Chinese settlers on the West coast of Borneo, and the settlement; but, though the experiment was successful, as far as the profitable disposal of the cargo, the Dutch interposed to prevent a repetition, and to interdict the desired intercourse.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting of this Society was held on the 3d of June; the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, V.P., in the chair.

Among the donations laid before the members were the following: From the author, "First Impressions and Studies from Nature in Hindustan;" by Lieut. Thos. Bacon. From Peter Auber, Esq. his "Rise and Progress of the British Power in India;" vol. i. From G. W. Earl, Esq., his "Voyages and Adventures in the Indian Archipelago in 1832-33-34." From Capt. J. Low, his "Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture of the British Settlement of Penang, &c." From Professor Julien, his "*Resumé des Principaux Traits Chinois sur la Culture des Muriers et l'Education des Vers à Soie.*" From M. Alexandre de Humboldt; his brother, M. W. Von Humboldt's work on the Kawi Language of Java; vol. i. From Col. Francklin, a case containing miniature portraits of the Kings of Delhi; and one of drawings of monuments, &c. at Buddha-Gaya. From Major Sir Henry Willock, a series of sixty bronze medals of Russian monarchs, illustrative of the history of Russia; also "*Précis de l'Histoire de Russie, depuis Rurik jusqu'à la Mort de l'Impératrice Catherine II.*"

The secretary read a letter from Major-general Sir Henry Worsley, K.C.B., of the Hon. East-India Company's service, announcing a donation of £1,000 to the Society. Sir Henry, in his letter, expressed his conviction that he could not more suitably appropriate some of the bounty which he had derived from the best and most interesting military service in the world, than by contributing a portion of it to promote the utility and stability of the Royal Asiatic Society; and with that view, he had the honour to place the above-named sum at the disposal of the council for the furtherance of the objects of the institution.

The special thanks of the Society were voted to Sir Henry for his munificent grant; and, on the motion of Sir George Staunton, seconded by Sir Charles Forbes, it was resolved, that a voluntary subscription of the members of the Society be opened for the purpose of defraying the expense of a bust of the donor, to be placed in the Society's house, in honour of so distinguished a benefactor of the Society. It was further resolved, that each subscription be limited to the sum of one guinea.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thomas Robinson, and William Lavis, Esq., were elected resident members.

Captain James Mackenzie, of the Bengal Native Cavalry, read to the meeting a portion of his notes taken during a journey from Calcutta to Alexandria, in 1835-36. Captain Mackenzie sailed from Calcutta in the beginning of Dec. 1835, in a country-built vessel heavily laden with rice for the Arabian market; the ship was manned by natives of all sorts, but commanded by an Englishman. He landed at Cochin, being desirous of seeing the first European settlement formed in India. Albuquerque built a fort at this place in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Cochin was at one period a very considerable trading port, and was famous for ship-building. Since the English have had possession of this coast, the trade has been principally drawn to Bombay, and the importance of Cochin has necessarily diminished; but it still retains its reputation for ship-building, for which it is well supplied by the teak forests at the foot of the Ghauts. A ship of six hundred tons, and several smaller ones, were building there when Captain Mackenzie landed. The ships built at this place generally last from thirty to forty years; some, much longer; almost all those belonging to natives are employed until actually worn out,—until, in fact, they founder at sea, which is their ordinary fate. When Captain Mackenzie was at Calcutta, an Arab ship went down off Kedgerree, eighty years old; and a pilgrim ship had made one hundred annual voyages between Jiddah and Surat before she met with the same fate. On the 21st of January, the ship came in sight of the coast of Arabia, off Cape Furtuk. On the following day, they neared the territory of Kishen. It was of the Sheikh of this place that, in 1834, the East-India Company wished to purchase the island of Socotra, as a depôt for coals, for the use of steam-navigation to India. In spite of the opposition of the Sheikh, the island was occupied by the Company; but was given up in 1835, partly in consequence of the unwholesomeness of the place, and partly in through the failure of the project of steam-navigation by that route. The following occurrence, mentioned by Captain Mackenzie in his Journal, will shew the lawless character of the Bedouins:—A Persian ship, having on board 350 pilgrims, on their way to the shrine of Mecca, was wrecked in the night on the peninsula of Aden, and on their making the shore, in the morning, they were surrounded by Bedouins, who unmercifully stripped the unfortunate people of every article of clothing, and then sent them adrift. An appeal was made to the Sheikh; but it was useless: he, in fact, sanctioned the robbery, and participated in the spoil. Capt. Mackenzie thinks such outrages will be prevented by the extension of the power of the Pasha of Egypt in that quarter. The conclusion of the Journal was reserved for another meeting.

17th of June: Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the Chair.—Henry Wilkinson, Esq. and David Blane, Esq. were elected Members of the Society. Colonel Sykes read a paper on the Three-faced Busts of Siva in the Cave Temples of Elephanta, near Bombay, and those of Ellora, near Dowlatabad. Colonel Sykes stated that a good deal of useless, not to say acrimonious, discussion had been carried on respecting the true character of the busts in question. Up to the year 1818, that at Elephanta was supposed to be the only one of the kind in India; in that year Colonel Sykes paid a visit to the temples of Ellora, and, after a minute examination of the caves, discovered several small sculptured figures in alto-relief of three-faced busts, precisely similar, in all their details of feature and ornament, to those now remaining of the Elephanta bust. Mr. Wathen, in a note attached to some translations of Sanscrit Inscriptions published in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, had remarked that the bust at Elephanta was intended to represent the united form of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, the Hindu Triad; but Colonel Sykes was

of opinion that it was intended for Siva himself only. The centre face, probably represented him as the Generator. The face on the left, from its feminine traits—the bracelets on the arms, the looking-glass in the hand, and the pencil for applying antimony to the eye-lids—shewed the *Sacti*, or female energy of the God; and the third figure on the right, strongly furrowed and marked with traits of violence and passion, was symbolical of his character as the Destroyer. Colonel Sykes here adduced the opinion of Mr. Erskine, published in the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, that the Elephanta bust had been erroneously denominated the Hindu trinity. Colonel Sykes did not find any inscriptions at Ellora which were not in a comparatively modern form of the Sanscrit alphabet; and not one in that unknown character so common at Karli, Salsette, and other places, and which were never found in connexion with *Hindu* works of art. These characters Colonel Sykes considered were Buddhistic; and as they were not found upon Hindu monuments, he was not inclined to put any faith in the asserted priority of Brahmanism over Buddhism. In conclusion, Colonel Sykes expressed his belief that the continued investigations of Messrs. Prinsep, Stevenson, Wathen, and others, would throw such a new and unexpected light upon the history of ancient India as to modify, or even subvert, the general opinion of the superior antiquity of Brahmanism.

Some discussion ensued amongst the members on the subject of the comparative antiquity of Brahmanism and Buddhism. The learned Chairman remarked, that the Buddhists themselves did not pretend to a more ancient origin than their opponents. They dated their rise from Gautama, above five centuries before Christ; while the Brahmanical traditions claimed a much higher antiquity. With respect to the arguments drawn from coins and inscriptions, he considered they proved nothing that had been disputed; and left the question quite unsettled, as to whether or not Buddhism existed in India previously to Brahmanism.

The next meeting was announced for the 1st of July.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

The Eastern Seas; or Voyages and Adventures in the Indian Archipelago in 1832-33-34, comprising a Tour of the Island of Java, Visits to Borneo, the Malay Peninsula, Siam, &c.; also an Account of the Present State of Singapore, with Observations on the Commercial Resources of the Archipelago. By G. W. Earl, M.R.A.S. 8vo. 12s.

The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, during his Administration in India. Edited by Montgomery Martin. Vol. IV. 8vo. 25s.

Scenes and Characteristics of Hindostan, with Sketches of Anglo-Indian Society. By Emma Roberts, authoress of "Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster," "Oriental Scenes," &c. Second Edit. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

The City of the Sultan, and Domestic Manners of the Turks in 1840. By Miss Pardoe, authoress of "Traits and Traditions of Portugal," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. with illustrations. 32s.

Colonial Policy of the British Empire. By R. Montgomery Martin. Part I. "Government." 8vo. 3s.

Narrative of a Voyage of Observation among the Colonies of Western Africa, in the Flag-Ship "Thalia;" and of a Campaign in Kaffir-land, on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, in 1835. By J. E. Alexander, K.L.S., captain 49d Highlanders, &c. Illustrated with Maps and Plates, by Major C. C. Mitchell, K.H. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Narrative of Three Voyages in the Black Sea, to the Coast of Circassia; with Sketches of the Man-

ners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Circassians. By the Chev. Taitbout de Marigny, consul of H. M. the King of the Netherlands at Odessa. 8vo., with Map and Plates. 10s. 6d.

Journal of a Voyage to Circassia in the Schooner "Vixen," in November 1836. By J. S. Bell, one of the Owners. With documents, &c., and a Chart of the Coast. (Published in the "Portfolio," No. 45.) 2s. 6d.

A Short Visit to the Ionian Islands, Athens, and the Morea. By Edward Gifford, Esq. Illustrated with Sketches taken on the spot. 8vo.

Egypt as it is in 1837. By Thomas Waghorn, General Agent in Egypt for Steam Intercourse. 8vo. 1s.

Steam Communication with India by the Red Sea; advocated in a Letter to Lord Viscount Melbourne, and illustrated by Six Plans of the Route, Maps, and Charts of the Stations, &c. By Dionysius Lardner, LL.D., F.R.S. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Wrongs of the Caffre Nation; a Narrative. By Justus. With an Appendix, containing Lord Glenelg's Despatches to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. 12mo. 6s.

The Java Question; a few Words addressed to the Justice and Good Sense of Englishmen. By a Dutchman. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Trade with China: a Letter addressed to the British Public, showing some of the Advantages that would result from an Occupation of the Boun Islands. By G. T. Lay. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Felony of New South Wales; being a faithful Picture of the real Romance of Life in Botany Bay; with Anecdotes of Botany Bay Society, &c.

By James Mudie, Esq., of Castle Forbes, and late a magistrate for the territory of New South Wales. 8vo. with a map of Sydney. 10s. 6d.

Transportation and Colonization; or, the Causes of the Comparative Failure of the Transportation System in the Australian Colonies; with suggestions for insuring its future efficiency in subserviency to extensive Colonization. By J. D. Lang, D.D. 12mo. 6s.

An Account of an Expedition into the Interior of New Holland. Edited by the Lady Mary Fox. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Narrative of Missionary Enterprises in the South Sea Islands; with Remarks upon the Natural History of the Islands, Origin, Languages, Traditions, and Usages of the Inhabitants. By John Williams.

Geography of the Holy Land. By T. C. Wigram. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

An Historical Account of the Circumnavigation of the Globe, and of the Progress of Discovery in the Pacific Ocean, from the Voyage of Magellan to the Death of Cook. 18mo. 5s. (Written for the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library.")

Anaclypsis, an attempt to draw aside the Veil of the Saitic Isis; or, an Inquiry into the Origin of Languages, Nations, and Religions. By the late Godfrey Higgins, Esq., F.S.A., &c. 2 vols. 4to. with plates. £5.

A Synopsis of the Birds of Australia and the Adjacent Islands. By John Gould, F.L.S., &c. Parts I. and II. imp. 8vo. each, plain 15s.; coloured 25s.

The City of the East; with other Poems. By the author of "India, a Poem." Post 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The Trinity of the Ancients. By Robert Mushet, Esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Statement of the Objects of the New Zealand Association, with some particulars concerning the Position, Extent, Soil and Climate, Harbours, Rivers, Natural Productions, and Native Inhabitants of New Zealand. 1s.

History of Muhomed and his Successors. By W. Syme. 18mo. 3s.

Imported from the East.

Asiatic Researches; or Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal for enquiring into the History, Antiquities, Literature, &c., of Asia. Vols. XIX. Part I., and XX. Part I. Royal 4to. 21s. each. (Calcutta).

Useful Tables, forming an Appendix to the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part III., containing "Genealogical Tables." 8vo. (Calcutta).

A Dissertation on the Soil and Agriculture of Penang; including Province Wellesley, on the Malayan Peninsula; with Brief References to the Settlements of Singapore and Malacca, &c. By Capt. James Low, of the Madras Army, M.R.A.S., &c. Royal 8vo. 12s. (Singapore).

PARIS.

Traité des Instrumens Astronomiques des Arabes; traduit par M. J. J. Sédillot. Tom. II. 4to.

Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Astronomie chez les Arabes; par M. A. Sédillot. 8vo.

Notes sur la Découverte de la Variation, par Aboul-Wefâ; par M. A. Sédillot. 4to.

Dictionnaire Turc-Persan-Français; par MM. Kieffer et Bianchi. Deux Tomes. 60 fr.

Parallèle des Langues de l'Europe et de l'Inde; par M. Eichhoff. 4to. 30fr. Fragments d'Auteurs Orientaux, relatifs à la Prise de Constantinople. 8vo.

Chronique d'Abou-Djafar Mohammed Tabari, fils de Djafar, fils de Yazid, traduite sur la Version Persane d'Abou Ali Mohammed Belandi, fils de Mohammed, fils d'Abd-Allah; par Louis Dubeux. 4to.

Mémoires sur deux Inscriptions Cunéiformes, trouvées près de Hamadan, et qui font maintenant partie des papiers du Dr. Schulz; par Eugène Burnouf. 4to., with 5 plates. 10fr.

Mémoire sur l'Origine Japonaise, Arabe et Basque de la Civilisation des pays de plateau de Bagout, d'après les travaux récents de M. de Humboldt et Siebold, par M. de Paravey.

Arabica Chrestomathia faciliior, volumen primum, Arabicum textum complectens. Auct. Joh. Humbert. 8vo.

L'Inde Française, ou Collection de Dessins Lithographiques représentant les Divinités, Temples, &c. des Peuples Hindous qui habitent les possessions Françaises de l'Inde; publiée par M. J. J. Chabrelle, avec un texte explicatif par MM. E. Burnouf et E. Jacquet. folio.

Invasions des Sarrasins en France et de France en Savoie, en Piémont et dans la Suisse, pendant les 8e, 9e et 10e siècles de notre ère, d'après les auteurs Chrétiens et Mahométans; par M. Reinaud. 8vo. (Paris, 1831.)

HOLLAND.

Herinneringen uit Japan &c.—Recollections of Japan; by Hendrik Doeff, formerly President of the Dutch Factory at Decima. 4to. Haarlem.

PORTUGAL.

Memoria Estatistica sobre os Dominios Portuguezes na Africa Oriental, por Sebastião Xavier Botelho; by D. Dorelino. 8vo. Lisbon.

Vida de D. Joao de Castro, quarto visorey da India, escripta por Jacinto, freire de Andrade; with notes and original documents; by D. Fr. Francisco de S. Luiz. 4to. Lisbon.

GERMANY.

Geschichte der Osmanischen Dichtkunst bis auf unsere Zeit; by M. Von Haunmer-Purgstall. 8vo. Pesth.

De Glossis Halichtianis, in quatuor priores tomos MI Noctium Dissertatio Critica; by H. O. Fleischer. 8vo. Leipsic.

Libri Proverborum Abi Obaid Elouqimi filii Salami Elehuzzami, Lectiones duae, &c. Arabicè edidit, Latine vertit et annotationibus instruxit, Ernestus Bertheau. 8vo. Hamburg. Götting.

Geschichte der Sultans aus dem Geschlechte Bajsch, —History of the Boode Sultans, in Persian, with a German translation; by M. Fr. Wilken. 4to. Berlin.

Versuch über die Tartariischen Sprachen; by Dr. W. Schott. 4to. Berlin.

Die Religions Systems der Heidenischen Völker des Orients, Dargestellt von P. F. Stühr. 8vo. Berlin.

Palästina, von Karl von Raumer. 8vo. Leipsic.

Specimen el-Lohbi sive Genealogiarum Arabum quas conscriptas ab Abu Sa'd Sam'anense abbreviavit et emendavit Ibn el-Athir; e codice MS. Bibl. duc. Gothau. Nunc primum Arabicè edidit et præfatus est Ferdinandus Wustenfeld, philosophiae doctor. 4to. Götting.

Paläographische Studien über Phönizische und Panische Schrift, herausgegeben von D. Wilhelm Gesenius. 4to. Leipsic.

Kur-gefunzte Grammatik der Hebräischen Sprache nach neun Grundsätzen bearbeitet. Von D. G. W. Freytag. 8vo. Halle.

Ueber die Reduction Ägyptischer Data, par M. Ideler. 4to. Berlin.

Vergleichende Grammatik des Sanskrit, Zend, Griechischen, Lateinischen, etc.; von Franz Bopp. Berlin.

Lehrsaal des Mittelreiches enthaltend die Encyclopädie der Chinesischen Tugend und das Buch des ewigen Geistes und der ewigen Materie; by C. F. Neumann. 4to. München.

SWEDEN.

Fragmentum libri Margaritæ Mirabilium, auctore Ibn-el-Vardi, prem. capp. 2m, 3m, 4m, et 5m. continens. E cod. Upsal. edidit, Latine vertit, var. lect. adjecit, Car. Joh. Tornberg. Post-prior. 8vo. Upsalæ.

RUSSIA.

Mongolisch-Deutsch-Russisches Wörterbuch nebst einem Deutschen und einem Russischen Wörtergister; von I. J. Schmidt. 4to. St. Petersburg.

College-Examinations.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE half-yearly public examination of the gentlemen cadets, educated at this institution, took place on Monday the 12th June, in the presence of the Chairman, Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., the Deputy-Chairman, Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, K.C.B., and several members of the Honourable Court of Directors.

The following were among the visitors :—*The Right Hon.* Lord Wm. Bentinck, Earl of Clare, Lord Glenelg, Sir Chas. Grey, G.C.H., S. R. Lushington, M.P. *Lieut.-Generals* Sir T. Reynell, Bart., Sir W. Keir Grant, Sir R. O'Callaghan, Sir T. Dallas, and Millar. *Major Generals* Sir A. Caldwell, Sir Joseph O'Halloran, Sir Charles Deacon, Sir Patrick Lindesay, Sir Thos. McMahon, Sir L. Greenwell, Drummond, and Prendergast. —*Colonels* Sir John May, Paterson, D'Arcy, Captain Carnac, R.N.—*Lieut. Colonels* J. E. Jones, Barnwall, Powell, Hodges, Bonner, Dunsterville, Morgan. —*Majors* Matson, E. H. Willock, Benson, H. D. Robertson, Nutt, Wilkins, and Brough.—*Captains* Crofts and Forbes, Sir Henry Willock, P. Melvill, G. Lushington, J. Lloyd, R. Temple, Richards, J. D. Norton, W. Burnie, E. Thornton, J. B. Yzard, G. D'Arcy, *Esquires*.—The Rev. G. Coles, Dr. Hume, &c.

The number of gentlemen cadets brought forward on this occasion consisted of thirty-nine, of whom two passed for the engineers, viz. A. D. Turnbull, and A. G. Goodwyn. Two for the artillery, viz. H. Lewis, and Robert Christie; and the following for the infantry, viz. Randolph Clifton Buckle, Richard William Henry Faushawe, William Mayne, Orfeur Cavenagh, Francis William Sellon, Thomas Cole, Athill Turner, James Patullo, Douglas Hamilton, Deane Christian Shute, John Crommelin Lamb, Montague Cholmeley, Cecil Plowden Trower, Arthur Carrington, William Eastfield Wilkinson, Charles Kensington, Henry James William Carter, Richard John Farre, Edmund Prideaux St Aubyn, James Bedford, William Grant Carnac Hughes, William Henry Williams, William Henry Stone, Christopher Jelinger Symons, Malcolm Melville Macdonald, Byam Martin Loveday, James Keith Forbes, Henry Menars, Walter William Davies Voyle, Thomas Philip Sparks, John Cooper Fitzmaurice, John Stafford Paton, Henry Lloyd Evans, Edward Caesar Fanning, Dillon Gustavus Pollard. The public examiner, Major-General Sir A. Dickson, K.C.B., &c, in his report of

the merits of the class, also submitted, agreeably to the Court's resolution of the 30th of November last, the names of Gentlemen Cadets H. Lewis and R. Christie, as in every respect meriting honorary certificates for diligence and good conduct, on handing which to Messrs. Lewis and Christie, Sir J. Carnac observed :

"Gentlemen—These testimonials of merit, which I have the happiness now of presenting to you, are the just rewards of your good conduct, and devotion to those studies by which you are here prepared for the profession to which you are destined.

"I trust they will act as incentives to perseverance in the same honourable course, and that they will impress you with a just conviction throughout your future lives, that exertion can never fail of commanding respect and reward."

The report of the lieutenant-governor, Colonel Sir Ephraim Stannus, C.B., stating that the attention to discipline and the regulations of the establishment by the whole of the cadets, had been most satisfactory, was then read.

The prizes recommended by the public examiner and the lieutenant-governor were distributed by the Chairman in the following order, viz.

First Class.

Gentleman Cadet A. D. Turnbull, five prizes, viz. 1st Mathematical, 2d Fortification, Civil Drawing, 2d Hindustani, and the sword for general good conduct.

On handing which, the Chairman said :—

"Mr. Turnbull, I have the highest pleasure in presenting you this sword, as a mark of the approbation of the Court of Directors. I have no doubt that the circumstances under which you receive it will ever be present to your recollection; and that when called upon to draw it in the service of your country, the result will be as honourable to you, as has been the entire course of your conduct during your residence in this institution."

Gentleman Cadet A. G. Goodwyn, seven prizes, viz. 2d Mathematical, 1st Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying, 2d General Good Conduct, 1st Hindustani and Latin.

Gentleman Cadet H. Lewis—French.

Second Class.

Gentleman Cadet J. R. Becher, six prizes, viz. General Good Conduct, Mathematical, Military Drawing, Civil Drawing, French, Hindustani.

Gentleman Cadet J. S. Alexander, two

prizes, viz. Fortification and Military Surveying.

Gentleman Cadet T. G. Macdonell—Latin.

Third Class.

Gentleman Cadet J. W. Fraser, General good conduct.

The distribution of the prizes was followed by an address from Sir James Carnac, in the following words:—

“Gentlemen—When I had the happiness of congratulating you on the result of the last half-yearly examination, it was under the impression that it was the last time that the grateful duty would devolve on me. Regarding the gentleman, to whose valuable co-operation I was then so largely indebted, as my probable successor, I looked forward with much interest to the period when he should occupy the position which I then sustained, and knowing the zeal which he felt for the prosperity of this institution, his admirable judgment and unaffected kindness of heart, I anticipated great pleasure from listening to the expression of his feelings on the present occasion. The fulfilment of that expectation has been frustrated by an event, calculated alike to excite astonishment and abhorrence. To this melancholy cause, it is attributable that the Court of Directors have thought fit to return into my hands the authority, which under ordinary circumstances, I should now have ceased to hold, and that as their representative, I have again the privilege of addressing you.

“Gentlemen:—The result of this day’s examination, confirms the experience of former years, and maintains unimpaired the character of this institution. I will not say that it has been raised, for I believe that the reputation of Addiscombe previously stood too high to require, or even to admit of accession. To those who have raised and sustained this distinguished reputation, we can but offer the tribute which has so often been awarded, because always so richly merited. To the public examiner, the lieut.-governor, and to all the officers and professors of this institution, we tender our warmest thanks. To you, Gentlemen Cadets, we offer our heartiest congratulations. It is to me a source of the sincerest pleasure, and it will, I am persuaded, afford you a subject of gratifying recollection, that the progress of your studies should have raised an interest sufficient to attract so many distinguished visitors. We are honoured by the presence of many gallant officers, who have participated in the glories of that series of operations by which this country has been raised to the pinnacle of military fame, whose services have been attested by the most honourable marks of their sovereign’s favour, and of their coun-

try’s gratitude. It is gratifying also to find, that the able and zealous friends of India do not forget the scene of their exertion, even after their immediate connexion with that country has ceased. In proof of this, I refer with delight to the presence of the late eminent governor-general of all India, Lord William Bentinck, to Lord Clare, and Mr. Lushington, who having ably and successfully exercised the highest functions of Government in India, take a natural and laudable interest in whatever relates to its welfare. Another distinguished witness of your progress, Lord Glenelg, is alike associated with India by hereditary attachment, and by the devotion of the greater portion of his life to its services. I am sure that you feel the presence of such men a most flattering distinction, and their approbation as a reward beyond all value. I am induced also to hope that the effect of these feelings will not be confined to the pleasure which their indulgence now affords you. When actively engaged in the profession to which you are destined, I trust that your thoughts will often revert to this day, and to the eminent men by whose kind attention we have been gratified, and that such recollections will inspire you with an ardent desire to follow the illustrious examples which they present for your imitation.

“In calling your attention to the distinguished services which our visitors happily present for your imitation, let me warn you against the error of supposing, that because you cannot hope to approach their eminent services, or to attain their elevated rank, the examples which they afford are not applicable to your position. Gentlemen:—It is always wise in those who aspire to excellence to fix their attention towards the highest and brightest examples to which they can be directed. They may fall short of the objects of their admiration, but they will attain a much higher standard than if they had chosen a less eminent model.

“To encourage you in striving to become all that a soldier should be, remember, that it is one of the proudest boasts of your country and profession, that reward invariably waits upon distinguished merit. The honours which many of the gallant officers around us bear, may, in a few years, be yours. Recollect, however, that they are attainable only by a steady and unvarying course of meritorious conduct. The opportunities for particular distinction which any of you may enjoy, may be few or many; but it will be an error to imagine that merit will be overlooked, unless great and extraordinary occasions arise for displaying it.

“In the field—in the operations of actual warfare—I am confident, that when called upon, you will sustain the character

of the land of your birth, the service of your choice, and the place of your education. In the season of peace and comparative inactivity, there is abundant room for the exercise of some of the best and most valuable military qualities, and you may rest assured that a steady perseverance in the faithful discharge of the ordinary duties of an officer will never fail of commanding the approbation of your superiors, both in the army and the state. I would especially enforce upon you the necessity of attention to those duties which, though less brilliant than some to which the soldier is called, are equally indispensable, and far more frequently demanded. I dwell upon them, because, to young and ardent minds, they are less attractive than the more bold and adventurous parts of a soldier's life; but the efficiency of an army depends at least as much upon the spirit which pervades it, and upon the discipline which prevails, as upon the courage by which it may be animated.

"Gentlemen:—The proofs which you have this day afforded of your proficiency in the various branches of professional knowledge, attest that you will not enter upon your profession without due preparation. Your instructors have nobly performed their part: it is for you to complete what they have so satisfactorily commenced. One great point to which I feel bound to direct your regard is, the necessity of *self-restraint*. The constant maintenance of this principle will lead you to yield cheerful obedience to those whom it will be your duty to obey, and to exercise forbearance towards those subject to your command, while, among equals, it will avert those misunderstandings which too frequently are destructive of peace and good feeling among honourable men, thrown by circumstances into constant association.

"On behalf of those who form the mass of our armies in India, I would add one word.—You are to look to them for that obedience and respect which a soldier in all cases is bound to pay to his officers:—they are inferior to you in station, but do not indulge in the belief that they belong to an inferior race of beings; your claim to their obedience is founded on your military rank; the difference of country or colour must be regarded as of no importance. The native soldier is entitled in all respects to the same consideration with the European. I do not offer these remarks merely on the ground of prudence or expediency, or even of benevolence, but upon that of *justice*. An accurate and unprejudiced observation will convince you that the natives of India have not only the same feelings as ours, but that there is much in their character to merit our esteem, and to conciliate our

good offices. An *Englishman*, at least, should respect their military qualities; for, by an army of natives, has our empire in a great degree been acquired; and by an army of natives, it is mainly defended. In the hour of anxiety and danger, the native troops have shewn themselves worthy of all confidence, ready for every duty, and equal to any exigency.

"Gentlemen Cadets — To those amongst you who are about to proceed to active employment, let me wish a prosperous voyage and a happy career in India. With regard to those whose course of study is not completed, I can offer no better wish than that the results of the next examination may be as auspicious as those of the present; and I am bound to say, that my feeling on this point is not a mere wish, but a settled and confident expectation."

REMARKS.

Mathematics.

The general course of the examination in this important branch of instruction was as follows:—Algebra, Geometry, application of Algebra to Geometry, Plane Trigonometry and its application to Military purposes, Conic Sections, Mechanics, Theory of Projectiles, Central Forces, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, the direct and inverse methods of Fluxions, Spherical Trigonometry and its application to Nautical purposes and Astronomy.

The series of propositions connected with the above branches, were ably and readily demonstrated by the Cadets.

Fortification, Artillery, and Field Engineering Department.

During this term the usual course of instruction has been followed in the construction, uses, and reasonings of the various systems of Fortification of modern days, including field works and projects of attack and defence. Amongst the essays written by the Cadets of the Senior Classes, those by Cadets Goodwyn, Christie, Lewis, Alexander, Bruce, and McDonell, were especially clear and intelligent, and embracing a very extensive knowledge of their subject. A plan of Choumara's system, by Cadet Goodwyn, is the most chaste and beautiful we have ever seen. That of Cadet Turnbull, of the fortress of Alessandria, with details of the crown-work of Lodi, is also of a superior character. The projects and plans of attack, by Cadets Alexander (of the fortress of new Brisach), Kemball (of Cùehorn's 1st system), Becher (of the modern system), are very creditable performances. We notice these out of many superior plans and projects.

In the Artillery department, besides the study of the Memoir on Artillery, the Cadets have a short laboratory course;

they practise with 1-10 inch and 2-8 inch mortars, at a range of 500 yards: and some good drawings of guns, &c. were exhibited.

In Field Engineering, the following sketch is taken from the Record Book, kept in this department, as executed during the term.

1st. The tracing and executing of a half-curtain and portion of a bastion—in a bastioned field-work (in progress around the parade ground).

2d. A small shaft and gallery executed in order to drain the ditch of the bastioned field-work, for which purpose a drain of tiles was laid in the gallery; moreover, a batardeau was built in the ditch of the N.W. demi-bastion.

3d. A loop-holed stockade was made to shut in the capital of the N.W. demi-bastion.

4th. A portion of single sap—a portion of flying sap, turned into a parallel—some loop-holes for riflemen, have been executed.

5th. Balks, dividers, chesses, casks, trestles, &c. for sixty-four feet of bridge, prepared on the premises (by a party of one corporal and six sappers attached to the department).

6th. A Trestle bridge, sixty feet long, by two feet six inches wide, has been laid across the cold-spring by the Cadets.

7th. A barrel bridge, sixty feet long by seven wide, has been repeatedly thrown across the cold-spring by the Cadets, and exhibited on the day of examination; on which occasion two three-pounders, by their fire, covered the formation and passage of the bridge, which was passed by the column of Cadets, followed by the two three-pounders, limbered up, which being together on the bridge, weighed thirty-four hundred weight. The column formed into line on the opposite side, the three-pounders being on the flanks, and firing independently; the line charged while the guns retired over the bridge, followed by the column breaking into single files in repassing the bridge.

8th. A ladder bridge, sixty-feet long, thrown across the cold spring on the day of examination.

9th. New sluice-gates made for the cold-spring, in order to obtain a current of water while the bridges are forming (these are not yet fixed).

10th. A shaft and gallery in progress, in order to form chambers for an explosion, but in consequence of coming to water they had to be tamped.

11th. The parapet of an old mortar-battery destroyed on the day of examination, by the explosion of two mines of one-hundred pounds of powder each. In order to effect this, two shafts were sunk from the superior slope, at twenty-four feet from centre to centre, and chambers

formed in short returns for the charges, which exploded very nearly at the same moment, with good effect, completely demolishing the parapet.

Military Drawing Department.

The best topographical Military Drawings, were the battle of Kesseldorf, fought between the Saxons and the allied Austrians and Prussians, by A. G. Goodwyn; the left bank of the Tagus (from one personally executed by the professor) by A. D. Turnbull; la Bataille de Culm, beautifully executed by J. K. Forbes; the military operations and passage of the Douro, by H. Lewis; la Bataille de la Belle Alliance, by J. R. Becher. We may further mention as deserving of notice, drawings of the battle of Craonne, between the French and Russians, that of Malplaquet between the French and the allied English, Prussians, Hanoverians and Dutch, Albuera, between the French and the allied English, Spanish, and Portuguese; also plans and attacks of several places besieged in Spain with surveys of the ground in the vicinity; and a plan (from a personal survey in 1810,) of the fortifications south of Lisbon, which very accurately shewed the chain of forts on the commanding ground.

Military Surveying Department.

Last Christmas an addition was made to the instruction heretofore carried on by the formation of a distinct department for Military Surveying, with a view to qualifying the Cadets, to a greater extent than formerly, for the performance of most important duties connected with the profession for which they are educated. During the last term considerable progress has been made in this branch of study, which has been divided into trigonometrical surveying, military sketching of portions of country, reporting upon and sketching roads, including the ground to the right and left, varying in breadth according to circumstances. Formerly this department of study was conducted in conjunction with that of military drawing, but it was deemed advisable to make a separation by giving to one instructor the entire charge of work to be performed in the field. Some very clever Military Sketches were exhibited at the examination, among which may be particularized, as excelling in merit, those of Gentlemen Cadets Goodwyn, Lewis, Christie, and Turnbull.

The following among many other *landscape* drawings, attracted much attention, viz. Part of Broader water (Patterdale) by A. D. Turnbull; part of Chepstow Castle, by R. Buckle; and Broader water, by J. R. Becher.

The Inspection Review closed the proceedings of the day.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, May, 1837.

ON Monday, the 29th of May, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the College of Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the College Council as to the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the oriental visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by several distinguished visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. William Strachey read the Prize Essay.

The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.) according to the following report, viz. :—

Medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions of students leaving College, May 1837.

Fourth Term.

Wm. J. Turquand, prize in Classics, medal in mathematics, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. L. Beaufort, prize in Classics, prize in Hindustani, and passed with great credit in other departments.

Third Term.

Wm. Muir, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, medal in History, medal in Law, prize in Bengali, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic.

Geo. C. Barnes, prize in History, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Coutts T. Arbuthnot, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. H. Cocks, prize in Persian.

Second Term.

Edw. T. Trevor, prize in Classics, prize in Law, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of students remaining in College.

Third Term.

C. B. Thornhill, prize in Law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Second Term.

Wm. Strachey, prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Eco-

nomy, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Persian, prize in Arabic, prize for the best Essay, and second of his class and nearly equal to the first, in the only remaining department (Law).

G. S. Forbes was highly distinguished.

First Term.

A. Hathaway, prize in Classics, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit.

C. Forbes, prize in mathematics, prize in Hindustani, theme prize, and highly distinguished in other departments.

V. H. Levenge, prize in Persian.

S. Babington was highly distinguished.

B. H. Cooper passed with great credit.

J. Christie, prize in Persian Writing.

Rank of students leaving College, as determined by the College Council, viz. :—

BENGAL.

First Class.

1. William Muir.
2. Geo. C. Barnes.
3. Edw. T. Trevor.

Second Class.

4. F. L. Beaufort.
5. A. H. Cocks.

MADRAS.

First Class.

Coutts T. Arbuthnot.

BOMBAY.

First Class.

Wm. J. Turquand.

It was then announced, that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct; and that this latter consideration had always the most decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced, that such rank would take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they are so ranked; and "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

The Chairman then addressed the students, expressing the very great satisfaction which the deputation of the Court of Directors derived from the favourable result of the examinations, as well as the excellent conduct of the students during the whole of the past term.

The business of the day then concluded.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.**LAW.****INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, Jan. 14.**

In the matter of James Cullen and another.—This was an order for the attendance of Mr. Cullen and others, arising out of the opposition to the claims of the retired partners of the late firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co.

Mr. James Cullen sworn and examined by Mr. Leith.—I entered, as a clerk, the late firm in December 1817. The partners were, at that time, George Cruttenden and George and James Mackillop. I became a partner in March 1822. There was a settlement of accounts at that time; it was simply the valuation of the accounts with reference to the 1st of January preceding, from which time the interest of J. Mackillop was to cease, and those of the new and continuing partners commenced. Mr. Bryce and myself were the new partners. There was a valuation of all accounts, good and bad, and the opinion of the partners, new and old, taken. The abstract was principally made by Mr. G. Mackillop and Mr. Bryce. Mr. Cruttenden was absent, and only a party to this settlement by his representatives, G. and J. Mackillop, and I believe Mr. Wolff. The latter was a relation of Mr. Cruttenden. I cannot say what that abstract showed at this distant date; I have not seen it for ten or twelve years; it is not usual to keep such papers; I suppose it must have been destroyed. The subsequent agreement between the parties was based on that abstract and valuation. This deed (shewn) of co-partnership and dissolution, was then executed. The schedule annexed purports to be of bad debts and an estimate of accounts; this must have been made up from the abstract and valuation. The term "bad debts" may convey a meaning which, in truth, with reference to this estimate, it ought not to imply. It ought to have been "the estimated amount of bad and doubtful debts." It is in Mr. Bryce's hand-writing. This abstract was submitted to the different partners, and it is their estimate of what was bad or likely to become bad. The sum is Rs. 41,000. It is not possible to say if it was the true amount; it might have been more or less in reality. I cannot say at this distant period if they have turned out less or more. I do not remember the amount of bad debts at the time of the insolvency. In my affidavit I say Rs. 36,75,480 was written off in 1822 to cover the bad debts; but there are estimated profits, and other items, mak-

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ing up the Rs. 41,00,000. [The witness explained them *seriatim*.] Rs. 36,00,000 is the apparent allowance set apart to meet what might occur. There was only one account in the books under the head of "James Mackillop." The Rs. 36,00,000 was placed to the Reserved Fund, a new account to meet subsequent losses. This reserved fund was carried on to the date of the failure. At this time (1822) there was Rs. 25,00,000 to the credit of J. Mackillop, but his account afterwards, when his portion of the Rs. 41,00,000 was carried to the reserved fund, stood at about 7,00,000. Mr. George Cruttenden's interest in the firm was, I believe, one-half, but I cannot say exactly. I was a clerk four years to the firm, but clerks are not always entrusted with full information. Mr. G. Mackillop was a partner; I believe he was paid by salary; I cannot say what sum stood to his credit. From January 1822 the reserved fund was carried up to the date of insolvency, with the addition of a certain portion (about six-sixteenths) of the annual estimated profits of the concern. It is likely that this ran on at interest. I cannot say if any bad debts were struck off in 1832, but I presume some must have been. The "bad and doubtful debts" were not kept in a separate book. Some of them, of a very doubtful description, did not go on at interest; others went on at different rates of interest, some high and some low. We struck a balance, profit and loss, four or five months after the close of the commercial year. The reserved fund was then helped before any one took his share. Allowances were made for those debts in the books of a doubtful nature, and then six-sixteenths of the profits were written off for the reserved fund. There were other allowances to that fund besides the six-sixteenths of annual profit. I cannot remember what these allowances were, but they will appear by the books: the book-keeper possesses the information; any one could work out the information from the books, but he will do it the most readily. I think we have wrote off debts to profit and loss, and sometimes the reserved fund. I believe this was done annually. I did not bring in any capital: I had some little transactions with the firm previously to joining it; accounts were open, some to my credit, and some to my debit. I may have been indebted to the house in 1821, but certainly not to the amount of Rs. 51,000. I was trading at the time, and may have been sometimes a debtor and sometimes a creditor. Mr. Bryce did not bring any

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capital into the firm. The partners were not in the habit of drawing out large sums of money, besides amounts for expenses. I have no recollection of so large a sum as Rs. 50,000 having been drawn out by any partner. If Mr. Bryce or myself drew out a large sum the year after we joined, it could not have been out of our capital, but out of the estimated profits. We could not draw out capital, as we took none in. I do not remember when J. Mackillop was advertised out. I do not think it was three years after he left the firm. It was usual to intimate to the creditors the circumstance of a partner retiring in their account-current, and I have no doubt that it was done with reference to Mr. J. Mackillop. I have ascertained the facts in my affidavit from the documents before me. J. Mackillop may have been advertised out three years after he quitted the firm. I cannot say when the notice was given to the creditors: it might be when he was advertised out, but I have no distinct recollection of the date. I do not remember if there was a large sum transferred in 1826 from Mr. Bryce's account to that of J. Mackillop: I should say so large a sum as Rs. 1,41,000 could not have been so transferred without my knowledge. If such transfer was made in 1826-7, I do not know why it was done. I have no recollection of the transfer whatsoever. I do not remember if there is a condition in the deed of copartnership which prevents a sum of 17,000 being taken out without consent in writing of other partners. (The clause read.) I am not aware if consent was asked in the instance named: possibly the transfer being made to J. Mackillop, who was deeply interested in the house, it might have been done without consent having been asked, and it might remain as part of the capital of the house as long as it was wanted. I do not remember any other valuation of bad and doubtful debts between 1822 and 1827. I do not believe any confidential letters were entered in any other book than the public books of the house. I fancy each partner had his own private book, but this was not regarding the transactions of the house. There was no private letter-book belonging to the house. In 1827 Mr. G. Mackillop went out and Mr. Browne and Mr. Hutton came into the firm. A valuation was made, as in 1822. It was made by G. Mackillop and the book-keeper, and I believe by Mr. Bryce. I do not know what has become of the valuation: these things are never kept, as they might, if they fell into improper hands, produce a prejudicial effect. I have no reason to know that abstract was incorrect at the time it was taken. I have since had no reason to suppose that it was an erroneous

amount. Something did occur, which induced us to suppose that certain accounts had been overvalued; a representation was made by Mr. Hutton and Mr. Browne, after Mr. G. Mackillop returned to England, in consequence of which they were credited, and he was debited, to a large amount. It was in consequence of an over-estimation of a certain account. I believe the sum was upwards of a lakh of rupees. The sum of Rs. 90,000, alluded to in my affidavit, is a part of the sum already mentioned. The transfer was in consequence of accounts having turned out more unfavourable than had been foreseen; it was voluntarily made by G. Mackillop; at least it was made on the representation of Messrs. Hutton and Browne. Mr. G. Mackillop could not have been forced to allow this transfer. I do not remember if any bad debts were written off to the reserved fund between 1822 and 1827. I have not looked into the books of those dates for many years. I believe the transfer was made on account of one or two particular accounts turning out unfavourable; these accounts were included in the reserved fund. (Letter-book produced.) This is the letter-book of the house; page 333 is a letter of the house dated 1st Jan. 1830, signed "C. M. and Co." addressed to George Mackillop. This letter was written merely in the language of the order of transfer sent out; I had no recollection of it. This is merely an announcement of what had been done according to G. Mackillop's orders. I presume that the nature of the settlement with Mr. G. Mackillop was such, that Messrs. Browne and Hutton considered themselves entitled to have this transfer made. I do not know if a private arrangement was made with Mr. G. Mackillop when Messrs. Hutton and Browne entered the firm. We had money of G. Mackillop's in our hands, and if he ordered Rs 80,000 to be paid, of course we should have paid it. I might explain the circumstance more fully, were I to examine the books; but at this distance of time I cannot enter into particulars. I do not remember when G. Mackillop was advertised out, or when the notices were sent to the creditors. It might be perhaps one year after the dissolution. Rs. 3,34,000 were drawn out, from 1st January 1822 to January 1833, on account of J. Mackillop. I cannot say if that was all, but I presume it was; it is so set forth in my affidavit. Mr. Aviet made the abstract from the books; on this I have based my affidavit. I see there have been upwards of five lakhs paid in betwixt the same period on James Mackillop's account. My affidavit was drawn out by Mr. Aviet; he obtained the information from the books. There were

many heavy losses after January 1830; for instance, a great depreciation of property—bad indigo years—some accounts turned out much worse—there was a loss at Singapore—one here of Johnson and Co., and of a native; some of the debtors have compromised with our assignee for a small sum. From my knowledge of the affairs of the firm, I believe the house would have been solvent to this day, if we had had only the credit as usual continued to us. I believe it was solvent till the day we came into court. We sent a circular in 1833 to our various creditors; of course its object was to gain time: we could not realize property to pay people off. In 1833, about February or March, there was a short abstract of account made out and submitted to our creditors, with leave to refer to our books if they thought proper. This was done to satisfy our creditors their money was safe. The abstracts were made out by Mr. Browne and Baboo Russomoy Dutt. They never came into my possession. The reserved fund at that time might have been Rs. 60,00,000; heavy sums had been written off for several years previously. I believe the amount of bad debts which we submitted to the committee was a true account, and that the committee were convinced of our solvency when they signed the letter. It was not from our statement alone that they signed the letter; some of them looked at the books. The statement was what the house considered the real and actual amount of bad debts. Fourteen lakhs were added to the reserved fund on the 30th of April 1833; as usual, the accounts were made up to that date, and we could not, consistently with former practice, carry that sum into the abstract. But this fourteen lakhs appeared in the general statement which was submitted to the creditors, consisting of different heads, such as "civil," "shipping," "indigo," "army;" "doubtful and bad debts," were carried out into one column. There was an abstract of these submitted to the committee; there the aggregate amount of bad debts would appear, together with the amount of reserved fund. I suppose the twenty-five lakhs struck off on the 1st of May formed a part of the estimated amount of bad debts of the 30th April; that is to say, if they were struck off. (Account current book produced, 1832-3, page 1186 and 1289) nearly fourteen lakhs written off April 1833 (book for following year) 1st of May 1833, written off 24 lakhs and 58,000. This account appears to have been written up at the date of our failure, at which date it closes with nine lakhs to the credit of the reserved fund. Mr. Hutton left the firm in 1830, and I believe he was advertised out in 1831, and the usual

notices given to creditors. I have a distinct recollection of seeing the advertisement, but cannot say in what paper.

Examined by the Advocate General.—These writings off could make no difference in amount of assets. When I joined the firm it was perfectly solvent. Of course I should not have joined an insolvent concern. The accounts were submitted to me. Another investigation was made when Mr. Browne joined: he brought in two lakhs. He was a medical man, not in the Company's service, and gave up the best practice in Calcutta when he joined the firm. Mr. Hutton had been in business many years, and was at one time at the head of Allport's house. Mr. Wolff was book-keeper in 1829; he left all the money he had in the house when he went away, about Rs. 90,000; he was trustee to several persons whose funds were in the house at the date of failure; he never drew out his own money, at least he removed little or none. He is on the schedule as a large creditor. We were solvent till the day of coming into court. Of course we could not answer the sudden demand which was made on us. I believe the statement delivered to the committee of creditors was true. Mr. Macintyre was a shrewd man of business, none more so. He was a member of the committee which pronounced our firm solvent; so were Dwarkanauth Tagore, Mr. John Lowe, Rajchunder Doss, and G. J. Gordon. These are all men well acquainted with business. Eleven months after this statement was signed, the house became insolvent.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday next, and Mr. Advocate-general obtained an order for the attendance of Rustomjee Cowasjee.

January 21.

The same.—The examinations were resumed:

Russomoy Dutt examined.—I entered the service of Cruttenden and Co. in December 1825; at first as banian, then the cashkeeper: afterwards I had charge of their books. I went into the accountant department in March 1829, and had charge of the books in March 1831. A committee was formed in 1833, to whom was referred a statement of the affairs of the house. Mr. Browne and I made out that statement from the books of the firm. We referred to all necessary books; it was formed from the account-current books. The first book is a cash-book, or rather a day-book, from which one set of writers posted into the account-current book, and another set into the journal and ledger. The statement was made at the direction of Mr. Browne. In consequence of the then recent failure, there was a want of confidence, and this statement was drawn

out to pacify the creditors. I became acquainted with the books in 1829; and after a certain time, became acquainted generally with the state of various parties' accounts. This is an office copy of the schedule. There is an entry to the debit of W. A. Williams, amount Rs. 26,599. It is mentioned here "dead." I do not know if he were dead when I entered the house; I do not know when he died; but referring to the reserved fund, I find in May 1827, one lakh debited on Williams' account. The account current shows no sum at credit of W. A. Williams in 1827-28, except a transfer of a lakh of rupees to the debit of "reserved fund," in order to reduce the account. The balance that then remained was Rs. 17,267. I think, after the one lakh had been written off, that account did not bear interest. There is no credit to that account from May 1832 to Jan. 1834; in the former period it was 23,491, at the latter 26,599. I see interest has been charged at the rate of eight per cent. in 1832, and five per cent. in 1833. The common rate was ten per cent. It was considered a doubtful debt; if it had been a bad debt, it would have been written off altogether, but from the circumstance of one lakh only having been written off, it strikes me there was a chance of recovering the whole, or part of the remainder. I see no commission charged in this account. Captain J. White is debited in the schedule Rs. 2,54,158. There was a considerable insurance on his life, twenty in the *Laudables*, and ten in the *Oriental*. The firm paid the policies. It never was considered a bad debt. The account extends from 1830 to 1834; no money was received on it, and no interest charged. The value of the policies in 1830 was about 1,40,000. I do not know if Capt. White be alive. There was a large sum, Rs. 1,43,200, written off, "reserved fund," of Capt. White's account; the balance of Rs. 2,54,158 remains to Capt. White's account after the Rs. 1,43,200 are written off. I see in 1825-6, Capt. White's account was to his debit Rs. 2,26,821: there are no entries to his credit in that year. In 1826-7 balance to debit Rs. 2,59,280, no credits; the debits are premium on policies and interest. In 1827-8, balance Rs. 2,91,481, no receipts during that year to his credit, amount of premiums Rs. 10,910; that was the annual sum on two insurances, and of six months on one; another six months would make Rs. 2,730. In 1828-9, balance Rs. 3,28,945, made up in the same way. After this the sum was written off to the reserved fund, and then the debt stood at two lakhs. In 1830, the interest stopped, but the premiums were still charged, and so they continued to be till the day of failure, when the amount

was as per schedule. There was a large sum at credit of "reserved fund," to which six-sixteenths of the profits were added, and afterwards part of Mr. Bryce and Mr. Hutton's profits were added. Mr. Bryce's profits were carried to that fund by an understanding with Mr. Cullen, his executor. It was a transfer of account; that part was never carried to Mr. Bryce's account, but carried at once to the "reserved fund." From Mr. Hutton's profits, sums were also carried to the "reserved fund," but not from the shares of other partners. I do not know why this was done, nor do I remember hearing the reason. Mr. Browne ordered it to be done. I made out a statement of profits, and took it to Mr. Browne; he ordered the amount to be carried to the "reserved fund," and that was my authority. When debts were written off, it was generally when the books were made up to 30th April. I heard there was a committee sitting in 1836, of which Capt. Vint was chairman. We did not write off any debt that there was a chance of recovering; speculation losses were written off at once to profit and loss. I do not remember if any individual account were so written off. Mr. Bryce's interest ceased in 1828. Turning to his account at 30th April, his credit, 2,62,067, his profit that year was 1,08,999; there are no losses to his debit that year. I see at the debit of his account in 1828, Rs. 1,82,948, his share of excess of loss. This entry was not made till January 1829; it bears date 30th April 1828, but the date of entry is shown by the book. I should say the amount of loss was his share of excess of loss beyond what the "reserved fund" would cover. I did not keep the books at that time; the books will not shew this loss; separate statements were made up. Mr. Wolff was book-keeper in 1829; Mr. Patton succeeded him. When I had charge, and before, I made up these statements. I copied one in a foolscap book, but what became of it I do not know. It contained a statement made at the time of the retirement of George Mackillop. Sometimes that book remained with Mr. Browne, and sometimes with me. In Hutton's case we analysed the accounts. There was a distinction in making up this statement, and the principle on which the "reserved fund" was calculated; for instance, in the former, we never valued indigo accounts; but in the event of a partner retiring, then a value was set upon the indigo accounts. I must have seen that book about the time the committee sat in 1833; the statement which was submitted to the committee was made up, not from that book, but from the books of the house. They sat on Sundays. I only saw them on one occasion. I saw Mr.

Turton there: he was the firm's retained counsel. I should have made a higher per cent. deduction than the creditors did. I was left to myself when I made up the statement at the time of Mr. Hutton's retirement. It would take much time to ascertain the state of the house by looking at the books. Mr. Browne kept the foolscap book; Mr. Cullen could have access to it; the book was kept in Mr. Browne's desk or in mine. I have not seen it since the date of the failure. I did not see any of the committee examine the books; they might have done, and I not know of it. [Returns to Capt. White's account.] In 1824-5, there are credits Rs. 845, the amount to debit Rs. 2,04,510. I think Mr. Hutton was advertised out; notice was given to the constituents in a letter, dated January 1833, and to the Europe creditors in May 1833. I do not recollect the paper, but I have a strong recollection of having seen the advertisement. Mr. Wolff had property of his own in the house, and trust property. A letter of instruction was left in 1829 by him; this must be in the records of the house. I cannot say if he left instructions to invest his property.

The court then adjourned till Saturday next; Mr. Leith, in the mean time, to separate the cases which he wishes to examine on into classes.

January 28.

The further examinations under the order to show cause against the claims of the retired partners on the estate of Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., were postponed till the next court day; and the time was also extended to the same period for showing cause against the claim of the Bank of Bengal, to prove upon that and other estates for the unliquidated balance of their joint liabilities upon the bill transaction connected with the firm of Alexander and Co.

Mr. Prinsep then applied, on behalf of the Bank, for an order *nisi*, which was granted, against the assignee of Fergusson and Co., for the payment of dividends on a sum of Rs. 6,56,156 on the above account, for which the Bank had been already admitted to prove against that estate; but the order not having been peremptory for payment, the assignee had refused to pay until the Bank should have given credit in reduction for the profits on the indigo concerns of Alexander and Co.

Orders were made for the following dividends: Alexander and Co., three per cent.; Colvin and Co., seven and a-half per cent.; Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co., fifteen per cent.; and an application was made to declare a further dividend in the estate of Fergusson and Co., for which an order will be passed at the next meeting of the court, this day fortnight.

The assignee has funds sufficient to pay ten per cent., which accordingly will be the amount proposed.

ZILLAH 21-FERGUNNAHS, DEWANNY,
Jan. 24.

Ram Chunder Bose, mooktar of Purnanath Chowdry, by petition, brought to the notice of the Judge certain irregularities that had transpired in the principal Sudder Ameen's court, and in obedience to the order of the Judge, the principal Sudder Ameen forwarded the records of two cases with a *roobocarry*, in answer to the petition.

Ram Chunder Bose attempted to establish his allegations by the lists attached to the cases, on reference to which, the inscriptions appeared to be merely official memorandums, and by the depositions of the vakeels he had entertained in the court of the principal Sudder Ameen, the allegations were found to be entirely unfounded, and that the moulee, from time to time, wished to bring the cases to a hearing, but was always obliged to postpone them on pleas set forth by the mooktar.

The answer of the principal Sudder Ameen was simple, and free from anything like subterfuge, or quibble, and went to establish by the evidence of the vakeels, and by reference to the cases in question, that the present attempt on the part of the mooktar was to gain time, by having the case transferred to another court. So far back as the 22d of August last, the Ameen inquired if the cases were ready for trial, and though they were quite ready, they were then postponed on account of the absence of some of the agents of the Chowdries, and so recently as the 16th inst., a similar attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, after which the allegations in the present petition were brought forward. The charges against the principal Sudder Ameen were falsified in all respects, as not a tittle of them was sustained.

The Judge (Mr. Barwell) expressed great displeasure at one of the vakeels of his court taking up a case of this description, without previously ascertaining the probable occurrence of the irregularities and abuses complained of, and held that the allegations set forth were falsified *in toto*, and was of opinion, therefore, that the present attempt was made for the purpose of gaining time to confuse some facts of the two cases alluded to. The conduct of the mooktar was considered very daring in attempting to impugn the character of the principal Sudder Ameen, on grounds entirely fallacious and unsustainable.

Order.—That the vakeel Surroop Chunder Ghose be fined in the sum of 100 rupees, and that the Mooktar Ram

Chunder Ghose be also fined in the sum of 200 rupees, and be in the custody of the nazir, until the respective fines are paid. The fines were imposed under sec. 25 of Reg. iv. of 1793.

The records of the two cases to be immediately returned to the principal Sudder Ameen for trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JEYPOOR TRIALS.

(Concluded from p. 97.)

Nataneeka Bagh, Jeypoor, 1st September 1836.—Gopal Singh, sipahee, is charged with having been aiding and accessory to the assault made by Futih Singh, at the instigation of Deewan Umur Chund and others, upon Major Alves, agent to the Governor-general of India, on the 4th June 1835.

The former depositions of Gopal Singh, and those of Jue Chund, Beejaburjee Buneea, and Cheetur Mul Brahmun, are read.

The prisoner, in his own deposition, on the 18th August, at the residency, stated that he was on watch after midnight before the affair; that he was then relieved by Ram Singh. They watched, to keep the brahmins from despoiling their temple. The Deewan's servant, Malee Ram Buneea, paid them. On the morning after the watch, he accompanied the Deewan's son, Gyan Chund, to the durbar. Ram Singh remained in the mundur (temple), and Rutun Singh attended Gyan Chund to the durbar. "Q. Did you see Futih Singh at the durbar? A. I do not know whether he went before or came after me. I sat a long time in the shade of a small new garden, before the Surdkee Deorhee; then, being thirsty, I went out, and saw Futih Singh sitting on the chabootra in the sun. I asked him why he sat in the sun; he answered, because it was his *khooshee*. I then went outside the court to drink water, but had scarcely got out when the cry of swords having been used arose. I returned to see what was the matter, but was prevented from coming near by the crowd about the gate. I asked several men what had happened? who had used a sword? and was answered it was not known.—Q. Did he reach the mundur before or after you? A. Before me: Ram Singh was cooking, and Rutun Singh sitting by him when I got home (to the mundur). I said to the latter, what is this business? He replied, Futih Singh has shed blood. At the Deewan's house, several of the servants advised me to fly. 'Your man has shed blood, and you will be laid hold of,' they said.—Q. Who were these men? A. Seven or eight Shekhawut Rajpoots, who were formerly in Sungheejee's service, and afterwards came to the Deewan. I said, 'I will not go; why should I? The Shekhawuts (these men went to the Deorhee with Gyan Chund, and no doubt they were

afterwards instrumental in raising the disturbance in the city) are not present now, they have gone off. After this business, the Deewan told me to keep an eye on these men (Ram Singh and Rutun Singh), that they went not away.—Q. Whom did the Deewan send to the mundur to call you? A. A buneea named Jue Chund; he had been in service at Madhoopoor, and was discharged; in consequence had come here. He said, 'I have been searching every where for you; the Deewan calls you: Futih Singh has been shedding the bura sahib's blood.' The Deewan said to me, 'Futih Singh has been shedding blood; what do you know about this?' I replied, 'I know nothing; what he has done he knows; I have no concern in the business.' Jue Chund came with us from Madhoopoor. He used to get Rs. 15 a month. The Deewan told him he was out of service, and might go where he liked. We were told to put up in the mundur. He went and lived with his uncle near Rawuljee's residence. I do not know the uncle's name. I often went there to see Jue Chund; but had only a slight acquaintance with the uncle.—Q. Did you ever meet Manik Chund there? A. I do not know him.—Q. Not know Manik Chund, the servant of the Deewan? A. No; there may formerly have been such a man in the Deewan's house; but not, to my knowledge, during the last few months."

The day after this examination, the deponent expressed a desire to correct and add to his statements, which he did before Capt. Thoresby and Lieut. Conolly; but being here told that his statements had been but a series of contradictions, and that he had much better tell truly what he knew, he replied, that he had given evidence to the best of his recollection; but that he did know something of importance, which he would disclose if all servants and others were ordered to a distance. The room having been cleared, he stated what follows, to Capt. Thoresby and Lieut. Conolly. "Fifteen or twenty days ago, Rawuljee's keel, Ruhumut Oollah Khan, sent me to communicate with Futih Singh, and get something out of him. So I went and sat with him alone. I said to him: 'Futih Singh, the Raj wants the business cleared up; confess; if you do not, hot balls will be put on the buneea's (sraavgeu's) and your hands, and the falsehood will be discovered.' He answered, 'If you put hot balls upon my hands, I shall be burned.' I replied, 'Speak truth, and the balls will not burn; if you tell lies they will.' He remarked, that he had written down certain names before the sahibs, how could he now give in other names or tell another story? I said, 'tell the truth in any case.' He then said, 'I will disclose all to the sahibs, and then my life will be saved. I did the deed of

my own accord, and no other person had concern in it. Do not tell this to any body.'"

On a further examination, on the 29th August, being confronted with Jue Chund, he was asked: "Q. Jue Chund declares in your presence, that the Deewan said to you, 'Is that work done?' and that you gave a sign that it was, with your head: did you make such a sign or not? A. The Deewan did not ask the question, and I made no such sign.—Q. Do you deny this, when Jue Chund affirms, voluntarily and positively before you, upon his oath, first, that the Deewan said to you, 'That business, then, is done; now remain firm;' and, secondly, that he said, 'Is your companion staunch?' Tell the truth as to these two points. A. As to what Jue Chund says of his having heard the words, 'That business is done;' I did not hear the Deewan utter them; and about his having asked if my companions were staunch, he inquired respecting Ram Singh and Rutun Singh, whether they would desert: to which I said, 'they are firm, and will not desert.'—Q. Did this pass between you and the Deewan when Jue Chund was present? A. Jue Chund was present.—Q. Why did you not mention these particulars in your former deposition? A. I have deposed to them on being confronted with Jue Chund. I mentioned his name in the former depositions."

The deposition of Jue Chund, at the residency, on the 21st August, was corrected on the 22d, as follows: "On the day the tumult occurred, when one and a half pihurs of day were gone, I went to the Deewan's havelee; at that time the Deewan was standing at the door of his havelee, with ten or twelve other men in attendance. The Deewan said to me, 'Have you seen Gopal Singh?' I answered, 'I am come from the *purana bustee*—I have not seen Gopal Singh.' Then the Deewan said, 'Do you quickly seek and bring him.' So I went and looked here and there; in the chook, outside the Tripoleea, but did not find Gopal Singh. I thought I would go home and eat bread; so I set off; but near the Huwa Muhul, in the bazaar, I met Gopal Singh. He said he had come out from the Kupur-kote-ka Durwaza. I asked him, 'How has this business happened?' He replied: 'That which is decreed is known to God.' Then I said, 'Come, let us go to the Deewan's;' he replied, 'Come along.' So, conversing as we went, we took the road to the Deewan's. Gopal Singh said to me on the way, 'Futih Singh used his sword, people say.' I observed, 'He has done a very bad deed.' Thus conversing, we reached the Deewan's. The Deewan was standing at the door of his havelee, and saying, 'Has not Gopal Singh arrived?' In the interim, we came up, and I, advancing,

said, 'Gopal Singh is present.' Then the Deewan, seizing the hand of Gopal Singh, said, 'How has this happened?' Gopal Singh answered, 'Muharaj, God has willed it.' Afterwards, they repaired to the dhurm sala of the mundur, and there went and sat up above. I also was in company, and the Deewan asked me if I had eaten bread; I answered, no; then he gave me a seer of sweetmeats, of which I distributed six luddoes to Gopal Singh, Ram Singh, and Rutun Singh. Then Gopal Singh, filling a lota with water at the well, himself drank, and brought water for me. After this, the Deewanjee prepared to return to his havelee; Gopal Singh and I accompanied him. Having arrived at his havelee, the Deewan said to the men of his house, 'Keep Gopal Singh securely;' and he said to Gopal Singh, 'If there is no guilt in you, stay with them.' Afterwards, I went to my house."

On the 28th, he was re-examined, and at the conclusion, was thus interrogated:—"Q. Is all this true, which you have stated? Tell the truth upon your conscience. A. Since you charge me on my conscience, I also require some assurance of protection for my life and honour.—Q. Tell truly all that you saw and heard, and we promise you protection for life and honour. A. When they were in the chook, the Deewan said to Gopal Singh, 'Will you be faithful?' To which he answered, 'I will?' The Deewan then said, 'The business is done, it is true! but is your companion staunch?' Gopal replied: 'He was staunch then; with respect to the future, God only can know how it will be.'—Q. Why did not you give this evidence before? A. I am now adjured with solemnity, therefore I have given this testimony, which is correct in all particulars, I declare upon my conscience.—Q. Will you repeat this statement before the Deewan and Gopal Singh? A. I will.—Q. And should they deny it? A. I have told what I saw and heard, and this I will assert to them, whether they deny it or not."

The following witnesses were then called:—Jue Chund Beejaburgee deposes in substance as follows:

"On the day the disturbance took place, I had gone to worship at the temple of Chundru-Majee, when I saw that there was a crowd collected near the Tripoleea. I proceeded as far as the Huree Thoonnee (about 150 paces from the Tripoleea), and thence went to the house of Deewan Umur Chund. At the door of his house, I met the Deewanjee, who asked me if I had seen Gopal Singh. I replied, 'Muharaj, I have seen nothing of him;' upon which he desired me to go and look for him. I did so; and going first to the Tripoleea, in front of which there was a large assemblage of people, searched for Gopal there; but not finding him, I determined on go-

ing home to take my meal; and was walking with that intention, when I saw Gopal coming towards me, near the Kupor-Kot. I accosted him, and asked whence he came, to which he answered, 'From the precincts of the palace.' I questioned him as to the cause of the disturbance, and he told me a sword had been used. I asked him the meaning of this, when he replied, that Futih Singh's name was taken. I then said to him, 'Come with me to the Deewan; he has sent me to bring you;' and turning back I proceeded with him. We found the Deewan standing outside his house, near the door, where he was saying to several of his attendants, 'What, has not Gopal returned? has not Gopal come back?' I went up to him and said, 'Gopal is here.' He immediately took hold of the hand of Gopal, and led him by the back street of the bracelet manufacturers into the Dhurm sala of the mundur; and then took him to one side of the chamber that is situated above the gateway. Afterwards, he asked me if I had dined; and when I told him that I had not, he desired a buncea to bring about a seer of *luddoo* and *sevu*. I remained a few paces distant from the Deewan and Gopal Singh, while they conversed together. When the buncea brought the articles ordered, they were given to me. Gopal Singh said he was thirsty, and would go to the well to drink, and to bring water thence. He went away for that purpose, and I took the sweetmeats into a thatched room, which was close to the place before-mentioned, and sat down. Gopal Singh brought water, and I then gave part of the sweetmeats to the sipahees (Gopal Singh, Ram Singh, and Rutun Singh), and ate the remainder myself. Afterwards, the Deewan desired us to accompany him, and we did so, descending to the Dhurm sala, and thence going into the chook in front of the Deewan's dwelling-house—the Deewan and Gopal Singh, engaged in conversation, preceding me. The house is on the right-hand side as we entered the chook, and in front is a tibarū, where a guard remains. When the Deewan and Gopal Singh separated in the chook to go into the house and to the tibarū, the former said, 'The work is done; but is your companion staunch?' I repeat what I heard with my own ears. Gopal answered, 'He will not flinch.' The Deewan then entered the house, and Gopal Singh went into the tibarū; but as the Deewan was going inside, he called out to the men who were at the tibarū, 'Look after Gopal Singh.' I have told what passed before me."

"Q. Your first depositions differ much from those you have since given; why did you not state all you knew at first? A. I was a good deal alarmed when first questioned, and concealed some things on that account."

Witness is cross-questioned by the court upon his evidence, but nothing further is elicited. Gopal Singh states, that what passed between him and Deewan Umur Chund has been misrepresented by witness; and declares that he did not hear the Deewan ask the question deposed to, concerning the staunchness or fidelity of his companions.

Futih Singh is called in and questioned as to the conversation that occurred between him and Gopal Singh, when the latter visited him in the place of his confinement; and Gopal's account of it, as given in his deposition, is read to him. He avers that the statement of his having said, he could not well swerve from the story he had told the Sahib-log, with the subsequent acknowledgment that he had acted from the impulse of his own mind in making use of his sword at the Deorhee, is entirely false; he has never told two stories, or falsified the truth, since the affair took place; and has never ceased to regret that he should have been induced to act as he did. Respecting the heated balls, Gopal did ask him what would be the consequence if they were resorted to; and he answered, that in the event of their being placed upon his hands, he should of course be burned by them. Witness cannot tell what knowledge Gopal Singh had of the part he was to act at the Deorhee, or would not conceal information on that point.

The prosecution closes.

The prisoner says he has no witnesses to call in his defence, but declares that he is innocent.

The court deliberated, with closed doors, and then gave the following verdict:—

"There is no direct evidence before the court relative to the extent of the prisoner's knowledge of the plot that was in agitation prior to the 4th of June 1835, or respecting the aid afforded by him, secretly, in the accomplishment of any part of it; but from the several inconsistent and contradictory statements made by Gopal Singh himself, and from the testimony of Jue Chund Becjaburgee, including the examination he has been this day subjected to, it is clearly proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the prisoner, Gopal Singh, must have been privy to the intention that Futih Singh should commit some rash act of violence at the Deorhee, when the British officers quitted the palace on the morning, and was on the watch to mark the result; and the court pronounce him guilty accordingly, and sentence him to undergo imprisonment, in irons, and with hard labour, during the space of twelve years."

Remarks.

The verdict and sentence of the court appear to be warranted by the evidence adduced, and the nature of the case. The

falsehoods told by Gopal Singh in his several depositions, with the view, evidently, to prevent suspicion attaching to him, and to weaken or nullify the force of the confessions made by Futih Singh; with his gross equivocation and concealment of facts, not denied by himself when they had been brought to light, subsequently, through other channels, would leave little doubt upon the mind as to his guilty implication, with reference to the part that was allotted to Futih Singh in the transactions of the 4th of June, had not Jue Chund, after cross-examination, deposed to the extent he has done, respecting what passed between the prisoner and Deewan Umur Chund, when the former returned from the Deorhee. In connexion with Gopal Singh's various false statements and prevarication, it should be recollected that Umur Chund, in his first examinations, averred that he had paid up the four men—Gopal Singh, Futih Singh, Ram Singh, and Rutun Singh—through his servant, on the 1st of June, and desired them to go away; and that, after the outrageous conduct of Futih Singh on the morning of the 4th June, he placed Gopal in confinement, because the former had been taken into service through him; whereas, Gopal Singh stated, on the 18th of August, that the Deewan had promised them all Rs. 4 a month each, for keeping watch in the mundur; that they had received from the Deewan's servant only one rupee each, himself getting a second rupee to purchase clothes on account; and that, on the 4th of June, the Deewan desired him to watch the two men, Ram Singh and Rutun Singh, that they might not abscond. The prisoner did not call Ram Singh and Rutun Singh to bear witness in his favour, and they were not summoned for the prosecution, because their testimony was not thought to be essential, and they were believed to be, to a certain extent, if not altogether, dishonest witnesses; an inference drawn from their former depositions and conduct. There is no proof whatever of Futih Singh having been retained originally through the intervention of Gopal Singh, to account for the latter having been placed in confinement, as asserted by the Deewan, by reason of the misdeeds of the former; nor is there any thing known concerning the truth of the story told by the party, as to the cause of their coming to Jeypoor from Madhoopoor, namely, that the amils of the latter place had discharged them, and therefore they came to appeal to the Deewan, and to receive from him two months' pay that was due to them. It appears to be highly probable, that the four men were sent for with the view of employing the services of one or more of them in carrying into execution the schemes of the conspirators; and that, in the end, Futih Singh was recommended by Gopal

Singh to Deewan Umur Chund, as a man likely to accomplish his purpose.

There is no evidence against Ram Singh and Rutun Singh on which they could be convicted.

Natanee-ka-bagh, 3d Sept.—Moonna Lal Sravugee, darogha of the palace at Jeypoor, is charged with having been party to, and accessory in, a plot, conducted by Deewan Umur Chund and others, to effect by violent means a change in the administration of the government of Jeypoor, in furtherance of the objects of which was devised a plan of action, manifested in the assault with a sword of the person of Major Alves, by Futih Singh, in front of the Surdkee Deorhee, on the morning of the 4th of June 1835, and the subsequent sanguinary tumult in the city on the same day.

The prisoner declares that he is innocent.

Futih Singh deposes:—When I was taken back to the Deorhee from the Tripolee, on the morning of the 4th of June, my deposition was recorded by a lala before several sirdars, and then I was put into a room near the Surdkee Deorhee, under charge of a guard from the battalion of Peer Khan Captain. On the morning of the next day, I was taken out of the room, and preparations were made for conveying me to another place of confinement: whilst I was kept waiting outside the room, Moonna Lal darogha came up to me, and in a threatening tone and manner said: "if you take the names of any of us, respectable men, you shall be cut up piece-meal." Not knowing Moonna Lal at that time, when he had gone away, I asked the sentry who he was, and then learned that he was Moonna Lal darogha. I do not know the names of the sipahees who were on the guard, but I think I should recognise some of them if I saw them again.

The prisoner has nothing to say, except that he did not use the words ascribed to him by Futih Singh.

Wuzeer Khan, dhaluet, deposes:—On the morning of the 4th of June, Thakoor Indur Singh and Darogha Moonna Lal accompanied the gentlemen when they passed through the Surdkee Deorhee, after the durbar. Indur Singjee remained in the doorway, and Moonna Lal, moving a little to the side, stood upon a chabootra that is immediately on the right. When the gentlemen went forward, and the confusion caused by the use of a sword arose, Moonna Lal continued to stand upon the chabootra, whence he called out, "See what is the cause of the disturbance." I was within the entrance of the Deorhee with other dhaluets; and receiving no orders to go out, we who were inside remained at our usual post. Soon after Moonna Lal had spoken the words I

have mentioned, he came in and sat down behind the qunat, and remained sitting there for the space of about forty-eight minutes or longer.

The prisoner has no question to put distinct from those proposed for him by the Court.

Lal Khan, chobdar of the Deorhee, deposes:—When gentlemen come to the palace, it is the custom for the darogha to meet and conduct them inside; also, on their return, he attends them to the outer side of the Deorhee, and remains there until they have mounted, keeping the ground clear, that they may not be incommoded by people pressing in upon them. On the 4th of June the darogha came out with the bura sahib, but he stood upon a chabootra near the entrance, and did not keep the people back, although they were crowding in front where the gentlemen were to mount. Had the ground been kept clear, the sword-man would hardly have been able to approach. The darogha always gives orders, and then we act; for we are entirely under him. That day he did not, as usual, desire us to make arrangements for the gentlemen to mount.

The prisoner merely observes, that, on the day alluded to, he acted in the usual way.

Hyat Khan, chobdar of the Deorhee, deposes:—Soon after the disturbance began, on the morning of the 4th of June, Indur Singhjee went inside, and Moonna Lal, coming within the entrance of the Deorhee, sat down upon the wooden platform in the passage. We who are stationed at the Deorhee, are all under the orders of the darogha, and act in all things as he tells us. I was within the Deorhee, and could not see what passed outside.

Depositions of Moonna Lal darogha, and extracts from the Deosa and Agra letters, are read.

Letter dated Aug. 13, 1835, by Hookum Chund: "When I look to Jeypoor, my understanding is confounded! Moonna Lal darogha has taken leave, and is gone away with his family. As he was intimately acquainted with every thing, this must excite our apprehension. What can be the meaning of it?"

Letter dated 17th May 1835, by Mangees Poorohit: "I have also heard, that the rawul has promised the sahib, that in fifteen days he will satisfy the majee, and reconcile her to the present system; in consequence, I have sent a man to Jeypoor, and have directed him to say to Sivu Laljee, Malee Ram, and Moonna Laljee darogha: 'Take care to keep steadfast the purpose of the Interior; add strength to it, so that her foot may remain firm, and she may not, on any ground whatever, fail in resolution.'"

The case for the prosecution closes, and

the prisoner is told to make his defence. He at first declines to call witnesses; but being pressed by the Court to bring forward some evidence to rebut the testimony of Futih Singh and the depositions given by the dhaluets and chobdars of the Deorhee, he names several individuals to be summoned, though he says they need not be called his witnesses.

On the 5th September, on the part of the defence, Futih Ram Dhabhaee is called in, and deposes: "I had not seen Futih Singh before; when on the day following that of the disturbance in the city, Rawuljee desired me to convey him to the residency garden, and I went to him for that purpose. Almost immediately after I arrived at the place where he was, Moonna Lal darogha also came up. I escorted the prisoner to the garden, and thence, by direction of the bura sahib, back to the city. Moonna Lal darogha said of or to Futih Singh, before me, 'you have caused the ruin of this raj; you have done a bad deed.' This is all that I heard, excepting that, as we were setting off, the darogha called out, 'take him along carefully.' The day was advanced about six ghurees at that time. When I went to Futih Singh, he was sitting outside the room in which he had been confined, and the khat was ready for his conveyance."

Futih Singh is called into court, and deposes in presence of Futih Ram: "I was taken out of the room, on account of the great heat of the atmosphere within it, some time during the night. It was early in the morning when the darogha came to me, and Futih Ram did not arrive till several ghurees afterwards."

No questions are put by the prisoner to either witness.

Suwaee Khan dhaluet's deposition:—Saw Futih Singh for the first time on the day that he made use of his sword at the Deorhee. Did not go near him when he was in confinement in the room close to the Deorhee, and cannot say when he was put into or taken out of it. Did not accompany the darogha, or any one else, on the morning of the second day, to the palace where he was.

Moonna Lal remarks, that he thought Suwaee Khan had gone with him to the place of confinement of Futih Singh on the morning of the 5th June, and asks witness if this was not the case: the latter replies, that, to the best of his recollection, he did not accompany the darogha.

Hafiz Budroodeen, subadar, and Khan Mohummud Khan, jumadar, attached to the battalion commanded by Capt. Peer Khan, called in and questioned:—State, that they were both on the guard over Futih Singh on the 4th and morning of the 5th of June 1835. Khan Mohummud Khan was out of the way when Moonna

Lal darogha visited the prisoner Futih Sing, but Hafiz Budrooden was present on one occasion; that the darogha came to the place where Futih Singh was sitting, in front of the small room out of which he had been removed in the forenoon of the fifth. The darogha said, "What a wretched loon, to commit such an act!—now, wait to see whom he implicates! or, let us see whom he tries to ruin!"—Witness is well enough acquainted with the dialect of the country for all common purposes. Understood the darogha to mean what he has stated, but cannot repeat the words made use of. Does not remember that any thing more was said. Does not know the exact time of the day when what he has stated took place; but Futih Singh was despatched to the residency garden very soon afterwards.

There are no more witnesses for the defence. The prisoner makes some observations of an exculpatory nature, and is requested by the Court to put upon paper the substance of all that he has to urge in his vindication, besides making what representations he pleases orally. Paper, pen, and ink are furnished, and he retires to write; returning, after the lapse of about three quarters of an hour, with the following written address:

"I am charged with having failed to make the requisite arrangements for preserving order at the Deorhee. In answer to which I have to represent, that I acted according to the rules which have ever been observed on occasions of the arrival and departure of visitors. It is the office of the chobdars to conduct matters outside the Deorhee. They, however, have stated that they perform their duty in the manner which I may point out. Now, upon the occurrence of any thing that is unusual, they refer to me, and I furnish them with particular instructions. On the arrival of gentlemen, they inform me, and I go to meet and conduct the visitors to the Deorhee. After the gentlemen have mounted, on their return, they (the chobdars) apprise me of the circumstance, and I report the same. This is the true statement of the case; and such has been the invariable practice. With reference to the papers seized, belonging to the Sunghees, and in which my name is occasionally mentioned, I have to declare that I am utterly ignorant regarding that matter; but should you bring home to me the fact of my having held * communication with them, either through a messenger or by letter, I must then admit my guilt. With regard to the letter wherein mention is made of the *Deorhee-wala Khindooko*,† I

beg to inform you, that one Hookum Chundjee Khindooko was also concerned in the duties at the Deorhee, and the son of the Sunghee is married to his granddaughter; he was moreover employed as goomastu by Deewan Umur Chundjee; and, on the part of Futih Lal, he had some office at the Zunanu Deorhee. Whether this person be the one alluded to, is more than I can say. Futih Singh has said, that I told him I would have him cut to pieces if he mentioned our names; but I could have no object whatever in so addressing him. When the rawul ordered him to be taken to the residency garden, I sent him in charge of Futih Ram, who has deposed to that effect in your presence. Be pleased to consider well these three points. If it prove that I am to blame in any degree, then shall I be worthy to receive the severest punishment."

The following verdict is recorded.

"The Court are clearly of opinion that Moonna Lal darogha was privy to the conspiracy which led to the outrages of the 4th of June 1835; and though it has not been made evident to what extent he afforded aid and means in the concoction and execution of the schemes planned, yet it is in proof, that on the occasion of the agent to the Governor-general of India quitting the palace, before being wounded by Futih Singh, he did not perform properly and agreeably to established usage his peculiar functions; and that he did not exert himself in the way he was bound to do, and as an innocent man in his situation would naturally have done, after the attack on the agent had been actually made. The Court do, therefore, find the prisoner, Moonna Lal darogha, guilty, and do further sentence him to be imprisoned for the term of twelve years."

The deposition of Moonna Lal, on the 7th August, was as follows:—Q. Relate what you know regarding the attack made upon the agent to the Governor-general on the 4th of June.—A. On that day, when the gentlemen quitted the Durbar, all the sirdars who were present escorted them as far as the door, whence they returned to the Sookhniwas. Sivu Singh proceeded to the Kith Sidh Pol, where he also took his leave. I went on to the Surdkec Deorhee, in advance of the agent to the Governor-general, and Mr. Blake and Thakoor Indur Singhjee were following us, conversing together. The bura sahib then went forward to mount his elephant, and I was about to return to the Deorhee, to give notice that he had taken his departure. At that time there was a sudden noise of a rush of people; I turned back, and going out, asked the chobdars what was the cause of the noise; they answered, that a gentleman had fallen un-

Khindooko and others," or "the Deorhee and Khindooko and others."

* The Deosa and Agra papers bring the point of communication home more satisfactorily than any swearing could do.

† The passage is in one of the Deosa letters, and may be read, "Deorhee-wala, of the tribe

der the feet of an elephant. I told them to go and ascertain exactly what the matter was. A chobdar went forward, and presently brought back word, that some man had wounded the bura sahib with a sword; that this gentleman had afterwards gone away, and that Mr. Blake had secured the assassin. When I had heard the above from the chobdar, I went inside, and meeting all the sirdars who were coming from the Durbar, told them what had occurred; they said, "Ascertain who has perpetrated this base act." I returned to the Surdkee Deorhee and saw Mr. Blake standing upon the chubootra, with the murderer's sword in his hand. There were two of the gentlemen's suwars with their swords drawn, who were keeping off the people, and chuprasees were pressing the murderer to the ground. I would have gone up to the gentleman, but was prevented from approaching by the suwars and others. At length the gentleman saw me, and calling out, desired me to procure a charpae and rope. I sent a chobdar and dhaluct for these articles, and they brought them. The gentleman then had the assassin bound upon the charpae, and told me to despatch him under proper security to the residency garden. After this he mounted his elephant and went away, and I reported to the moosahibs what had just passed. Gunga Bishun Dhabhaee was desired to conduct the prisoner to the garden. I saw that the gentleman and the murderer had both proceeded beyond the Poorbecan-kee Deorhee, near the Kusora, on the way to the street, before I went inside.—Q. When you were outside, and Mr. Blake was going away, did you hear and see any one say, "Let him not go away alive?" A. I neither heard nor saw such words spoken as long as I remained out.—Q. Did any one follow Mr. Blake out of the chook or square before the Surdkee Deorhee, making a disturbance in any way? A. I did not see any such men go away with him.—Q. At the time the Bura Sahib was wounded, did any sipahees or others attached to the Deorhee rush forward to seize or bind the assassin? A. The attendants of the gentleman did not allow others to approach.—Q. The gate of the Tripolee was closed. Did the durwan shut it of his own accord, or did you desire him to do so? A. I gave no orders on the subject, and do not know why the durwan closed the gate. The doors of the Surdkee Deorhee and the Sire Deorhee were shut by order of the moosahibs, on account of the press of people and the apprehension of a riot.—Q. You are darogha of the Deorhee, and must know something of most men who visit the palace. What do you think in respect to this affair? Who can have been the author of it? A. From the day of the event, I have been endeavouring to make

some discovery as to its origin, &c. I am an old servant of the raj, which is compromised in the matter, wherefore I am the more zealous in my exertions. According to the best of my judgment, the man must have been injured in some way who could commit such an act; but without proof an accusation should not be advanced; when the truth can be discovered it shall be made known.

On the 24th of August he made the following deposition at the residency, before Capt. Thoresby and Lieut. Conolly:—"After the durbar in the Sookhniwas, the five moosahibs and other sirdars accompanied the resident to outside the Chela Tibara, where they took leave. The rawul sent his eldest son, Sivu Singh, with me to outside the Ridh Sidh Pol, where the resident dismissed him, and I led on with chobdars and dhalucts to the Surdkee Deorhee, which was the extent of my office. The resident's suwaree elephant was standing eight or ten paces outside the Deorhee; the resident passed out by me and went towards the elephant; I remained standing on the Deorhee chubootra. At that time Mr. Blake was following at a distance of four paces, talking about field sports to Thakoor Indur Singh, with whom he issued from the Deorhee in my presence. When he had passed out three or four paces, I turned back to report the gentlemen's having mounted, and at that moment a cry arose; some one exclaimed, 'The sahib's elephant trumpeted, and the sahib fell;' and I saw a sahib down between the right of the chumbelee tree and the elephant. Then I said to a chobdar: 'Go and ascertain who has fallen, and what has happened.' The chobdar came and said, 'A sword has been used on the Bura Sahib, who has gone away in a tonjan, and Blake Sahib has secured the assassin.' Seeing and hearing all this, I went to report it.* I met the five moosahibs and the other sirdars, five paces beyond the spot at which they had taken leave of the resident, and I told them that the bura sahib had been wounded with a sword, and that Mr. Blake had secured the assassin. The rawul and others said to me, 'Go and ascertain what infamous wretch has done this deed;' so I ran back, and on reaching the Surdkee Deorhee, I observed that the assassin's naked sword was in the hands of Mr. Blake, who was standing outside on the chubootra. Two troopers were moving round the assassin, refusing to let any of my sirkar's people approach. In the centre a chuprasee and a spear-bearer were beating the assassin, who was prostrate. They would not let me approach; but Mr. Blake seeing me, called out, 'Daroga Moonna Lal! procure without

* It was not Moonna Lal, but his brother, Bijue Singh, who made the first report inside.

delay a khat, some rope, and four carriers, for I will have this person taken to the residency garden.* So I sent a dhaluet for a khat, some rope, and four bearers, and when they arrived, Mr. Blake began to bind the assassin on the khat; and he said to me, 'Go and report, that arrangements may be made for a guard upon the road; I will take him to the garden.' Then going in, I spoke to the rawul, who was seated with other sirdars on the south side of the surbutha,* and the rawul ordered Dhabhaee Gunga Bishun to go with the sahib, and convey the assassin to the garden. Having heard so much, I came out to tell the sahib that arrangements for a guard had been made. Before my return, the sahib had mounted his elephant and taken the prisoner off. The sahib, the prisoner, and the suwars, had safely got out of the Poorbeankee Deorhee; standing outside the Surdkee Deorhee, I saw that they had got outside the Poorbeankee Deorhee. I went and reported to the moosahibs that the sahib had gone safely out of the Deorhee, taking the assassin on a khat with him, and having suwars in attendance."

"Q. You state, that you came out marshalling the resident; from what place and to what place did you precede him, and where did you halt to let him pass you? A. I led from the Sookhniwas to the Surdkee Deorhee, outside which I halted, and stood on the chubootra while the resident passed by.—Q. Why did you stand there? Did the resident make any sign?—A. It is my office to go thus far, so I halted and salamed.—Q. Did the bura sahib notice your salam? A. I salamed, but the sahib neither made any sign nor said anything.—Q. You say it is your office to receive gentlemen when they come to the palace, and on their return to report within their having departed; explain in what way? A. My custom is this; to accompany the gentlemen to the Surdkee Deorhee, and on their making their exit, to go back and report. Afterwards, on a chobdar's coming to tell me of their having departed, I report that they are gone. My duty is to attend them as far as the Surdkee Deorhee.—Q. Did you ever before this accompany a sahib to the Deorhee, and then go inside to report his departure before he was gone? A. Formerly, in the time of Raper and other sahibs, I acted thus: a chobdar having seen the sahibs off, reported to me, then I reported within. Q. On a day of durbar, what are your duties? A. On a day of durbar, my duty is to wait in the presence, and on a chobdar's reporting a sirdar's approach, to announce it within. For the sahibs there is this order: 'On their coming, bring them in from the Surd-

kee Deorhee, preceding them; and on their return, marshal them to the Deorhee.' This practice has been in force since the time of General Ochterlony.—Q. You say you saw a sahib down between the elephant and the chumbelee tree; did you not recognise him, and did you not see any other sahib? A. I did not recognise him, neither did I see any other sahib.—You saw a sahib when he was down, how came you not to see him when he stood up? A. Perhaps my face may have been turned in another direction,* or I may have been speaking to some one, on which account I may not have seen the sahib when he stood up, or when he mounted and went away in a tonjan; I learned what had happened from the chobdar's report.—Q. When you turned and looked, where was Mr. Blake, and what was he doing? A. I saw him lying on the ground between the elephant and the chumbelee tree, and from the chobdar I learned that Mr. Blake held down the assassin, and that the bura sahib had mounted a tonjan and gone away.—Q. Did you see any of the rawul's sons talking with Mr. Blake? A. I saw no thakoor conversing with Mr. Blake, except Indur Singh, from the beginning to the end of the business. I saw no one of the rawul's sons.† When I went in, I said to the thakoors, do two things. Come to the Deorhee, and for protection send some sirdar with the sahib to the Bagh. The rawul answered, 'Dhabhaee Gunga Bishun has received orders.'"

Remarks.

The testimony of Futeh Singh, and the evidence given by the dhaluet and chobdars, respecting the conduct of the darogha at the Deorhee on the morning of the 4th of June, when considered with reference to the proof afforded by many passages in the Deosa and Agra letters, of the connexion of the prisoner with the conspirators, appear fully to justify the Court in their finding and sentence.

Futeh Singh has shewn himself, from first to last, so firm and correct a witness, unvarying in the tenor of his statements; and inclined neither to exaggerate nor come short of the truth, and this spontaneously and naturally, for not the slightest hint has ever been given to him, that he might possibly save himself by criminating others, or by confessing all he knows, that it would be difficult to find sufficient reasons for rejecting his statement relative to the threat held out to him by the prisoner, when the latter came to him early in the morning of the 5th June. It would seem that Moonna Lal

* As Moonna Lal was only a few paces off, standing upon a raised chubootra, he had but to look, in order to see what was going on.

† Silu Singh was with Mr. B. several minutes, and endeavoured to dissuade him from setting off without an escort: Indur Singh disappeared when the first blow was struck. He is since dead.

* The surbutha is close to the deorhee, and the sirdars turned into it, because it was reported to them that Mr. Blake had left the Deorhee.

went twice to Futih Singh, before the latter quitted the precincts of the Deorhee, on the morning in question. The prisoner has not denied, in his address to the Court, that the first visit was made, although Futih Singh had stated, in the presence of Futih Ram Dhabhaee, that the darogha came to him, and spoke the words he had recited, several ghurees before he saw the dhabhaee. Hafiz Budroodeen, subadar, witness for the defence, may or may not have been in the way when the darogha first went to Futih Singh, for it was not found possible to fix the precise time at which the words quoted by him, as proceeding from the prisoner, were spoken; but the spirit of an observation made in the dialect of Rajwara might easily have been misunderstood by the subadar, a young Ranpoojee Moosulman, supposing him to have been ever so attentive to what was going on. And it may be noticed, that the purport of the latter part of the speech attributed by him to the prisoner, according to his comprehension of what was said, "Now wait to see whom he implicates," is not entirely at variance with that of the words cited by Futih Singh. Such a remark, on the supposition that nothing more pointed was said, did not at all correspond with the situation of the prisoner, who, as darogha of the Deorhee, immediately in front of which the atrocious and extraordinary outrage had occurred, was peculiarly bound to make every possible exertion to develop the source of the crime committed. It would seem indeed to indicate a guilty conscience in a less forcible degree only than the threat which has been imputed to him. The dhaluet and chobdars ought not to have been mistaken upon the points to which they deposed, in the behaviour of the darogha at the Deorhee on the morning of the 4th June, and they shewed no inclination before the Court to amplify, insinuate, or suggest inferences; nor did they appear to be other than plain honest witnesses on the few facts to which they depose.

The former depositions of the prisoner were read in Court without comment; a circumstance altogether to his advantage, as the inconsistencies and misrepresentations contained in those statements originally served to strengthen considerably the suspicion against him, which had previously existed on more uncertain grounds.

Natane ka Bagh, 8th Sept.—Duya Ram Bhuttacharj, prisoner, is arraigned on the charge of having aided and abetted a conspiracy to effect by violent means a change in the administration of the government of Jeypoor, the atrocious outrages perpetrated in the city of Jeypoor on the 4th June 1835, having been caused directly by, and in fulfilment of, an attempt

on the part of the conspirators to carry their designs into execution.

A note is produced in the hand-writing of the prisoner:—"Read my blessing. Your letter has come, and I have perused its contents. Who is there that does not look to his own interests? The way to effect both works is in progress of completion, and you may be at ease with respect to both the Raj and me. The actors will now soon be at work, and I feel assured that you will have no reason to complain; but the consummation depends upon the pleasure of Huri (Vishnoo) Date Soodi 9th 1891 (the month is not given)."

[Upon the outer edge of the paper when folded up, is the name "Suugheejee," forming part of the address, the remainder of which was written upon a separate piece of paper that enveloped the centre of the note, according to custom, and is not forthcoming.]

The prisoner declares that the note in question was not written by him, and that he knows nothing of it. His pursuits and occupations have always been of a studious nature, and he has never interfered on any occasion in political matters.

Several letters written by the prisoner to Roopa Budarun some years ago are looked at, and the handwriting of these is compared with that of the note. The Court give their opinion that the letters and note must have been written by the same individual; but the prisoner, taking up the letters, declares that he remembers well having employed one Champa Lal Buncea to write them.† The Buncea is since dead. He died some years ago.

Extract from the examination of Hookum Chund relative to this note is read, and several passages, in which Bhuttacharj is mentioned, are read from the Deosa and Agra papers.

The prisoner says that he is quite ignorant of the matters referred to in connexion with his name, and is altogether at a loss to conjecture why mention of him in those letters should have been made.

The case for the prosecution is concluded, and the prisoner contents himself with repeating his former denials.

Verdict of the Court.—"From the evidence afforded by his autographical note, the handwriting of which plainly shews who was the writer, and the tenor of the allusions to him found in various parts of the Deosa and Agra papers, the Court are satisfied of the guilt of the prisoner Duya Ram Bhuttacharj; but, in consequence of his great age and bodily infirmi-

* The year begins either with the month Chuet or on the 2d Bhadon Soodi; according to the latter mode of computation, which is most frequently used, the month June was included in 1891.

† This assertion is useless, as there are many papers in his hand-writing, which, as acknowledged by Hookum Chund, is very well known at Jeypoor.

ties, they are induced to award to him the mitigated sentence of banishment from the city and territories of Jeypoor."

Phool Khan, sipahee, prisoner, is arraigned on the charge of having joined in and aided an assault made upon Mr. Blake on the morning of the 4th June 1835, by which that gentleman was atrociously maltreated, and was eventually murdered, upon the premises of the temple of Poorohit Manjee Das, where he had sought refuge.

The witnesses for the prosecution were Nujeeb Khan, Unwur Khan, and Mohummud Khan, sipahees, who were on duty with Phool Khan and Hidayut Khan at the house of Sivu Lal Sahoo; the whole party being entirely under the orders of the sahoos, with respect to the services they were to perform. Phool Khan had acknowledged, in his original examination, that he quitted Sivu Lal's house about the same time that Hidayut Khan did, but declared that he went to the Deorhee in the course of his duty, to accompany Sivu Lal when he came home, and that he took no part whatever in the tumult in the city, and never joined the mob. Hidayut Khan had stated that he saw the prisoner near the elephant of the late Mr. Blake with his sword drawn in his hand, but that he did not see him make use of the sword.

The testimony given in Court does not go to establish the fact of the prisoner having been concerned in the assault on Mr. Blake, or having taken any share in the tumult which was raised in the city, and there is no further evidence procurable; therefore, as the Court cannot set much value upon the former unsupported assertion of the criminal Hidayut Khan, they acquit the prisoner.

The judgment of acquittal is duly recorded and signed by the members of the court.

Natanee ka Bagh, 12th September.—Kesuree Singh Shekhawut is arraigned on the subjoined charges. *First.* Having participated in the assault made upon Mr. M. Blake, assistant political agent, upon the premises attached to the mundur of Manjee Das in Jeypoor, on the 4th of June 1835; by which that gentleman and a chuprassee, named Lukshmun, lost their lives. *Second.* Having, on the day above designated, in an unwarrantable and illegal manner, possessed himself of an unkoos and sword, upon the premises of the mundur afore-specified, which had been in the hands of the late Mr. M. Blake or his servants, Lukshmun and Daood Khan.

Jeewun Bhatce, jumadar on the police establishment of Jeypoor, deposes: "When a hurkaru came from the direction of the Deorhee, and reported to Tara Chund Naib, that Mr. Blake was killed, he desired me to go and ascertain what had occurred. I

went to the porch of the mundur of Manjee Das Poorohit; there were many people collected about and upon the premises of the mundur; among them were several raj-hurkarus. To my inquiry as to what had taken place, I was told that Kesuree Singh had carried away an unkoos and sword. I sent a hurkaru to call Kesuree Singh, who came, bringing with him the unkoos and sword. On my asking him in what way he became possessed of the two articles, he said, he had come to his home to take his meal, when, hearing a disturbance in the vicinity of the mundur, he came there, found the unkoos and sword upon the ground, and took them up. I then called one Ram Duyal Swamee, who lodged upon the mundur premises, and questioned him as to what he had seen during the tumult, and who were engaged in it. He told me he had only witnessed the removal of the body of Mr. Blake after his death, by Runjeet Singh, of Ankeru. It was about noon that I visited the mundur."

Witness is questioned by the court, but no further information can be extracted from him. It is pointed out to him, that if he ascertained nothing more than what he has stated, he could not have exerted himself in the way he was bound to do in the fulfilment of his duty; yet he cannot, or will not, give any further particulars.

Ram Duyal Swamee, mendicant, residing upon the premises of the mundur of Manjee Das, deposes: "I was sitting in one of the chhutrees over the doorway of the mundur, when the throwing of stones in the direction of the temple commenced, and I had to find shelter for my own person. A vast crowd of people rushed within the precincts of the mundur; and, being alarmed, I remained out of sight until the tumult subsided; when, looking about, I saw Runjeet Singh, of Ankeru, dragging away the body of the gentleman. Jeewun Singh came to the mundur one or two ghurees after this, and asked me what I had seen, when I told him that I had seen Runjeet Singh act as I have here stated. Jeewun Singh sent for Kesuree Singh, who brought an unkoos and sword with him. I never saw Kesuree Singh before that time, and do not know when he entered the mundur premises, or when he took up the unkoos and sword. I saw the gentleman upon his elephant as he was approaching, but I did not see him enter the mundur buildings; nor did I see him again at all, until after his death. I did not, to the best of my knowledge, see Kesuree Singh among the courts and buildings attached to the mundur."

Witness is told that, according to his original deposition, recorded about fifteen months since, Kesuree Singh was engaged in the attack made upon Mr. Blake within

the precincts of the mundur out-buildings; and asked how he can reconcile that statement with his present evidence, in which he says that he did not see Kesuree Singh there. Replies, that there must have been a mistake in the recording of his former testimony, as he is certain that he only saw Runjeet Singh, and could not have named any other individual as having been seen by him upon the premises of the mundur.

There is no further evidence for the prosecution.

The prisoner in his defence states: "At the time that I arrived upon the mundur premises, the gentleman was lying dead in the small court where he had been killed. I saw an unkoos and a sword upon the ground, when it entered my mind that I would take them up, and I did so, '*shu-bashee ke waste*'—(in order to obtain distinction); on returning to the *Jhaleejee ka Nohra*; in which I lodge, the unkoos and sword were put down by me where they might have been seen by any one; and when Jeewun Singh called me, I brought them to him immediately."

Verdict of the court: "There is no proof that the prisoner, Kesuree Singh Shekhawut, was engaged in the assault directed against Mr. Blake upon the premises of the mundur of Manjee Das; but as he has not accounted satisfactorily for having gone to the place at all, or for having taken up and carried to his home the unkoos and sword, the court find him guilty of the second charge, or of having possessed himself of these articles in an unwarrantable and criminal manner, and sentence him to two years' imprisonment, in irons, with hard labour."

Remarks.

It is manifest, either that the first witness knows much more than he would disclose before the court, or that he grossly neglected his duty, when deputed to the mundur, as he himself states, to ascertain the particulars of events which had occurred there; and the most probable conjecture, by far, appears to be, that he had it in his power to give a more efficient and satisfactory deposition on this trial than he has done. The inconsistency of Ram Dyal Swanee's present evidence with his former deposition may, perhaps, be accounted for in the following manner. At the time his former testimony was given, Kesuree Singh had been recently apprehended, on the strongest suspicion, as was generally thought, of being immediately concerned in the death of Mr. Blake and his chuprassee, and Ram Dyal may have looked upon him as a doomed man, and therefore thought there could be no mischief done, that no life would be lost, as the consequence of his name being mentioned, whether on suspicion only, or from a certain

knowledge of the way in which he had acted; but on the trial, the conviction of the prisoner depended in great measure upon the character of the evidence borne by this witness, a circumstance of which he must have been perfectly aware. Whether he has acted conscientiously in not criminating the prisoner when called on to give his final, solemn testimony, cannot but be considered a doubtful question.

September 12th. — Charge preferred against Meer Khan Sipahsee and Hookuma Brahmun: Having promoted and abetted an assault made upon the person of the late Mr. Martin Blake, on the morning of the 4th June 1835, which ended in the death of that gentleman and his attendant, Lukshmum, chuprassee.

Both the prisoners declare they are innocent.

Runjeet Singh, dufadar, who was stationed at the Poorbeean ke Durwaza (gateway), between the Surdkee Deorhee and Tripoleea on the 4th of June 1835, deposes: "When Mr. Blake passed out upon his elephant on the morning of the 4th June, followed soon afterwards by the khat upon which was the prisoner Futih Singh, one or two suwars, and a *bulumburdar* (man bearing a spear), who was calling out to the people in front to go on one side, I was standing close to the Poorbeean gateway, and several bearers, servants of Rao Jeewun Singh, were near me. The *bulumburdar* told Meer Khan sipahsee, who was standing in advance, to fall back, when Meer Khan, raising his sword in its scabbard, exclaimed, '*why should we get out of the way?*' A little further on, in the direction of the Tripoleea, Hookuma Brahmun, raising his voice, called out '*Ram Singh* ka haram-khor jane nuheen pawa* (do not let the enemy of Ram Singh get away).' I saw and heard what I have stated with my own eyes and ears. Hookuma stood at the place where wood is stored, very near the Poorbeean gateway; and from that point, and at that time, the tumult commenced, and stones were thrown. Hookuma went on with the crowd, but Meer Khan staid half a ghuree where he was; and in the mean time, Juhahir Singh, son of Chimun Singh, came to the gateway, accompanied by about two hundred armed men. On arriving, Juhahir Singh called out, repeatedly, '*Open the gate, or I will have it broken to pieces.*' When Hookuma uttered the words, '*Ram Singh ka haram-khor jane nuheen pawa*,' the elephant, khat, suwars, and others, were all progressing; but I cannot take upon me to say to whom he alluded."

Many questions are put to witness by the court, and Meer Khan, prisoner, declares he was not present at the time alluded to.

* Ram Singh is the name of the infant Raja, and such words would be used to cause excite-

Bhuwanee Kuhar, servant of Rao Jee-wun Singh, deposes: "I saw this man (Meer Khan, sipahee, prisoner) standing near the Poorbeean ka Deorhee (gateway), on the morning of the 4th June, when Mr. Blake, followed by a prisoner bound upon a khat, was proceeding from the Surdkhee Deorhee towards the Tripoleea. I am not acquainted with his name; did not hear him say anything, and did not notice that he raised his sword. I do not recognise Hookuma, prisoner, and can say nothing about him. There was an outcry raised of, *ahw! aha! marlo! marlo!* and I was much alarmed, as were others who stood near me. I cannot aver the prisoner did not say any thing, or that he did not raise his sword, as I was not watching him; but I am sure he was present."

Mungul Singh Buees, sipahee, who was stationed at the Poorbeean ka Deorhee, deposes: "When Mr. Blake quitted the Deorhee, followed by a bulumburdar, who called out to the people standing in the way to fall back, the prisoner, Meer Khan, grasping his sword by the handle, and stepping back one or two paces, said, 'Fall back, indeed! I will not stir.'"

Mungul Deekshit, sipahee, who was at the Poorbeean ka Deorhee, deposes: "I heard a noise of people, and immediately ran to my deorhee from a short distance; a gentleman upon an elephant, and a khat upon which was a prisoner, were passing through, and there was a bulumburdar calling out to the people to clear the road; among the rest he told me to go aside, which I did. Meer Khan was standing upon the road, and the bulumburdar called out to him to move aside; upon which he put his hand upon his sword, and said, 'Shall I go back at this time? No; I will not do so.' On receiving this answer, the bulumburdar turned out of the way to avoid the prisoner, and went on. This is what I saw and heard. Runjeet Singh was standing nearer to the prisoner than me, and must have seen as much as I did. I did not notice Hookuma in the crowd."

The two prisoners merely denied that they had any thing to do with the disturbance.

The prosecution closes, and the prisoners are asked what they have to say in their defence.

Meer Khan declares, that he was not at the Deorhee on the day that the tumult occurred, and that there are several persons, whom he names, as being cognizant of his having remained at the house of Sivu Lal during the whole of the morning; but those individuals are now at Jeypoor, to depose in his favour.

Hookuma states, that at the time to which reference has been made by the witnesses, he was at the house of Sivu Lal, as

Juet Ram,* Mahunjee, Sivu Lal's wife, and others, servants of Sivu Lal, could certify, since his being at home then was well known to them.

Verdict of the Court: "The Court are of opinion that the following points have been satisfactorily established, namely, that on the morning of the 4th June 1835, in the vicinity of the Poorbeean ka Deorhee, Meer Khan, sipahee, did make some demonstration with his sheathed sword, and, at the same time, make use of intimidating language, when desired to move out of the way by a servant belonging to the British agency; and that Hookuma Brahmun, at the same place, and about the same time, as Mr. Blake, followed at a short distance by a prisoner upon a khat, was passing along, did exclaim, '*Ram Singh ka kuraam-khor jannee nuheen paue.*' his object in uttering which words he has not attempted to explain, thereby necessarily leaving it to be inferred that it was of a highly criminal nature. The court do accordingly find the two prisoners guilty to the foregoing extent, and sentence them, severally—Meer Khan to be dismissed the service of the Jeypoorce Raj, and declared unworthy of future employment; and Hookuma to be imprisoned in irons for the space of five years."

Remarks.

There was no evidence before the court from which it could be concluded satisfactorily that Meer Khan was acquainted with the plot to raise a tumult in the city of Jeypoor, and direct its action against the officers of the British agency; yet, as the overt act performed by him, although quite indefensible with reference to the time at which it occurred, was of a trivial and temporary nature, and the words spoken by him, whatever they were, might no doubt be variously interpreted, the very gist of the charge depended upon a correct interpretation of his motives. The bulumburdar, spoken of by the witnesses, is not now present, and it is not exactly known who was the individual; but he must have been one among several chiprasees and hurkarus who quitted Jeypoor shortly after the occurrences of the 4th of June. The defensive *alibi* pleaded by the prisoners was ill-calculated to exonerate them and procure an acquittal. Meer Khan was proved, by the testimony of four witnesses, to have been present; and Hookuma, by virtue of his situation as cup-bearer, was bound to accompany his master, Sivu Lal, with drinking-water, whenever the latter went abroad; for neglecting which duty, on the particular day in question, he gave no reason whatever. As Runjeet Singh, dufadar, appeared to be in every respect a credible witness, it may be safely assumed

* Juet Ram is dead, and Mahunjee, who is Sivu Lal's brother, has absconded.

that the court are correct in their finding upon the case of Hookuma Brahmun, and in the sentence they have passed on this prisoner.

13th September.—Gyan Chund Buguro and Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree are arraigned upon the following charge: That they participated in the counsels of the conspirators, Deewan Umur Chund and others, aiding and abetting in a design to effect, by violent means, a change in the administration of the Government of Jeypoor, which resulted in the atrocious acts of bloodshed perpetrated in the city on the 4th June 1835, in pursuance of the plans and contrivances of the conspirators.

Depositions of Ram Lal Daemu Brahmun, as recorded in the trial of Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal, and Manik Chund Bhaosa, are read.

The prisoners declare they were not at the meeting in the Chatsoo mundur alluded to in the depositions, and know nothing of the alleged consultation on the occasion.

Ram Lal Daemu Brahmun is called and questioned with reference to his former evidence, his acquaintance with the persons of the two prisoners, and the certainty of his knowledge that they were among those who retired for the purpose of conferring about the measures that should be adopted by their party. He points them out individually by name, describes how he came to know them, and asserts, in the most positive terms, that they were at the conference in the Chatsoo mundur, to which he has deposed; that it is quite impossible he can have made any mistake as to that circumstance.

Futih Singh is called in: states the occurrences of the night of the 3d June 1835, at the mundur of Deewan Umur Chund, as given in his former depositions; points out the two prisoners in court by their proper names, and avers that they were both present in the meeting at the Deewan's mundur, describing how they sat, relatively to Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal, the lamp that was burning, and the reader of the *Shastru*. There was both moonlight and the light of the lamp, by which to distinguish objects, and he is most positive that he saw and recognised the two prisoners in the party collected.

Gyan Chund and Rajoo Lal deny that they were at the mundur, and ask witness two or three questions as to locality, which he answers promptly.

Various passages in the Deosa and Agra letters relating to the four prisoners, Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal Sahoo, Gyan Chund Buguro, and Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree, with the copy of a petition to the British Government in the name of the four, fabricated in the house of Hookum Chund and Jotha Ram, at Agra, are read.

Extracts from No. 28 of Agra letters, in handwriting of Mangeea Poorohit:

"Receive my blessing. Intelligence has been received from Jeypoor, that on the 13th Soodi Srawun (8th July), So — (meant for Sivu Lal Sahoo), U — Dee — (Umur Chund Deewan), Gya — (Gyanjee Buguro), Rajoo — (Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree), these four individuals were placed in confinement, and guards were quartered at their houses. In the afternoon, Tha — (the thakoor or rawul) assembled every one, and sending for the abovementioned persons, told them, through Moonna Lal, that they were all four prisoners; that such was the order of the majee. Having said this, he confined them, whether with or without an order to that effect he knows, who is there to ask her (the majee)? I am not aware that he has consulted the sahib (agent to the Governor-general), but it is likely that he has."

Extract from No. 13 of Agra letters, in handwriting of Mangeea Poorohit: "Lukshmun Singh (thakoor of Choumoon, son of the rawul) came to the baradurce, and sending for Gyanjee and Rajoo Lal,* said to them, 'Record that you caused the sahib to be attacked, or take leave of your families, for you shall be put to death.' They answered, 'We were not privy to the assault, therefore why should we record such thing?'"

No. 6 of Agra letters, by Gyan Chund, son of Deewan Umur Chund: "Lukshmun Singh says, if the time of our end is approaching, we will put to death the four srawugees (Deewan Umur Chund, &c.), who are in confinement, before dying ourselves. Let it not happen that he shall have it in his power to put an end to these persons without our being able to prevent it: devise some sure means in this matter."

The prisoners assert their innocence, and deny all knowledge of every thing that has been imputed to them, or of the motives which prompted the Sunghees to notice them in their letters. Being requested to commit to writing a summary of what they wish to say in their defence, they withdraw for that purpose, and on returning present the following addresses, which are read:—

Address of Gyan Chund Buguro, srawugee: "Ram Lal Brahmun has deposed, that on the day Juti Tun Sagur was ill-used, he saw Umur Chund, Sivu Lal, Rajoo Lal, and Gyan Chund in consultation; to this I answer, that if I had any thing to do with the consultation in question, or if I went to the Chatsoo mundur during that day and night, then deem me a guilty person. As to what Futih Singh has stated, that he saw the four above-named individuals in the mundur of Umur Chundjee; if I have visited the mundur of that

* Two of the associates of Deewan Umur Chund, the prisoners under trial.

person within the space of two years, in that case, likewise, pronounce me a guilty man; and if I have written a single letter or note to Sungheejee since he quitted the city of Jeypoor, act towards me as you may judge proper."

Address of Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree:—
 "Ram Lal Brahmun has stated that he saw me with others in the chatsoo mundur on the night of the day that Tun Sagur Juti was disgraced: I am not acquainted with Ram Lal, and I never visited the chatsoo mundur for the purpose of worshipping, between the 1st Chuet Budi and the 13th of Usarh Soodi, and I never was party to any consultation among the members of the chatsoo mundur council, or with Deewan Umur Chund and others. In case of the members of the mundur-committee, or those who are said to have been present by Ram Lal, confirming his deposition, then consider me guilty. Futih Singh has deposed to having seen me in the mundur of Deewan Unur Chund: I do not know this man, and for the last five or ten years, I have not even seen the mundur of the Deewan, much less have I performed worship there; nor have I conferred with the Deewan, or entered his dwelling house, during the same period. Respecting the petition despatched from Agra, I know nothing about it; and since the day that Sungheejee quitted the Pursuram-duwara, some short time after he left the city, if I have corresponded with Deosa or Agra, by letter or through servants, then deem me guilty. Since the day that Rawuljee sent for me, and gave me assurances of protection, I have waited upon him on business connected with my situation of revenue farmer, but I have entered into the discussion of public affairs with no one at any time. I have been in confinement for fourteen or fifteen months past, but I now hope for relief from you, who are celebrated for power and justice."

Finding and Sentence of the Court:—
 "On a full consideration of all the evidence which has been submitted, the court are of opinion that the prisoners are guilty of the charge exhibited against them; but as, from various circumstances, they have come to the conclusion that Deewan Umur Chund and Sivu Lal Sahoo were the immediate leaders and directors of the conspiracy, at Jeypoor, in subordination to whom others acted, they are induced to award to Gyan Chund Buguro and Rajoo Lal Chuodhuree the mitigated sentence of imprisonment for the term of twelve years—the former, in consideration of his age (about fifty-five) and apparent bodily infirmities, without irons; the latter, Rajoo Lal, with iron shackles similar to those in which he has been tried."

Remarks.

When the evidence adduced on this trial

is considered in reference to its bearing and character, as connected with the proceedings of former trials, and with the nature of the defence made by the prisoners, it appears to be irresistibly strong; for, had it really been the case that Gyan Chund and Rajoo Lal did not attend the meeting of Sravugees which took place at the chatsoo mundur, or were not at the mundur of Deewan Unur Chund on the night of the 3d June, can it be doubted that at the time Deewan Umur Chund, Sivu Lal, and Manik Chund were arraigned, every effort would have been made to establish this fact, and thereby give a shock to the credibility of the depositions of Ram Lal and Futih Singh, and disturb, as much as possible, some portions of the foundation of that and subsequent prosecutions? Although the statement of Ram Lal was never entirely rejected, yet it did seem formerly to stand in need of some corroborating circumstances, beyond those which were then accessible, to render it worthy of full belief; the first and last of the late trials, not to mention the allusion to it in the Deosa and Agra letters, have supplied as much as could be reasonably desired in this respect, and served to confirm satisfactorily the veracity of the witness to the scene in the chatsoo mundur. With reference to the mundur of Deewan Umur Chund, and Futih Singh's party of soldiers there quartered, it may be observed that the pretext used for keeping armed men at that place was unsupported by the general aspect of affairs at Jeypoor, where there was no more risk of Jain temples being wantonly violated in the month of May 1835, than there might be of churches being treated in a similar manner in Calcutta.

Here end the trials; subjoined are a few extracts from the appendix.

Extract from Diary of Lieut. Conolly,
 19th October 1835.

This afternoon, Hookum Chund said that his confidential servant, Ubhue Chund, had, on Saturday, observed two of the raj deputies read a paper which they would not shew to the third, but hastily threw into the heap of unimportant papers. He said he conceived they had so done, because the letter alluded to was calculated to bring suspicion on their party and to clear his. "Your objection should have been made when the paper was put aside." "Ubhue Chund only told me what he had observed on Saturday night, and on Sunday there was no kutchery." "At any rate it does not signify; the paper, whatever may be its contents, has been put among the documents, which you may take away when you choose." After kutchery, Hookum Chund begged an interview, and returned to this point, saying that it was

but justice to bring forward papers calculated to prove him innocent, as well as those which might be thought to tell against him or his friends; that if I let the deputies put aside merely what they chose, they would take a few words here, and a few there, and make of his writings any meanings but the true ones. To save discussion, and to prevent his conceiving himself to be illiberally treated, I replied that if he thought his letter would do him service, and his servant could point it out, it should be sent to Jeypoor with an explanatory note.

Tuesday, 20th. — Serishtadar duly recorded Hookum Chund's satisfaction at his examination of seals and persons. Papers signed, examined, and separated, from 10 till 4. On the evening of the 19th, one of the Agra pundits suddenly died, in consequence the other did not attend this day, but his absence caused no interruption of business. Hookum Chund's servant, Ubhuc Chund, searched among the unimportant papers, and produced the letter marked No. 27. I asked the Sungheejee what document this was, and he said that it was a letter written by him to Mangcea Poorohit, in answer to one which the latter wrote to him on the night of the 4th June, or on the following morning, when a suwar had come to Deosa to call away the irregular cavalry stationed there. The raj deputies declared that the letter produced from the waste-papers was not the one which they had been seen to read on Saturday, and exhibited as that document the paper marked 58 (a most indecent document, written by Jotha Ram to the late majee), which, they said, they proposed throwing aside on account of its indecency.

Extract from Diary of Lieut. Conolly, Agra, 27th October 1835.

This afternoon a dispute arose about the enclosed note, numbered 31. Before me lay a bag, from which I kept extracting papers, signing them, and pushing them past me to Jutun Singh and the two moot-suddees, who were seated at the table, as usual, on my right. While I was thus busied, a note was, as I conceived, handed back for signature; I endorsed it, and presently heard Hookum Chund objecting to its being put into the bag of "important documents," and saying that it was a forgery of the deputies which they had induced me to sign. I remarked that as he had searched all the raj servants before the commencement of the day's work, I did not see grounds for his suspicion; to which he replied, that as some of the raj party had gone out during the day to drink water, the note might have been brought in after the usual search. This assertion led to wrangling, which I stopped by saying that I would send the note, and

all parties' statements regarding it, to higher authority.

Hookum Chund then wrote: — "All the papers that the sahib took out this day were old papers of five or seven years ago. Not one letter of Sumbuts 1891-2 turned up. At the time of examination, Lala Seeta Ram gave a note to Jutun Singh, who sat next the sahib, saying—'On this also get the sahib's signature; it has not been signed'—so the sahib endorsed it, when Lala Seeta Ram said—'Put it into the bag' (of important papers, which always lay on the table during examination). At the time of his (first) speaking, I objected, saying, 'The signature was on all other papers, why are you getting that signed? I doubt it is a forgery.' And after the search, these men (the raj servants) went out of the room into the bungalow to drink water, and the Raj Hurkaru twice went and returned."

Koonwur Jutun Singh, Lala Seeta Ram and Chutoor Bhooj, wrote—"We were as usual searched by the serishtadar, and afterwards sat down to the examination of papers. The sahib kept signing papers and pushing them towards us. Having signed three papers, he put them at once towards us: with them came the note in question. Chutoor Bhooj, taking it in his hand, said—"The sahib's signature is on the other papers, but not on this."* Then Jutun Singh, taking the note and looking at it, said to the sahib—"This is not signed; sign it." Then the sahib signed it. We did not go out of the room to drink water; we drank in the room."

N.B.—Jutun Singh makes a separate note, that, *after* the dispute, he left the room at my call, and returned with me. This is true.

Mewa Ram, the Agra pundit, wrote as witness—"While a bag of old papers was being examined, Lala Seeta Ram and Jutun Singh handed a paper to the sahib, saying that it was unindorsed, so the sahib signed it. Jutun Singh said it was dated Sumbut 1891, and shewed it me: I said it was not of 1891, it has been altered from 1892. Then Sunghee Hookum Chund objected, saying he had no doubts of this note. The sahib asked who went out. Seeta Ram went to the lintel of the bungalow,† and Jutun Singh went out once to the sahib. A second time the sahib called Jutun Singh, and he went and returned with the sahib. Jutun Singh asked the (raj) news hurkaru if there was any water-man in waiting; he went out to see for a water-man. Again he went out to call the water-man."

* "I often found two, three, or more papers rolled together, when I used to make them over to the readers with the remark—"these were together, perhaps they are connected with each other."

† Mewa Ram explained that he meant the lintel of the door of the room in which we sat; this was nearly opposite to him, leading to the centre of the bungalow.

Jue Kishn, raj news hurkaru, wrote: "Jutun Singh told me to call a water-man if one had come. I went to the outside of the bungala (the veranda), where Junglee Singh, chuprasee (a chuprasee of Mr. Mansel's, appointed to wait upon the raj party) and one or two of Mr. Mansel's men were sitting. They said 'no man of yours is here.' I returned and told this. Then I was ordered to tell Junglee Singh to call a man; so I went out and told Junglee Singh, and returning stood where I had before stood, near the table. / Afterwards the chuprasee brought the water-man. In the doorway of the room in which papers were being examined, Jutun Singh and Seeta Ram drank water, and sat down again, in the face of every body."

I have to remark on the subject, that the papers taken from the bag that lay before me, when the dispute arose, were almost all dated some years back, but that there were a few without dates, and that Hookum Chund's papers in general were put up without strict reference to their ages. From one bag I remember I took out a letter differing twenty-three years in date from others that were with it. Mr. Mansel's officials did not, I believe, leave a scrap of paper in Hookum Chund's house, and perhaps they in some cases put loose papers into bags that were at hand. Loose documents of all dates were mixed together in one large heap with books and bags, some of which were tied up, some open. With regard to the notes having been handed to me for signature, I beg to state that this happened at least five or six times before,* without Hookum Chund's offering the least objection to my signing and repassing such a paper; but I believe that all former documents passed hastily proved to be of no consequence, and perhaps Hookum Chund would have objected to any one of them to which value seemed to be attached; though Jutun Singh thinks that he recognised the writing of the note in question, either when it was passing back to me, or when it was handed over to Mewa Ram, who sat next to the sunghee. As all papers were placed by me on the table, where they lay, (before Hookum Chund and his confidential servant, Pundit Mewa Ram, the magistrate's chuprasee, and often my own moonshce,) until taken up by the raj readers; and as all parties were strictly searched by the magistrate's serishtadar, I did not dream of any doubts being raised. Whenever, during the day, a person of one party expressed a wish to leave the kutchery room,

he was invariably accompanied by some one of the other party. Jue Kishn, the raj harkaru, always stood a few feet from the table, close to Hookum Chund's confidential servant. To the best of my recollection, the raj deputies were always supplied with drinking-water by a boy, who came to the door of the room in which we sat (which fronted the seats of Hookum Chund, the Agra Pundit, and Hookum Chund's confidential servant), and they used there to drink as Hindoos do, pouring water into their mouths from a vessel held a little distance off. Hookum Chund used to have water brought into a window of the room, and to drink in a similar manner. It is doubtless possible that a raj water-carrier could bring a note in his hand, and throw it to one of the deputies, and that the latter could slip it unperceived among papers lying on the table; but it is not probable that either attempt should succeed before so many eyes; nor is it likely that the raj deputies, if deceitfully inclined, would have risked detection in such a fraud, at a late hour of the examination, when they had got so much indisputable evidence against the sunghees, or that resolving upon running such risk, they would have been content with writing a few words, which, although they tally with expressions in other letters found among Hookum Chund's papers, do not tend to the positive conviction of any body. Hookum Chund (as before reported) expressed to me fears lest his papers should be unfairly copied, or even altered by the raj deputies, and I at once adopted measures of precaution against this; but he never before the 27th October hinted a suspicion that forged documents might be introduced to the kutchery room after the regular search; and I think it may fairly be suggested that his objections were prompted by motives similar to those which made Jotha Ram and him accuse the raj deputies before Mr. Mansel's seals were broken.

A Khureetu addressed by the Mangee Chundrawutjee to Lieut.-col. Alves.

"Jotha Ram is now on his trial, and I have learned from intelligence furnished by the news-writers, that he and Hookum Chund have heretofore drawn up documents in my name, and forwarded them to the British Government. Let me request that it may be asked of them, if they had my authority for so doing, and can produce any written proof of it; because, if they have acted thus of their own accord, without any sanction, they have committed a serious offence, and such notice should be taken of their conduct in this instance as may afford an example to prevent others in Rajasthan from adopting a similar course at their convenience or pleasure. The matter has caused me

* Sometimes, when documents requiring more than a glance at their contents, turned up, I signed faster than the deputies could read; thus raising before me a pile with which an unsigned paper got mixed; sometimes a note was passed unobserved, rolled up at the end of a partially opened letter.

much anxiety, and I trust you will not think it of trivial importance."

At Jeypoor a discovery has recently been made, by which some valuable state jewels have been recovered to the raj, through the intervention of a panchaet of saboukars, of which one Manik Chund, said to have some connexion with the Rajpootana agency, was one of the most active members. It was well known that Jotha Ram and Roopa Budarun had obtained possession of the articles in question, and it was scarcely hoped that they would be found again, as there was no clue for ascertaining how they had been disposed of, when Jotha Ram was expelled from Jeypoor and the budarun was placed under restraint. A short time since, three small wooden boxes, covered with white cloth stitched, were taken to the agent to the Governor-general, by a deputation on the part of the panchaet, who said that they had been obtained from the person into whose charge they had been delivered by a confidential servant of Jotha Ram, about the time that the latter was preparing to quit Jeypoor for Deosa and Agra, on the stipulation that his name should not be brought forward publicly. The cloth envelope was removed, in the presence of the Jeypoor authorities, when upon the fastening of the lock of each box was found a seal, bearing the impression, "Sree Sungkeejee Jootharamjee." The boxes were then consigned to the care of the Minister, who caused their seals to be broken in full durbar, before the purdu of the majlis, and their contents proved to consist chiefly of jewels belonging to the royal wardrobe, valued at about 5,50,000 rupees; one of the articles is a surpech, or bandeau of diamonds, set in the form of roses, made up in the time of Raja Purta Singh, the central stone of which cost 1,30,000 rupees. The loss of these jewels, which had been traced to the hands of Jotha Ram, gave rise to one of the charges of embezzlement respecting which he was questioned at Deosa, as appears from the printed letters connected with his late trial, and the three boxes (contents not specified) were noticed in a communication from Futih Lal to Jeypoor, directing the transmission of them with other property to Agra, at the desire of Jotha Ram, a copy of which was found in Hookum Chund's house.

RESUMPTION OF RENT-FREE LANDS.

The following is an extract from a letter, signed "Mahommed Ameer and other residents in Bengal," which appears in the *Prabhakur*, native paper:

"When the Company obtained pos-

session of the dewannee, they made a treaty with the king of Delhi and the nawaub of Moorshedabad, in which it was distinctly promised, that all the rules and the acts of the king and the nawaub in this country should be considered valid. These treaties were approved of by Parliament; and in Reg. xix. of 1793, it was promised that no revenue should be demanded from the rent-free land which had been given before the Company obtained the dewannee. But, according to the present rule, that promise is considered as having no force; for it was necessary that at the time of the promise, or a little after the perpetual settlement, a specific examination should have been made of all the lands which were thus declared free before 1765, and that they should have been distinctly marked. But to begin to examine the deeds now after the expiration of seventy or seventy-two years, does it not prove that Government were at that early period well informed that if they had then examined the deeds, they would have been found perfect, and that the inquiry was quashed for the time, that confidence might be given to the holders of those tenures, that they might be thrown off their guard? And when Government well knew that, from the lapse of time, it would be difficult to prove the existence of those tenures, they entered upon the examination of them. It cannot be unknown that Mahommed Gorie, that is to say, the Moosulmans, have obtained the country by conquest, and that the English obtained this country by a treaty with the Moosulmans; and it follows that, neither by reason nor by justice can the government upset the tenures which were created by the Moosulmans, and those who obtained the country by the decision of battle, cannot be considered as robbers; therefore, the rent-free lands which were given by Mahomedans cannot reasonably be resumed."

The subject is warmly discussed in the native papers.

THE DISTURBANCE AT CHITTAGONG.

It would be a long subject, to discuss the peculiar nature of the tenures by which lands are held in this zillah: it may be sufficient to remark, that the permanent settlement of 1793 not having been made here *vaguely*, as in other parts of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, but on the ground of a *measurement* recorded to have taken place in 1765 A.D., all lands in excess of such measurement and allotment appertain to the state. These lands are to be discovered, not by partial measurements of such portions as it may be the will and pleasure of the landholders to yield up to the investigation of

the collector as *Noabad**, but by a complete survey of the whole zillah. Partial measurements have, however, been attempted at various periods since 1765, and the result has been a mass of confusion and consequent excessive litigation; as might have been expected, where, in addition to the evils produced by a repeated subdivision of property, native aumeens, unchecked in any way, were the principal agents, and where the opportunities of concealing land under the denominations of *Lakraj*, *Dewutter*, *Bermutter*, *Peerutter*, &c. &c. were, owing to the undefined localities, (not quantities) of the permanently settled estates, so great. Government have commenced operations which tend to put an end for ever to all confusion; and it is owing to the underhand resistance of the larger zemindars, and the open violence of some of the petty lakrajars, that the late riot took place; the former, as proprietors of the permanently settled estates, being well aware that the *Goonjaish*, or excess of the land actually in their possession, over that which is their legal due, † will require an unpleasant addition to their annual disbursements in the shape of revenue; and the holders of small portions of land, fraudulently acquired, and fraudulently concealed from Government, are fully aware of the nature of Reg. ix. of 1825, and know that now every acre of land in the zillah must be accounted for, and that there is no hope of escape by bribery, religious feelings,‡ or such like.

Mr. Morton, an assistant to the revenue surveyor of the district, was attacked, while at work in the open plain near a certain village, thrown into the ditch of a tank, trampled on, and beaten with the broken fragments of an iron-shod flagstaff, so that it is thought he narrowly escaped being murdered. His theodolite was broken, field-book carried off, and his *heelasses* forced to run. § A police party was sent to apprehend the principals in this affray, and after securing them were deforced and their prisoners rescued; the same thing happened to a large party, after which the magistrate resolved on superintending the execution of his own process. The misguided people of that part of the district assembled

in crowds again to resist the police and carry off the prisoners, of whom there were thirty-five secured by the magistrate in person, and placed in charge of a small police force. Most of these thirty-five individuals had been engaged in one or more of the preceding affrays. The people assembled from the surrounding villages by beat of tomtom, pursued the magistrate and the revenue surveyor for nearly four miles, in the hopes of driving them into a river, and rescuing the prisoners for a third time; but boats having been fortunately stationed there, to reconvey the party to camp, they failed in that, which seemed to make them more savage, and it was with difficulty that the prisoners were embarked, under cover of twelve or fourteen burkundaz, armed with carbines, and a few upcountry personal chuprasses. On this rear-guard attempting to embark, the mob rushed on them, notwithstanding the magistrate's warning them in a loud and audible voice, that if they advanced they would be fired on; which happened at last; the party had to fight their way to the boats, and it seems extraordinary, that in this *mêlée* only two rioters should have been killed and five or six wounded. The mob kept up throwing their heavy bludgeons, and clods as hard as brickbats, till the boats were out of reach; a *latter* striking Mr. Harvey, the magistrate, on his legs after he was in the jollyboat. /

This open defiance of all law and authority, with other instances which occurred simultaneously in the two thannahs of the district under measurement, seemed to call for promptness and vigour in quelling; three companies of the 55th reg. arrived at the magistrate's camp immediately, and the terror with which their appearance must have struck the Bengalees, the success which attended two or three *dours*, in the apprehension of the parties principally concerned, and, it must be supposed, cool reflection on the illegality and hopelessness of their proceedings, all combined so effectually to compose the people, that, without a musquet having been loaded, denial is, from high to low, the order of the day, and detachment by detachment, the military have dwindled away to a havildar's party, left to keep up the remembrance of what has been, and what may be again, and for the personal security of the collector, who the people would be glad to rid themselves of at any price, on account of his thorough knowledge of a most perplexed district, the inhabitants of which have been faithfully described by Sir Edward Colebrooke as being "one-half plaintiffs, and the other defendants."—*Corresp. Cal. Cour.* Jan. 20.

* The people seem to have had an idea that Government could not measure their decennial and settlement lands.

† The revenue authorities here have gone the length of allowing them twelve-and-a-half per cent. *goonjaish*, and only insisting on the excess above that allowance.

‡ These Lakrajars are principally Brahmuns and the riotous population; not Moosulmans, but Brahmuns and their slaves or golams.

§ There was not the slightest personal feeling in this case; similar outbreaks took place elsewhere, although, except in the case of one of the native deputy collectors, matters did not proceed so far.

The Reformer gives the following facts

as from official papers :—Since November last, a combination had been formed among the Hindoo lakherajdars, or rent-freeholders, and zemindars of the district, evidently with a view to prevent the assertion of the right of Government, and, if possible, to get rid of Mr. Harvey, the magistrate and collector, whom these people look upon as an officer who, by his local knowledge and zeal, is able to conduct the work of resumption in the most effectual manner. The people of the district were excited against the Government and Mr. Harvey, no doubt, in consequence of the proceedings in the case of the Mirtoonjoy family, who were considered the most wealthy and influential in the district. They are the hereditary canongoes of it; but are now in a situation in which they can hardly provide themselves with the common necessities of life. To this state of distress the family has been reduced by the operations of the Regs. ii. of 1819, and iii. of 1822, as conducted under the immediate orders of Mr. Walters, then collector, and Mr. Harvey, officiating commissioner of the district. The people conclude that a similar fate awaits them. Added to these causes, they appear to have been labouring under a misapprehension, that the civil judge of the district had declared the measurement of their lands to be illegal, and would listen to any complaint which they might make against the proceedings of the revenue officers. It seems this fact was carefully concealed from the civil judge, Mr. Moore, whose amlas, being themselves extensive land proprietors in the district, were interested in allowing the impression to remain unknown to their superior. The affray commenced by the people collecting in large bodies to oppose the measurement by the deputy collector, for they verily believed that the tax-officer would follow the surveyor. They were armed with clubs and other offensive weapons, and used threats of proceeding to the utmost violence, if the officers persisted in carrying on the measurement. Mr. Morton, one of the assistants to Lieut. Siddons, who refused to stop his work at their bidding, was among the first whom the mob attacked. They assaulted him, destroyed his instruments and field-books, and used such violence towards him that his escape out of their hands is considered fortunate. Messrs. Mullins, Parker, and Owen, were prevented by the people, in different parts of the country, from proceeding in the execution of their duty, and were forced by violence to stay quiet. Lieut. Siddons and Mr. Harvey, who were both on the spot, appear to have been exposed to considerable danger, and it is stated, that their lives would have been sacrificed if they had not resorted to the use of fire-

arms to keep off the mob, who, armed with heavy clubs, were attempting to rush in upon them; in which if they had once succeeded, nothing could have saved their lives. Mr. Harvey had taken the precaution to have his boats near the spot where the mob, pressing on his party, must have overwhelmed them into the deep muddy banks, whence no resistance could be made. The people, during this attack, appear to have been actuated with the most vindictive feelings against Mr. Harvey, towards whom they constantly rushed, endeavouring to the utmost to seize him; and calling out to each other to beat him. Some attempts were likewise made to rescue the prisoners with Mr. Harvey. That gentleman, therefore, after much forbearance towards the mob, ordered his armed police to fire upon them. Two persons were killed who, it was afterwards found, were the dependants of one Ramkanoo Chowdhery, who had attacked Mr. Morton, and was, at the time of the assault on Mr. Harvey, at the village of Panai in Kana, whence the greatest part of the mob came. This village was inhabited chiefly by the canangoe families, who are the most influential in the district, and to which class, the oppressed and now ruined family of the Mirtoonjoys belongs. These people are the most opposed to the measurement of the district. The determined conduct of Mr. Harvey and Mr. Dampier, the commissioner, who was also present, and the appearance of the military, soon overawed the people into quietness; so that the ringleaders in the affray have been taken up without any resistance. The magistrate and the commissioner have, it is said, succeeded in adopting measures for the future preservation of peace, and a recurrence of the violent conduct lately exhibited is not apprehended. Two moonsiffs, several canongoes and zemindars, and a great number of people, have been taken up on suspicion of being the instigators of the disturbance, and are to be put on their trial. These trials, we understand, are to be conducted by the local authorities, who are themselves the aggrieved party, and, therefore, parties to the suit. From all the accounts which have reached us of the affray, we have certainly no hesitation in pronouncing it to be illegal, and wishing to see the injured party redressed and the breakers of the public peace duly punished; but when we remember that expressed and well-known wish of the authorities in England, that they desire not only that justice could be impartially administered to their Indian subjects, but also that *the people be convinced* that it is so administered, we cannot help questioning the propriety, or at least the expediency, of committing the trial of the dependants in question into

the hands of the very functionaries who have been injured by them.

Certain zemindars, talookdars, &c. of Chittagong, have petitioned Government, complaining generally of the survey of that place, and particularly of the proceeding of Mr. Collector Harvey;—"That he has ordered all lands to be measured, of every denomination, in direct apparent contravention of various regulations (which are set forth);—that he does not proclaim the orders of Government regarding the measurement of lands in Chittagong, "but keeps such orders in obscurity;"—that he has selected individuals for deputy collectors who are not acquainted with the Bengali language, and "who have committed heinous crimes in the civil cases;"—that he has made lackraj ground *bay-dacul*, without orders from his lordship in council, seizing property of all description, cattle, paddy, &c. The petitioners, after enumerating various other grievances, "pray that his lordship in council will be graciously pleased to view this miserable case with lenient consideration, and to suspend the present system of measurement." The unjust report made by Mr. Harvey, they say, "will depopulate the country." The Governor-general in Council has replied, that if the petitioners have been wronged, the courts of law are open to them, and will award them justice against the collector, as against any other individual; but violent resistance to the proceedings of that officer cannot be permitted, and those who are so unwise as to make such resistance, will assuredly fall under the law. His lordship is afraid, from the general tenor of the petition, but more from the mistakes in regard to the law with which it abounds, that evil-disposed persons have been misleading the petitioners; and his lordship then shows that there is nothing repugnant to the laws of 1793, relative to the perpetual settlement, in the measurement of Chittagong now in progress. The legitimate mode of proceeding, if the petitioners consider themselves to be wronged, is then pointed out to them, and they are assured that the local authorities will be enjoined to be perfectly accessible to all representations, and to act in a spirit of careful justice and tender consideration for every existing right—especially for such claims as have any real basis upon the conditions of the permanent settlement. Instructions have also been forwarded to Mr. Commissioner Dampier, desiring him, whenever serious doubts exist as to the extent of rights claimable under the guarantee of the permanent settlement, to give the claimants "a liberal and indulgent construction of the law." At the same time, the just rights of the state must not be sacrificed to mere

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unfounded pretensions. — *Englishman, Feb. 1.*

HUMAN SACRIFICE IN BURDWAN.

The information we published in a late number of our paper from the *Sumbad Probhakur*, regarding the commission of a human sacrifice at the shrine of Run-kinissur, in zillah Burdwan, has attracted the attention of Government, and the commissioner of the Moorshedabad division has been directed to cause investigation to be made into the case. We await with anxiety the result, implicated as a certain high native is by popular rumour stated to be with the commission of the horrid crime under allusion. We may add, that it is commonly believed, that this shrine has often been the scene of such tragical species of devotion.—*Gyannanneshun, Feb. 1.*

BALL TO THE MISSES EDEN.

The ball given last night to the Misses Eden, by the Society of Calcutta, was a very brilliant affair. The decorations of the hall were very pretty and nothing overdone. Instead of leaves and branches of trees, the staircases and the door-way of the room below were ornamented with naval and military flags, and the flags of friendly nations. In the ball-room, the letters E. and F., in leaves and flowers, appeared alternately between the pillars at the top of the colonnade on either side, under a scarf of pink muslin. At one end of the room was an open tent, scarlet, lined with white ermine, the drapery supported on each side with knights' lances and shields bearing the Eden arms. Within the tent were placed two chairs for the Misses Eden in the centre, and apart from them, on one side, a chair for the Governor-general. At the other end appeared, in a temple to the dancing muse, formed under the orchestra, entirely of fluted white muslin, a couple of altars, with a vestal flame brightly burning upon them the whole evening, each with one of the flowery letters upon its side, and standing upon a raised platform covered with a cloth representing a white and black marble pavement; with a statue of Terpsichore in the centre. The general colours of the decorations were scarlet and yellow, the Eden colours. The steward's badges were of white riband, holding a silver medallion with the initials of the Misses Eden, surrounded with forget-me-nots and lillies. The company began to assemble at nine, and about half an hour afterwards the national air announced the arrival of the distinguished guests; but, to the great mortification of every one present, without Miss Frances Eden, who was prevented by a severe cold from honouring the fête with her attendance.

(2 C)

The dancing then commenced, and in a little time the room was filled with a gay assemblage of many hundred persons. At twelve, supper was announced, and some six hundred and twenty chairs, we are told, were occupied. Lord Auckland and Miss Eden retired about one o'clock, but the dancing was kept up long after two. For the information of the curious in such matters, we will mention that nearly two hundred names were upon the subscription-list for this entertainment. — *Cal. Cour.*, Jan. 18.

ASSAM TEA.

We understand that further specimens of tea have been sent down from Assam, which, considering that they were prepared from leaves gathered in the month of December, are very passable, and fully equal, as we are informed, by competent judges, to much of the tea imported from China. These were prepared out of season, merely to give the Chinese an opportunity of teaching some of the people of Assam how to render us independent of the Celestial Empire. — *Englishman*, Jan. 21.

CASE OF "THE HINDOO."

The American ship *Hindoo*, Capt. Bacon, has left this port on her return to Boston. In respect to the suit in which Capt. Bacon has been involved, and in which the sheriff of Calcutta attached the ship, on account of wages said to be due to two seamen, "the promovents" in the case, Capt. B.'s protest, which he sent up to Government, sets forth, that the punishment which he required to be inflicted on these men, was justifiable; that for the first punishment he is responsible only to a court of the United States, and that for the second, he is not amenable to the admiralty court here, inasmuch as it was inflicted on board the vessel at Kedgerce, and not on the high seas; that the crew were shipped for the voyage, and no claim for wages could be valid until the return of the vessel to Boston; that the case had been before the chief magistrate of Calcutta, who had dismissed it with a declaration that it did not come within his authority; that the carrying of the case into the admiralty court was evidently the result of a conspiracy among the promovents and crimps, with a view to obtain employment on board British vessels in the harbour, as the names of seamen on board the *Hindoo* were inserted in the petition to Sir J. P. Grant, who not only remain on board the ship, but have disavowed knowledge of such petition, and the promovents have obtained higher wages in vessels sailing for London; that the proceedings in this case are in violation of the state of amity subsisting between the United States and

the King of Great Britain, and an infraction of the treaties subsisting between the Governments of the two countries—that they are, finally, in excess of the court here, against international law, and without any urgent necessity.

The opinion of the Advocate-general, on the case submitted by Government, states that, as Capt. Bacon has paid the men's demand (Rs. 108), no legal measures can be taken to try the fact, with a view to redress.

EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES.

Government have issued a circular to the covenanted officers of the Judicial Department, calling upon them to make a report of the names of the Aumeens and Moonsifs—the names of their immediate ancestors—their places of abode—ages—religion—the number of years they have served the Company—the number of original suits they have decided since Lord W. Bentinck's Reg. v. of 1831, and the numbers confirmed and not confirmed—and on the general character of the Aumeen or Moonsiff so reported on. The objects are to ascertain precisely the effects of that just policy, which has admitted the natives to the offices in question, and which has been the subject of so much discussion; and to mark the meritorious for promotion. Although the instances in which the functionaries in question have "failed in their truth," have been rather numerous, the number of those who have faithfully discharged the important and honourable trust reposed in them, is still greater; and on the whole, the experiment so much decried may be said to have succeeded beyond the expectations of those who wisely had recourse to it, with reference to the brief period to which the trial of it has yet extended; and we have little doubt that if Government persevere in promptly recognizing merit and degrading delinquents, the results of a few years' further trial of a measure, which at any rate could not have been much longer deferred, will prove still more honourable to the native character, and to the policy of a statesman who seems now to be the favourite butt for abuse.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 23.

THE BANK OF INDIA.

The *Calcutta Courier* states, that the intended reference to the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, on the subject of the Bank of India, has been made, and their answer, which is against any coalition or incorporation with the new bank, has been forwarded to England. A requisition for a meeting of the Bengal Bank proprietors, to discuss the subject, is in circulation. The *Courier* adds: "We hear, that a late India financier, of some

celebrity, is a considerable shareholder in the new bank scheme."

The Bank Directors have resolved to establish a branch bank at Allahabad, to issue and cash notes, on the same footing as the branches of the Bank of England.

DR. BRAMLEY.

The late Principal Bramley was one of those men who seem born to achieve, each in his own line of duty, some special and peculiar act, requiring for its performance peculiar qualifications. The subject of this brief notice was one of the few possessed of great powers, which he could always regulate, which he never misused, and which he employed steadily, honestly, and perseveringly in the undeviating effort to perform the duty he had prescribed to himself. Dr. Bramley had been but a few years in this country, before his natural acuteness, aided by patient investigation, satisfied him of the feasibility of an attempt, which he had an honest confidence in his own ability to carry through—namely, the introduction of the regular English school of medicine and surgery among the natives, instruction being conveyed through the medium of the English language. The mass of prejudice he had to overcome was, of course, immense; he set forth to work out his system, at first, alone, but soon saw its practical adoption, with the aid of highly talented and energetic fellow-labourers, whose powers his tact and penetration enabled him to discover and appreciate. His success was, to all, wonderful. With unwearied diligence—by kindness, by admirable patience, and constant attention, he vanquished, one by one, the difficulties which opposed him in the institution of the Calcutta Medical College, and the consequences of his labour are such as have caused the greatest triumph yet achieved in India, of reason and science over intolerance, ignorance, and prejudice. In the zenith of his credit, at the most successful period of his labours, he has been carried off, giving us fair reason to consider his decease (looking on the man under the circumstances of his position, of those he had to deal with, and of how he had dealt with them) as nothing less than a public loss, and that of no ordinary nature.—*Englishman*, Jan. 21.

We hear that Government has determined not to nominate another Principal to the Medical College, but to appropriate the salary of that office to two new Professorships. We believe Drs. Egerton and Chapman are to be the additional professors. Other names, we are told, likewise suggested themselves, or were suggested to Government; but as it is made a condition that the professors shall not give any of their time to practice, the

selection was somewhat narrowed.—*Ibid.* Feb. 3.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE LATE AGENCY FIRMS.

The *Courier*, of January 28, states the following as the sums on which dividends have been paid in all the insolvent estates :

Alexander and Co.	Sa. Rs. 3,76,00,000
Colvin and Co.	95,00,000
Cruttenden, Mackillop, and Co. ..	1,17,33,000
Fergusson and Co.	2,80,00,000
Mackintosh and Co.	2,56,00,000
Palmer and Co.	2,55,00,000

Total Sa. Rs. 13,79,33,000

That is, nearly fourteen millions sterling !

CASE OF "POLHILL V. MACQUEEN."

The case of "*Polhill v. Macqueen*," mentioned in our last journal, p. 144, has been the subject of much controversy in the papers. The accuracy of the reports of the trial has been impugned, letters and documents have been published, and bitter articles written on the subject.

Amongst the documents published, are the minutes of the managers on the matters of Miss Polhill's complaints. Major Young says : " If so much falsehood, malice, and insubordination (referring to Miss Polhill) were to go unpunished, there would be an end of all discipline;" and he sanctions her being deprived of her situation as one of the superintendents of dieting, and of leave to visit. Capt. Hawkins thinks Miss Polhill's complaints "generally exaggerated," but that the punishment is too severe, and likely to deter others from complaint where there may be juster grounds. Capt. Birch differs very much from Capt. Hawkins, thinking Miss Polhill's complaints "altogether false and malicious." Capt. Stoddart is of opinion that Miss Polhill's charges are "frivolous, and undue importance is attached to trifles from malicious motives." Majors Honeywood, Hutchinson, and Irvine, and Capt. Ouseley say "the charges are, indeed, truly frivolous," and they highly approve of the measures adopted by Major Young. Col. Dunlop says : "Until we can get these two young ladies (Misses Polhill and Fitzpatrick) sent out of the establishment, there will be no peace at Kidderpore." Col. Beatson concurs with Capt. Birch. Capt. Sewell expressed himself as follows :—"There's treason in the court of Denmark ! The idea of hungry girls turning up their noses at *dhal bhat* ! why, I frequently dine off it myself, and very good wholesome food it is. *In medio tutissimius*—my memory fails me, and the last word has flown—expresses my opinion, and accords with Captain Birch's middle course,* his first and second

* Between giving one unvarying dinner, and providing enough of every dish for the full appetites of all without touching the other.

courses being altogether objectionable. If the taste of the young ladies is so strange that they fix always on the same dish, I would propose to give one day all beef, the next all pudding, and so on, taking care that there be no choice. This will be an effectual method of promoting diversity of opinion as to the merits of the cuisine, when the introduction of varieties will be estimated and acknowledged."

In the *Englishman*, of January 24th, this minute is cited, and declared "to be as disgusting a piece of tom-foolery as the army would desire to see exhibited in the deliberations of a committee, to whom the interests of the children of orphan officers have been committed." The writer adds:—"Dhal bhat, forsooth! The gallant captain seems to forget that though he may live upon congee water, or any other trash, if it pleases his palate or his notions of thriftiness, yet it is not exactly the description of food which growing children require, or such as a more equitable division of the orphan funds would entitle them to receive."

On the appearance of this article in the *Englishman*, Capt. Sewell, accompanied by Capt. Hawkins, waited upon Mr. Stocqueler, the editor, and demanded a retraction. Mr. Stocqueler declined, and a meeting took place at Howrah, Capt. Sewell being attended by Capt. Hawkins and Mr. Stocqueler by Mr. Buckland. Capt. Sewell fired, and Mr. Stocqueler discharged, or attempted to discharge, his pistol in the air. Capt. Hawkins then, on behalf of his friend, expressed himself satisfied.

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

The changes proposed to be made in the rules of the Military Orphan Society, by Lieut. Col. Maddock and other subscribers, on the 1st January 1836, and circulated throughout the army, have been carried by a majority of votes. The number of persons in India entitled to vote is about 1,850; only 791 voted, and of these from 280 to 376 were *against* the propositions. The whole of the managers have, in consequence, determined to resign their seats, considering the changes as unnecessary and injurious to the welfare of the institution, and to the efficiency of the general management.

INDIAN SAIL CLOTH.

We have heard that a practical engineer in this country has turned his attention to the hemp and flax produced in India, and has commissioned suitable machinery from England, with the view of establishing a manufactory of sail cloth, sacking, twine, and other articles of a similar description; of which the con-

sumption here is very great, but the fabric decidedly inferior. This is believed to arise from the employment of manual labour, which can never compete, in this respect, with the more finished product of mechanical skill.—*Englishman*, Jan. 24.

RIVER STEAMERS.

The increasing demand for freight and passenger-accommodation in the river steamers has induced the Board to recommend a considerable extension of the establishment. It is proposed to indent to England for five pairs of boats, two of them to be employed on the Jumna, and three with the present establishment on the Ganges; and when these boats come out, to have a regular weekly despatch to and from Calcutta and Allahabad. At present there is usually an interval of about three weeks between the starting day of one boat and the despatch of the next.—*Cal. Cour.*, Jan. 21.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

We have heard it rumoured, that Government intend to restore the convicts now employed on the new line of road to the different districts to which they belong, and that the construction of the grand road will be carried on by means of free labour. There are few measures of the local Government more imperatively required than this. In their eagerness to complete this grand trunk road, not only have the district roads been allowed to go to ruin, but even the great lines of communication through the country, though recently constructed at a very great expense, have been entirely abandoned. The road from Howrah to Bancoorah, which forms part of the high Benares road, and passes through a hundred miles of the most fertile territory in India, has been deserted: Rs. 1,000 or 2,000 a year, to provide metalling for the bridges, and the labour of two hundred of the convicts who have been employed on the new road, would have kept it in adequate repair; but as soon as the more modern route was taken, under patronage, the old route was neglected, as though the existence of it had been of no value whatever to the country. This line of conduct, of which the Bancoorah road does not furnish the only instance, naturally leads the people to conclude, that the only object which Government have in view, in the construction of these roads, is the convenience of troops in their passage through the country; and that when they cease to be military roads, the public authorities are indifferent to their preservation. The natives commence, therefore, forthwith, to bank and ditch them in every direction, for the purpose of irrigation. This has been the fate of the Bancoorah road.

Two-thirds of its succession of bridges, moreover, have been destroyed, from the exposure of the masonry to the constant friction of wheels, and the subsequent effect of the rains on the rut thus formed; and the remaining third of the bridges will break down in the ensuing rains, unless immediate steps are taken to preserve them. The road is now impassable from June to December, and even during the dry months cannot be traversed without extreme caution and difficulty. The expense of repairs in this, and indeed in all roads, increases annually in a kind of arithmetical progression; and in no instance is the homely proverb more true, that "a stitch in time saves nine," than in the matter of roads.—*Friend of India*, Jan. 26.

The same paper, on the subject of the proposed construction of a grand commercial road from Calcutta to Bombay, observes: "The most direct and easy route, is doubtless that which the dawk now traverses, and which may properly be designated Babington's route. It embraces all that part of Jackson's route which lies in a due west direction, and only deviates from it where a more direct and easy passage can be found. It cuts off *thirty-six miles* of distance; it traverses but three ghauts, and has two rivers, nineteen nuddees, and twelve nullas, less than the other. It is nearly as straight as a bird can fly. Of that portion of the distance, 225 miles, which lies through the Nagpore territories, a road 182 miles in length was constructed some years ago, and only requires slight repairs at present. This leaves 427 miles of road yet to be formed, of which seventy-three run through the Nagpore dominions, and 354 through the British territories. In no part of India, perhaps, do greater facilities exist for executing a good permanent commercial road, than between Raepoor and Midnapore; the soil being either firm ground, or hard red sandy clay, which does not retain moisture during the rains. It has, we are now informed, been sufficiently cleared and levelled to admit of two horsemen riding abreast, and is likely to be still further improved, as Government have allowed certain remissions of revenue to the zemindars for the purpose of keeping it in repair. At the suggestion of Mr. Babington, and partly at his expense, bungalows are now in course of erection between Midnapore and Raepoor, which may possibly be completed within the present year, and thus enable those who travel to Bombay to traverse two-fifths of the road to Nagpore without the incumbrance of tents."

THE SAUGOR ISLAND RAIL-ROAD.

This rail-road, after having been for several months the butt of ridicule, ap-

pears at length to be "looking up," just at the moment when Mr. Horneman is about to leave the country, and report progress to his employers. Lacam's channel has, it appears, been found easier of navigation than it was at first supposed to be, and two of our contemporaries have begun to take a more favourable view of the project. But the discovery of a more free passage for vessels through this channel, does not diminish the difficulties which must attend the construction of a rail-road over a swamp of fifty or sixty miles, in a situation exposed to the most desolating inundations; nor does it prove that the merchants and agents of Calcutta would act wisely in patronizing the removal of the port of Calcutta to such a distance. A gale similar to that of October 1832, or May 1833, would be sufficient at once to blast every project of a Saugor rail-road, and we cannot but still consider the plan as unfeasible. If the object of the company formed in London be the employment of their capital in India in the construction of a rail-road, there are other localities where such an enterprize would essentially benefit the trade and intercourse of the country, and, to all appearance, yield a certain and adequate return. To such schemes let their attention be turned, and let the Saugor rail-road sleep for the present. The mere fact that it has been considered visionary by the community in India, at a time when schemes for the establishment of joint-stock companies have, for the first time, begun to flourish among us, is a strong argument against it.—*Ibid.* Jan. 19.

CAPTURED PIRATES.

The Vice-Admiralty Court has awarded, under the act of parliament, £8,445 to Capt. Chads, of the *Andromache*, and the officers and men employed under his command, in extirpating the pirates in the Straits.

Strange to say, however, the pirates brought to Calcutta by Capt. Chads for trial, were made over by the chief magistrate to be taken back to their own country, sufficient evidence not appearing to warrant their commitment for trial. The *Englishman* justly remarks: "If the Malays are not pirates, then what is Capt. Chads? What is any man, who, of malice aforethought, sets out in an armed vessel, and sinks and burns in the high seas? There is but one conclusion. The gallant captain is evidently the most manifest pirate himself that ever infested the Straits. Capt. Chads, his officers, and men, are entitled to head-money for any pirates whom they took or slew. But the nine men whom he brought up, after slaying their companions, are not pirates, therefore their companions are

not pirates, and therefore the head-money cannot be paid for them."

MR. CURNIN'S RETIRING FUND.

The *Englishman*, Feb. 2, states, with reference to Mr. Curnin's plan of a retiring fund: "We hear the subject continually alluded to by Bengal officers; and we have lately seen letters from distinguished field officers of the Bombay army, in which the latter, referring to Major Moore's plan, state that it has only been originated in consequence of the Court's strong objection to that of Mr. Curnin, while Major Moore himself has distinctly and openly declared, that he will be one of the first to hail the fact of Mr. Curnin's able scheme superseding the necessity for his less perfect one."

THE SOLAR SYSTEM IN HINDOSTANEE.

A little treatise on the solar system has been drawn up, and translated into Hindostanee, by a gentleman high in the public service. The original and the translation are given on opposite pages. One edition of the work contains the Hindostanee in the Persian character, for the general use of the country; the other has the same translation in the Roman character. The work has been printed at the expense of the king of Oude, at whose lithographic press the astronomical plates were prepared. If the revenues of that principality were always expended with such discretion, the termination of its independence might yet be retarded. The little treatise has been compiled with a Christian as well as a scientific object. The wonders of astronomy are made subservient to the inculcation of moral truth, and the mind of the student is led from the phenomena of nature to the contemplation of the great Author of this fair and wonderful creation. The intention of the compiler is to assist the studies of the natives who are applying to the acquisition of English; and it is his aim, that while the scholar is engaged in the mechanical process of learning our language, he should be at the same time enlarging his mind and improving his heart.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 3.

SHIPMENT OF COOLIES.

The government of the Mauritius has prohibited the further admission of Indian labourers into that island, on the ground of the indifferent character which recent importations of that class had evinced. It was made a specific provision in the public notification, which authorized recourse to the original measure, that special care should be exercised in selecting subjects for employment in the sugar plantations; and it is to the non-observ-

ance of this precaution that the restriction is to be attributed. The Danghas, or hill coolies, it is well known, are a hard-working and inoffensive race of men, who periodically migrate from their upland localities, to seek for service in the plains. The majority of them are engaged by indigo-planters during the manufacturing season, while a smaller number find their way to Calcutta, where they are enrolled in the conservancy department. It was of this description of people that the first cargoes of field-cultivators shipped to the Isle of France were composed; and from specific allusion being made in the Government proclamation to those latterly despatched as having proved *mauvais sujets*, it is reasonable to conclude that the former afforded satisfaction to their employers. After the report which we gave some months since of the methods resorted to by the crimps to provide labourers by underhand means—even kidnapping having been made use of with that view—and judging from personal observation of some gangs composed apparently of common Bengalees, we are not much surprised to find that the negligent cupidity of speculators in the free labour trade has experienced a deserved check.—*Englishman*, Feb. 10.

HINDU CONVERT.

Calcutta Police, Feb. 8.—Kessob Ram Ghose was brought up before Mr. McFarlan, and bound over to keep the peace to all his Majesty's subjects, more particularly Mr. Ewart, missionary. The prisoner is the father of the boy Dwarkanauth, who wishes to become a convert to Christianity, much against the inclination of his father and relations. Mr. Ewart deposed some days ago, that his carriage was stopped by defendant, and the boy forced out. Dwarkanauth, who was immediately despatched to his relations at Benares, contrived to escape from his keepers, so great is his zeal for Christianity. He is now in the safe keeping of the missionaries, and from some expressions that fell from the father, the latter has been bound over on two good sureties of Rs. 1,000 each.—*Ibid*.

The *Chundrika*, native paper, has the following remarks on this case:—"Look at the strange behaviour of missionaries! They, with a view to delude boys to ruin, have thus spread the net of schools, in which many have already been entangled, and their welfare in this world, as well as in the next, lost. Consider what happiness boys can derive, who are deprived of parental care, and the benefits of their wealth, wandering like homeless vagrants. Should the missionaries, on the occasion of a person embracing Christianity, let him have a house, a wife, and the where-

withal to subsist upon for life, the loss on the part of the convert would not be very great. Consider, again, whether or not the missionaries are the most cruel people in the world. It is true that dacoits will rob you of your money; but they will not deprive you of your life except in case of your not giving it up. How big dacoits the missionaries are, is not unknown to men possessed of sense."

THE SYLHET DISTRICT.

In the sitting of the Board of Revenue on the 30th of January last, the present state of the district of Sylhet was brought under consideration. That district, during the last forty years, has been subject to a gradual deterioration; and has, at length, reached that point of wretchedness which naturally produces a reaction. Forty years ago, it was, comparatively speaking, in a flourishing state; now it is a complete pauper warren. In the whole district there are not fifteen landed proprietors possessed of Rs. 5,000, and the condition of the great bulk of zemindars is in the last degree wretched. But it is of late years that the deterioration has taken the most rapid strides. In 1821, the district was in so prosperous a state, that a sale of land for arrears of revenue hardly ever took place. Even as late as 1829, there were but sixty-three estates sold by the collector; in 1834, the number of estates sold rose to about 250; the next year, the number was doubled; and in the past year, it had reached the extent of 1,004. At the close of the last accounts, it was found, that though the assessment of the entire district did not much exceed three lakhs of rupees, two lakhs of this sum remained unpaid, and that it became necessary to advertise 26,250 tenures for sale. Such a state of things, of course, demands an instant revision of system. The loss of the Government revenue of two lakhs of rupees may, indeed, be amply compensated, by the results of the opium monopoly even of the present year; but what is to restore comfort and security to the vast population, whose sole dependance is on the food raised in a district, in which every estate, with the exception of a small fraction, is put up to sale? To complete the misery of the district, these sales, it appears, are attended by a set of speculators, who bid for the forfeited estates, though not themselves possessing more than the amount of the deposit-money; and whose hope of gain in this lottery of desolation, is built on their being able to sell their purchase to advantage, before the settling day arrives. The mystery of iniquity in the Stock Exchange is transported to India, with this material difference, that the stock which forms the element of these gambling transactions, does not con-

sist of so many bits of paper, but of lands which afford the sole means of subsistence to half a million of human beings.—*Friend of India, Feb. 9.*

FRAUDS IN THE BURDWAN COLLECTORATE.

Mr. Taylor, officiating collector of Zillah Burdwan, has detected some extensive frauds on the part of the Mahafizes, in suits connected with the redemption cases, by the abstraction of records. In the search prosecuted by that gentleman, heaps of the most important papers have been discovered, which will be of the greatest use during the inquiries into the rent-free tenures. The revenue authorities have issued a circular, directing commissioners to give immediate instructions to the several officers, having revenue charge of district in their division, to institute in person the most strict and searching inquiries, with the view to ascertain whether there have been any similar concealments in regard to resumed or other estates in their office.

The *Englishman* of Feb. 10, referring to this discovery, says: "The fraudulent concealment of many important and valuable public documents appears to have been systematized, and pursued by the individuals in question, or their predecessors, for a series of years. The result has, of course, been the furtherance of the sinister designs of persons desiring to establish false claims to property in land, and the necessary infliction of considerable loss of revenue upon Government, with the additional disadvantage of having, late in the day, to maintain the rectitude of a cause mystified by an accumulation of forged deeds, false evidence, intrigue, and chicanery, against persons who have had years in which to prepare their web of fraud. The uninitiated in native artifice, and the true believers in Bengalee perfectibility, will, of course, hardly allow the fact of enormities such as these, at Burdwan, being perpetrated at all by confidential officers of government, the regenerated and enlightened natives of the nineteenth century! But we, without wishing to think worse of our Bengalee fellow-subjects than there is any immediate need of, will venture confidently to assert, that there are not three collectors' offices in the whole of the Bengal and Agra presidencies, in which similar fraud is not, at this moment, in a greater or less degree, systematically carried on; and if it be not the case, the petty officers of government must indeed be models of upright conduct, such as the world, among persons of their rank of life, has never seen. Taking a liberal average, we may say, that the sum for which the muhafiz

duftur is called on to work and *be honest*, is some forty-five rupees a month, or about the salary of an English butler. He is allowed no fee whatever; and if discovered in the enormity of but accepting one, is liable to fine or dismissal from office."

CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY.

Government have determined to encourage the cultivation of the poppy for the monopoly, in some of the districts comprised in the first or Meerut division, under an arrangement similar to what has recently been adopted in the provinces of Behar and Benares. A Mr. Johnson has been appointed sub-deputy opium agent, to commence operations from the next opium season, viz. July 1837.—*Hurkaru, Feb. 7.*

COTTON.

At a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, on the 8th Feb., Col. Colvin presented a large bag containing upwards of a maund of upland Georgia cotton, being the reproduction of several successive crops, derived from seed originally brought from America, and forwarded through Dr. Wallich. This large sample was highly thought of by the meeting, and a bag of seed which accompanied it shewed that it had experienced no deterioration. Col. Colvin stated, that he had induced 100 villages along the line of canal to adopt the cultivation of this superior cotton, and had distributed to each village seed sufficient to plant about one begah, as a beginning. Col. C. further informed the meeting, that the natives were most anxious to obtain further supplies of seed, which will now be put within their reach, through the aid of Mr. Lowther, of Allahabad, who has kindly relieved Capt. Watt of the balance of seed to that gentleman's department.

The editor of the *Calcutta Courier* says: "The quality of the cotton was very superior to the best native Bengal staple. To our inquiries upon this interesting subject, Col. Colvin replied, that from seven beegahs of land at Dadoopoor, near Boorea, sown in April, he had obtained twenty-one maunds of this Bengal Georgia cotton (seeds inclusive), which far exceeded the usual quantity obtained by the natives under the same treatment; that irrigation in that part of the country was equally necessary for the one crop as for the other; but the Georgia variety required rather more labour in weeding. The latter circumstance appears to have deterred the natives from applying for seed of this species so eagerly as might have been expected, from its more abundant and superior produce. It has, how-

ever, another disadvantage, in being of slower growth, and therefore requiring to be sown at an earlier period of the year. The Bourbon and Sea Island species are admitted to have failed altogether in the upper provinces."

ASSAM TEA-PLANT.

At the same meeting, a report on the physical condition of the Assam tea-plant, with reference to geological structure and soils, by Dr. John McClelland, was read. This report is divided into the following heads: 1. Signs of subterranean movements on the northern frontier of Bengal; 2. Proofs of the upheavement of the Kossia mountains, evinced by the remains of a talus extending along their base, and by a raised beach characterised by tertiary shells; 3. Geological structure of Lower Assam, and evidence of the local disturbance of rocks in this situation, and consequent obstruction of the Bramaputra; 4. Hydrographical extent of the rivers which enter Upper Assam, and a description of the alluvium they have produced; 5. Tea-plant connected with certain streams, and confined to the alluvial basin; 6. How rice-grounds are formed, and sand-banks converted into arable land; 7. How birds and wild animals contribute to these changes; 8. Tumuli and other remains of the former power of the Assamese, and how these affect the indigenous character of the tea-plant in Assam; 9. Migration of the plant; 10. From whence derived.

SEPARATION OF MAGISTERIAL AND REVENUE DUTIES.

The propriety of separating the magisterial and revenue duties, especially in the large districts of Bengal, is now fully recognised, and a commencement of the desired reform is about to be made in the immediate separation of the offices of collector and magistrate in the Moorsheadabad district, where the disadvantage of the union has been most strongly exhibited.—*Cour., Jan. 16.*

SUPREME COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Dobbs has been appointed master and accountant-general by two of the judges; the salary for the performance of duties is Rs. 36,000 per annum, subject, when Mr. Macnaghten retires, who now receives Rs. 18,000 per ann., to an increase of Rs. 12,000; and when Mr. O'Hanlon, who now receives Rs. 8,000, retires from the Insolvent Court, to a further increase of Rs. 6,000, making, when those offices are concentrated in Mr. Dobbs, a salary of Rs. 54,000. Mr. Dickens takes Mr. Smoult's offices and his allowances, doing the duty of ecclesiastical registrar for nothing, and receiv-

ing Rs. 54,000, the ascertained average of commissions as ecclesiastical officer for a period of eleven years past, and Rs. 12,000 annually, to make up Rs. 66,000, the amount of Mr. Dickens's salary as master and equity registrar.

This concentration of offices, and the saving consequent thereto, enables the court to reduce the charges per folio in all the offices. Those mentioned a few days ago as exceptions, will be now reduced.—*Englishman*, Jan. 17.

The *Courier* states, that Mr. Justice Grant has withheld his concurrence (for reasons not stated) from the appointment of Messrs. Dickens and Dobbs.

STEAMER FOR THE STRAITS.

The new steamer *Diana*, built for the Straits, steamed yesterday to Diamond Harbour and back on a trial trip, and, we hear, performed to entire satisfaction. This vessel is to start on Wednesday next for the scene of her future employment. She is armed with a twelve-pounder on the forecastle, traversing on a swivel, and with two twelve-pounder carronades abaft, besides ten wall-pieces. We take it, the pirates will find her rather an "ugly customer."—*Cour.*, Jan. 30.

LAND HELD BY PARSEES.

A draft of an act is published, enacting that real property within the jurisdiction of the king's courts shall, as regards its transmission by the will of a Parsee testator, or on the death of a Parsee intestate, be taken to be and to have always been of the nature of chattels real. This enactment will be restricted by two provisos. One secures in their possessions all who hold such property by what has hitherto been a strictly legal title: the other is intended to give legal validity to those family arrangements which Parsees have heretofore made according to their national customs, in cases in which no objection has been made to those arrangements.

THE COLE CAMPAIGN.

We are willing to give every credit to the present government for good intention, but we cannot help thinking that some small touch of interest, "the great mover in human affairs," had much to do with the adoption of active measures for the permanent settlement of the Cole country. The dawk road to Bombay passes through those tracts, which have of late years been more particularly the scenes of violence and outrage among the tribes, and instances have not been unfrequent of the stoppage of dawk runners, the destruction of their stations, the robbery of the letter bags, and even murder of their bearers. The growing importance of this route has compelled government

to take effectual steps for rendering it a safe one, and the so doing is one of those fortunate measures, which sometimes enable governments to buy cheap reputation, and serve themselves, their subjects, and tributaries at the same time. It is to be hoped that the present Cole campaign will be the last for many a year, i. e. the last occasion on which it will be necessary to reinforce the civil commissioner's escort of a detail from the Ramgurih battalion by a battalion of the line. The judicious conduct of the G. G.'s agent has hitherto made the campaign almost a bloodless one. He has secured marauders with the necessity of destroying but a comparatively small amount of property, and has put the affairs of much of the frontier in a fair train for eventual settlement.—*Englishman*, Feb. 8.

We have waited with some impatience for accounts of the proceedings of the force employed against the Coles, as we should like to know if the system of destroying depôts of grain is still patronized; for the credit of our government, and for the honour of the British, we hope not.

The Cole country is almost without civil government, and the native officers, who represent our authority, too frequently abuse the confidence which must necessarily be placed in them, and commit many acts of oppression, which frequently tend to drive the inhabitants into rebellion—although there is, doubtless, some truth in this, we consider that the protracted dispute with the Coles is entirely caused by the neglect of our government, and its peculiar mode of warfare.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Jan. 25.

AGRA BANK.

A dividend was declared at the meeting of the proprietors of the Agra Bank, on the 31st January, of 14 per cent. per annum, or seventeen rupees per share for the last half year, leaving a reserved fund of upwards of Rs. 13,000, to meet contingencies.

The appointment of Mr. G. J. Gordon to the secretaryship of that institution, has been carried by a majority of 143 votes.

FEROCITY OF A WOLF.

At Buttesur, lately, a female, with an infant in her arms, was attacked by a wolf, which dragged the poor creature upwards of fifty yards, when it was fortunately scared by a horse, which had broke from its stall, suddenly passing by. The woman was severely bitten in the neck, but the maternal instinct, which led her to conceal her child in her chudder, preserved the infant.—*Agra Ushbar*, Jan. 21.

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NATIVE STATES.

Delhi.—It appears the increase obtained by that pure specimen of Indian talent, Ram Mohun Roy, to the King of Delhi's pension, some four years ago, has now, for the first time, been paid. The sum, amounting to Rs. 25,000 per mensem, will be borne on the expenditure from the present year.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 21.

Cabool.—The mercenaries employed by long custom at this court, under the designation of Kuzzulbashs and Hubshes, have become so discontented at the present pacific position of affairs, that they have been conspiring to remove Dost Moohumud, and place a more turbulent chief over them. Some concessions and a few presents on the part of the old Affghan have conciliated them, or postponed their hostility to a future period.—*Ibid*.

Lahore.—The native newspapers from this quarter state, that Runjeet has illegalized slavery throughout his territories, and is about to pass a severe penal enactment for its suppression.

It would seem by the moderate tone of the demands made by Runjeet Singh on the umears of Scinde, as the price of his forbearance, that something in the shape of intervention, or, perhaps, intimidation, had suggested to him the possibility of his being prevented altogether from carrying his threatened invasion of Shikarpoor into execution. The contrast between his exorbitant conditions offered to the Kheirpoor Nawab, and those proffered to the Scinde people, is certainly very striking, seems to us fraught with doubts, and evinces an anxiety to get what he can before he goes further.

CONFLICTING JURISDICTIONS.

A question of considerable public interest was decided in the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut on Wednesday. Mr. E. McNaghten was appointed by the Supreme Court, in February 1836, receiver of the whole estate, real and personal, of Mrs. Mariam Hume, deceased, an Armenian lady, formerly residing at Dacca, whose extensive property has been the subject of much litigation. Mr. McNaghten, in virtue of this appointment, petitioned the judge of Dacca for the payment over of certain sums of money deposited in that Court, realized by the execution of decrees in favour of Mrs. Hume. The zillah judge refused, on the ground that, previous to the appointment of Mr. McNaghten by the Supreme Court, a guardian and manager had been duly appointed by the *moofussil* authorities on behalf of the infants, who are entitled to one moiety of the whole estate, and whose share of the amounts levied under the above-mentioned decrees, constitutes the fund which

the Supreme Court receiver claimed to have paid over to him. Against this order of the Dacca Court Mr. McNaghten appealed to the Sudder Dewanee, who, after hearing Mr. Bignell in support of the appeal, dismissed the petition, and confirmed the order of the court below. The presiding judge observed, that Mr. Bird's appointment as guardian of the infants had been confirmed by the Sudder Dewanee two years previous to Mr. McNaghten's nomination by the Supreme Court; that as to the power of the Sudder to confirm Mr. Bird, under Reg. I. of 1800, there could be no doubt whatever, its judgment to such effect being expressly declared to be final; that the subsequent nomination of another party by the Supreme Court, could not do away with the appointment previously made by a court of independent jurisdiction; and that, whatever might be the consequences of such a decision, he felt bound to uphold the order of the Dacca Judge, and to declare that Mr. Bird, and not Mr. McNaghten, was the proper party to have possession of the infants' moiety of Mrs. Hume's estates.

It now remains to be seen what the Supreme Court will do under these circumstances: if it attempt to enforce its order, it must come into direct collision with the Company's court; if, on the other hand, it quietly pass over the matter, it must stultify itself, by the tacit acknowledgment, that it has issued mandates and made appointments to which it is utterly unable to give effect.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 3.

CRICKET-MATCH.

On Saturday last a match was played at Chinsurah between the Calcutta and H. M.'s 9th Reg. of Foot. In consequence of the lateness of the season and the distance, only ten of the club mustered on the ground; but although *minus* one man, they were much too strong for their opponents; their first innings producing 144 runs, whilst the two innings of the 9th made but 130. Mr. Morgan's bowling materially contributed to win the game. The batting and bowling of the Calcutta were much better than that of the other side, but their fielding was, as usual, wretched: the fielding of the 9th was superior even to that of Dum-Dum; but though a muscular set of men, they wanted power in both bowling and hitting. Nothing could exceed the hospitality and kindness with which the Calcutta gentlemen were received by the officers of the regiment.—*Ibid*. Feb. 6.

BORING FOR WATER.

We are sorry to say, the progress of the boring committee in the fort has been

suspended many days, by an obstruction which has baffled all the efforts of the workmen to withdraw the rods. The depth of 320 feet, however, has already been attained, but we believe with less prospect now of near approach to rock, than when the former experiment was interrupted at little more than half the depth, and we may confidently add, without any hope whatever of finding an artesian spring. — *Cour.*, Jan. 27.

THE LATE SIX PER CENT. LOAN.

A government notice, dated Jan. 25, intimates that, under the conditions of 5th October 1836, in conformity with orders from the Court of Directors, adjustments of interest will be made upon all stock certificates of the book-debt loan, bearing date 31st December 1834, by allowing interest at six per cent. on the amount of the cancelled promissory note of the remittable loan, represented by such stock to the date of its advertised discharge, and from that date at five per cent. on the augmented principal of the transferred stock. The difference of interest claimable under this notice will, in case the stock has been held consecutively by the same party, be paid to the holder of the certificate on production thereof in the office of the accountant-general of the presidency in which the stock may be registered for payment of interest; but in case of transfer intermediate between the 31st December 1834, and that of application for adjustment of interest under this notice, the circumstances of each case, and all particulars of the transfers, must be submitted to the Governor-general in council, in order that his lordship in council may decide to whom the difference of interest is payable. Whenever interest shall have been adjusted on any stock certificates, the same shall be delivered up to be exchanged for other certificates of the date of advertised discharge of the original six per cent. stock thereof, viz. 10th August 1834, or 15th January 1836, respectively, according to the number of the promissory notes: and the holders of the resigned certificates shall further receive broken interest to the new date of half-yearly payment to which the stock will thus be changed; the payment in both cases to be receipted on the back of the exchanged certificate in the usual manner. The holders of Promissory Notes of the Government Transfer Loan, bearing date 31st December, 1834, shall be entitled, until further orders, to transfer the same to the book-debt registers of date 10th August 1834, or 15th January 1836, according to the date of discharge of the original six per cent. stock of such notes respectively, and to receive, on the occasion of every

such transfer, the difference of interest and the broken interest that may be payable on a similar adjustment, and renewal to be made thereon with that above prescribed for stock certificates of the same date. The accountant-generals of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, will make the adjustments of interest and transfers above authorized in respect to the notes and certificates registered for payment of interest at those presidencies respectively, without demanding any fee for the same; and it will be necessary that the fact of adjustment having been made be noted on the new certificates to be granted. The holders of notes and certificates transferred to the London Registers, will, on application to the Court of Directors, learn the determination of the Hon. Court as to the manner in which these adjustments and transfers will be made in respect of their stock.

MELA AT SAUGOR.

About the middle of December, a number of boats and rafts begin to collect at a point of Saugor Island, just where an old temple has stood for the last fourteen hundred years, containing an idol named Capeel Monce, held in great veneration by the Rumta Byragees, and the several castes of Sunneesees. The temple was built 437 A.D., when the idol was deposited in it by the Gooroos of Jeypore, and the collections, made so lately as forty years ago, became the right of one Ramanund, Gooroo of Jeypore; and at his death, of Sewanund Raj Gooroo, who, in 1233 B.S., visited the temple, and after the Mela came to Calcutta, and by a deed of settlement, left the annual proceeds to seven *Auckarahs* (villages), named Deggumber, Khackee, Suntookhee, Neer-moony, Neervany, Mohaneervunny and Neeralumbee, to be divided between them in the sum of Rs. 100 each, any overplus to be appropriated to the repairs of the temple. The Mela at the present year commenced at the latter end of December, and continued to the 16th of the present month. The pinnaces, *bhauleahs*, and smaller craft amounted to 60,000, and the pilgrims and visitors were computed at 500,000 people, from the remotest parts of India, and many from the Burmese states. Merchants and pettyfoggers from every corner of India resorted to it, with wares and articles of Indian consumption, to the amount of more than a lakh of rupees. About the 15th, the multitude began to disperse, after having performed the ablution, worship, and pecuniary bestowals. There was not an instance of assault or outrage, and every person seemed to return home, conscious of having gained some incomprehensible virtue, and on the 16th of

January, the idol was left to enjoy its solitude, disturbed occasionally perhaps by the visits of lions, tigers, jackalls, and the numerous interesting tribes inhabiting the jungles of the island.—*Hurkaru, January 30.*

THUGGEE.

The subjoined extract from a letter from the agent to the Governor-general in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, dated the 7th December, is published officially :

"I have the honour to forward abstracts of the Jubulpore and Hyderabad Sessions of the Thug trials for 1836, held by me during the past months of August, September, and October. In the Jubulpore sessions, 53 trials were held, and it is supposed that 4,298 persons were concerned in perpetrating the murders; the actual number of prisoners is 202, of whom 43 are Moosulmans, and 159 Hindoos; but as many of the prisoners are concerned in several of the different trials, the number of persons arraigned, according to the cases, is 557. The number of people murdered is 392, of which the remains of 265 persons have been exhumated, and inquests held over them; leaving 127 bodies unaccounted for. The amount of property robbed is Rs. 1,72,720, the amount recovered is, as usual, scarcely worth mentioning. In the Hyderabad sessions 17 trials were held, the number of people murdered is 82, of which 52 bodies have been exhumated, and inquests held over them; 489 persons are supposed to have been concerned in these murders; the number of prisoners is 39, of whom 37 are Moosulmans, and two Hindoos; but as many are concerned in more than one case, according to the trials 64 is the actual number tried. The supposed amount of property robbed in these cases is Rs. 8,935."

Of the 235 persons convicted, only 37 have been capitally punished.

MOFUSSIL MANNERS.

Mhow.—The society of this station have been fortunate enough to "experience a considerable sensation" in the following recent event. Mrs. Falsgrave, the Fair Penitent, who, by a custom peculiar to India, was restored by her forgiving husband to her usual place in his affections, after the action "*Falsgrave v. Worrell*," in the Supreme Court, and whose frailty was being forgiven by some of the charitable fair of the station, partly from religion, and partly from the feeling of the sex; being tired of acting the part of Calista, or finding a little of the old leaven remaining which required removal, subjected herself to the penance of a new lover. An error in the delivery of a note

roused the demon suspicion in the husband's heart, and search into the lady's escrotoire revealed the full extent of his honours. He forthwith walked out of one door—the lady by the opposite, and next morning the injured husband had a meeting with the destroyer of his peace, Lieutenant B—. The parties fired two shots, but without effect.—*Agra Ukhar, Jan.*

BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Bengal Military Fund took place on the 27th of January. The only matter worthy of notice is the extent to which the fund has increased since the previous balance, the amount being on the 31st December last, Co.'s Rs. 31,45,780 against Co.'s Rs. 29,71,766 on the 31st December 1835. The receipts during the past year amounted to Co.'s Rs. 6,89,819 and the disbursements to Co.'s Rs. 5,15,805.

MARINERS' AND WIDOWS' FUND.

At the annual general meeting of the members of the above institution, on the 25th January, the following report of the state of the fund was made :

	Sa. Rs.
Balance, 31st Dec. 1835	3,07,544
Receipts	22,666
	3,30,210
Pensions and Disbursements	21,649
Balance, 31st Dec. 1836	3,08,561

Incumbents—88 Widows, 188 Children, and 46 Orphans.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Jan. 28 and 30.

Messrs. C. H. Winfield, J. M. H. Phillips, R. Maginniss, and H. Green, officers of the 18th reg. N. I., were tried before a special jury, for assaulting police peons in the execution of their duty.

The witnesses for the prosecution, police taliahs and others, deposed, that on a complaint from a Mr. Irving, they came to his house, and found six gentlemen sitting on a wall, who abused Mr. Irving, and one of them (Mr. Phillips) beat him with his fist; that a disturbance took place; that six or seven sepoy came up with firelocks, besides others with sticks, and took the part of defendants; that the witnesses were beaten, and one of the defendants (Mr. Winfield) was taken into custody, and confined in the thanah; that the others rescued him, tying the hands of the head taliah, and beating others, the sepoys, with their firelocks. In the defence (which was conducted by Mr. Smythe,) it was sworn that, after

dinner at the mess, hearing music, some officers proposed to move to the wall, to hear it better; that Mr. Irving, whose house was opposite, ordered them off the wall, using very abusive language; that the officers laughed, supposing him drunk; that Mr. Irving and a friend, Mr. MacCarthy, brought a police peon, who was without his belt, and began to abuse them as before; that they desired him to go in, and Mr. Phillips observed, "What a shocking bad hat you have on!" and passing his hand over his head, his hat fell off, not striking him; that whilst they were quietly talking the matter over, they were assailed by the natives, most of whom had sticks, and pelted with stones, Mr. Maginniss being severely bruised; that Mr. Johnston brought four sepoy without arms; that no violence was used on the officers' part, and that the head talia was not bound; that Mr. Winfield was released on Mr. Green (the adjutant of the regiment) coming in his official capacity, and engaging for Mr. Winfield's appearance the next day.

Sir E. Gambier was about to sum up, when the jury said they had made up their minds, and returned a verdict of *Not guilty*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR.

On the 31st January, the friends of Sir Frederick Adam having resolved to offer him an entertainment previous to his departure from Madras, about a hundred and twenty gentlemen met him at the Club-house. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the evening, and a more splendid entertainment has seldom been witnessed at Madras. The chair was filled by Gen. Doveton, and Mr. Campbell acted as croupier. On the right and left of the chair were Sir Frederick Adam and General the Marquess de St. Simon, the present guest of Sir Frederick, and opposite to them were Sir Robert Comyn and Sir Peregrine Maitland. The toasts of the evening were confined, with one or two exceptions, to the immediate object of the entertainment, and to Sir Frederick's distinguished friend and guest, the Marquess de St. Simon. In proposing the health of Sir Frederick Adam, the chairman said he would follow the example set, and he thought wisely set, by the learned chief justice, when presiding at a former meeting, of abstaining from all political allusions, which would be entirely foreign to the subject of the entertainment.

The *Conservative* complains of the hardship of having a party of this kind at the club, as persons inclined to join it are precluded because they are not members.

Sir Frederick had abandoned his intention of going by the *Lady Flora*, and his luggage was relanded. This has not prevented the criticisms on his administration which are customary on the departure of a Governor.

The *Courier* says: "We have never professed to be an admirer of Sir Frederick's government; but, while there has been much that we have felt ourselves called upon to condemn and to speak of in terms of unqualified disapprobation, it cannot be denied that some of his acts will be long had in grateful remembrance by many; they may, it is true, like angel-visits be 'few and far between,' but had he, more frequently than he has been accustomed to do, acted upon his own judgement, in preference to the opinions of others, they would more nearly approximate in number to what may be advanced on the other side, than it must be admitted they now do. This will, however, avail him nothing at the bar of public opinion, but will evidence a weakness and want of self-confidence, the public have no right to look for, as characteristic traits of the public conduct of any one placed at the head of a government."

The *Conservative*, professing not to take a review of Sir Frederick's administration, as the time had not arrived, observes that the entertainment was given avowedly "to mark the kind and friendly feeling towards him," and not as of a political character; that "most of those who did contribute would not have contributed had that declaration not been made; that 'endeavours were, in the first instance, made for a public meeting, but this was soon found to be utterly impossible, and was abandoned. Then came this entertainment, which proves nothing in regard to the approval or otherwise of Sir Frederick Adam's government, but shews in a most remarkable manner the amazing influence of social civility and of urbane manners; that notwithstanding the disapprobation with which his measures as a Governor are universally regarded, so large a party should have been assembled for the purpose of paying a tribute to his hospitality and courtesy in private life'"

On the 28th January, a deputation of East-Indians waited on Sir F. Adam, to present an address agreed to at a general meeting of the class on the 23d. In this address, they "testify their tribute of gratitude, for the enlightened and liberal policy which has uniformly characterized his Excellency's administration towards them;" adding:—"The peculiarity of our situation, and the generally admitted hardship of our condition, occasioned by the proscriptive enactments formerly exercised

towards us, might perhaps have excited the sympathy of our former rulers; but with only one recent and distinguished exception, your Exc. has been the first to deprive prejudice of its malignancy, and exclusiveness of its baneful effects. We have regarded with peculiar gratification and thankfulness, the adoption of those measures, by which your Exc. has endeavoured, consistent with the responsibility of the higher trusts reposed in you, and existing circumstances, to meliorate our condition. A deep sense of our obligations towards you will ever be cherished by us; and we ardently hope, you will remember this our last, but earnest solicitation, that you will always condescend to be the unflinching and unwearied friend of our cause, and advocate the entire demolition of that proscription, to which alone is attributable the concealment of our energies, and our consequent depression and dependence."

Sir Frederick, in his reply, after expressing his satisfaction at this address, and declaring that the local government, in its measures with respect to this class, had only given effect to the views of the legislature at home, observes:—"As you kindly express your opinion that I am friendly to the cause of your community, I flatter myself you will receive what I am about to say in the true spirit which dictates it, sincere and friendly anxiety for your welfare. When I return home I shall cease from having any influence beyond that of a very humble individual no way connected with public affairs, and therefore I can offer nothing beyond good wishes as to the object at which your address points. But I would venture to observe that, as the legislature has removed every restriction, so it has left the future prospects and advancement of your community in a great degree in your own hands. All legal causes of 'depression and dependence' are at an end, but the removal of prejudice is of slow operation, and its growth can only be accelerated by your own efforts. I am quite aware that some of the most valuable agents of the government belong to your community. There are not a few amongst you who are by the government highly esteemed, and appreciated amongst its most efficient servants; but it has always appeared to me that it was far too general an object of the members of your community to look to employments under the government as the means of advancing your prospects in life. To a certain extent, this is no doubt a legitimate ambition, and from your peculiar position almost a necessity; but it ought no longer to be as exclusively an object of ambition as it was. It is true, every obstacle has been removed by law and a new field is now open to you; but the

way to raise yourselves from the position in which you have hitherto been placed is to depend more upon your own exertions. To raise your community by the efforts of its individual members, commerce, navigation, and professional pursuits are all open to you, and it is to them you should look as the means, in time, of giving your community that position in the general association which it will be fully entitled to hold. The East-Indians, like every other society, is composed of many classes, differing in wealth, in knowledge, in talents, in habits, and in social consideration, and it is a mistake to suppose that each class can be brought forward to the same level. It is by careful adoption, and adaptation to the several classes, of the best means of education, that the powers of individuals will be developed, and the community to which they belong elevated to its proper station in the general scale, and call forth those energies which the force of circumstances hitherto depressed and concealed."

DEATH OF BISHOP CORRIE.

Our Register announces the death of Dr. Corrie, the Bishop of Madras. He was seized with a fit of apoplexy, in the Fort, on the 31st of January, when he was immediately conveyed to his carriage and removed to his own house, accompanied by the Archdeacon. Dr. Lane was sent for without delay, but medical skill was exerted in vain, and at half-past 3 on the morning of the 5th of February, he expired. His remains were interred in St. George's burial-ground, with every mark of respect, the same evening, being attended to the grave by the Governor, the judges of the Supreme Court, the Commander-in-chief, the members of Council, all the principal civil and military functionaries at the Presidency, and an immense concourse of all classes of the community, desirous of manifesting the feeling of respect which the unaffected piety, benevolence, and exemplary life of the bishop had universally inspired.

The bishop, during his late visitation tour, was taken ill at Hyderabad, and suffered much from a fixed pain in the right side of his head, near its centre, which obliged him to apply for medical assistance, but was not sufficient to induce him to discontinue his arduous duties. On completing his projected tour, he returned to the presidency about the 16th November. Since his return, he frequently complained of pain in his head, and was constantly obliged to consult his medical attendant, and to submit to medical treatment. On the day he was seized, he was going to the Fort to attend a public meeting, accompanied by the Archdeacon in his carriage, when he suddenly complained of feebleness in his

left arm, and of impaired vision, but persisted in taking the chair, where he had not been many minutes before he became so seriously indisposed as to compel him to return home. In the course of the day, he was perfectly sensible (though he never regained the faculty of speech), and continued so until 3 p.m., on the 4th of February. He complained of fixed and unremitting pain in the right side of the head all through his illness, accompanied with some distortion of the muscles of the face. The feebleness of the arm increased gradually, and, for some time before his death, he had confirmed hemiplegia of the left side. The *post mortem* examination exhibited a solid coagulum of blood, of the size of a turkey's egg, situate in the right side of the brain, in its substance. The sac containing this coagulum occupied the whole of the centre, and nearly the whole of the interior and posterior lobes of the cerebrum; its walls were thickly coated with coagulable lymph, and the brain itself was reduced to a substance resembling *pus*. The left ventricle was distended with *serum*—the right contained less than is usually met with. Some deposit of bony matter was found along the *falx*; every other part was perfectly healthy. The situation and appearance of the coagulum, together with the pain being always felt in the same spot, clearly shews the disease to have been of long standing, and no doubt originated in his illness at Hyderabad.

The Bishop was only 59 years of age, and was installed on the 28th of October 1835. Little more than a month before his own decease, his lordship attended Mrs. Corrie to the grave.

The *Conservative* thus speaks of this "holy man."

"He arrived in India thirty years ago, and was for many years associated in the upper provinces of Bengal with Henry Martyn, like whom he considered the conversion of the heathen as one of the chief objects of his ministry. Possessed of a strong natural constitution, he was enabled to add to his arduous duties as a chaplain at large military stations the labours of a missionary, and the best rewards of his life of toil were the hundreds converted to Christianity in the midst of a highly bigoted population, through his instrumentality: up to a very late period he corresponded with some of the converts of his own ministry. During nine years he filled the office of Archdeacon in Calcutta, under Heber, James, Turner, and Wilson; and when the legislature determined upon erecting one of the minor Presidencies into a See, every eye was turned upon Archdeacon Corrie, as the individual possessing the highest claim to the preferment."

The *Spectator* adds, "Dr. Corrie's loss indeed is most deeply to be deplored, for he was a faithful emblem of all the mild attributes of the Christian character—pure and single-minded in his acts and conversation, unaffectedly pious, a piety truly proceeding from the heart, and amiable in the most benevolent sense of the word. Dr. Corrie was a man pre-eminently qualified for the high post he filled, and his long local experience rendered him the more especially so in this country; faithful and zealous in the discharge of its holy and responsible duties, if he had one fault, we cannot call it but weakness, it was of that amiable character which yielded perhaps too much in the honest and sincere desire to see the reign amongst his flock of peace and good will."

On the 8th of February, at a meeting, well attended, at the College Hall, the Governor in the chair, it was resolved unanimously—That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of erecting a monument, in the Cathedral of Madras, to the memory of the late Bishop; and that, after setting aside a sum sufficient to defray the expense of the monument, the residue to form a fund for the endowment of scholarships, to be called Bishop Corrie's Scholarships, in Bishop Corrie's Grammar School.

About Rs. 8,000 was subscribed on the spot, the Governor putting down Rs. 500 and the Chief Justice and Commander-in-chief Rs. 300 each.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Lord William Bentinck's order, called, *par excellence*, "the merit-fostering minute," fell still-born from the Council Chamber. It did not wait to be distinguished by the Court of Directors, but dying as soon as it had seen the light, cheated them of the merit of putting an end to what must be admitted to have been the most abortive fruit of speculative legislation that ever proceeded from the counsels of Lord William. That regulation was published on the 28th of January 1834, as Lord William's government was drawing to a close, and displayed an ignorance of human nature, as well as of the principles of liberal and sound government, which, considering his Lordship's long experience of the world, and of the Government of India, was perfectly astonishing.

The order issued by Lord Auckland has the same tendency, and we must say many of the same defects, as the defunct regulation of his predecessor. The great defect of the latter was the personal insult it offered to the whole of the junior branches of the civil service; its greatest

merit, that it defeated itself, and could not by possibility be carried into effect. The recent order wears much of the irritating personality of the other, with the disadvantage of the degrading process of investigation and espionage (though, perhaps, that is not the exact word) being more defined, and the invidious duty consequently less evadable, than under the former rule. Had that rule been acted upon during the few months in which it nominally existed; had every collector, every "civil and criminal judge," considered himself bound to keep a diary of the indiscretions of his subordinate, to examine his "temper," dissect his "discretion," weigh his "patience," and, pre-eminently, to report upon "his disposition and behaviour towards the people, high and low, with whom he is brought into official contact;" suppose such a system to have been acted upon during the past two years, what would the civil service have been at this moment? Yet many parts of the order now before us fall very little short of the same indefensible notions—leaving the character of the subordinate as completely at the disposal of his superior; assigning to the latter the same invidious duty, which private feeling so entirely refuses, and public principle finds it so difficult to do justice to; and, in fact, prejudging the whole service in a manner which it certainly does not deserve. What does his Lordship admit in the same order? Why, that "with high satisfaction he has observed the zeal, the justice, and the success with which, with rare exceptions, the service have applied themselves to the performance of their various and arduous functions." What in the world then can induce him, in almost the same breath, to talk of "mischievous consequences," "inefficiency," "bad habits," "serious errors," and so forth, and what is there to call for this elaborate system of check and control over a body of men distinguished for "their character and public spirit, meritorious exertions, and careful regard in their important and delicate trusts alike to public and individual rights?"

We firmly believe Lord Auckland has rightly described the character of the civil service. It is our thorough conviction that a more able and more honorable body of men does not exist in the world. If so, his Lordship must see that their feelings must utterly repudiate the system of supervision he has established, and that they must be mortified to the last degree at the imputation (unjust by his own shewing) it casts upon them. — *Conservative*, Jan. 6.

IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT TRIAL.

The following circular order has re-

cently been issued from the Madras Fouzdaree Adalut:—

In pursuance of instructions received from the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the Court of Fouzdaree Adalut desire that the several magistrates in the provinces be instructed, that in cases where it may happen that conviction is not procurable from a deficiency in the evidence, and it may be desirable for reasons of state policy to retain the accused in confinement, on that object not being attainable in the ordinary course of legal proceedings—it is their duty to bring the case to the special notice of the Government, in order that, if requisite, the provisions of Reg. II. of 1819 may be put in operation.

GOOMSUR.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated, Camp, Nungulkantia, 19th Jan.—

"I am in hopes now that the Goomsur business is nearly terminated; and all the petty hill rogues around us are as submissive and well disposed towards us as we could wish. Mr. Ricketts writes me, his Niaghur naicks have been successful in capturing the two sons of the Bukree Dora Bissoye's brother, together with the ranees of the late rebel raja of Goomsur. With the exception of a principal rebel leader, who has for a long time eluded our efforts, whom, Mr. Russell writes, he expects confidently to catch soon, all the chief disturbers of the peace of Goomsur are caught."—*Cal. Englishman*, Jan. 25.

On Goomsur affairs we have been favoured with a letter from the Commissioner's Camp, dated Puckeree, the 10th of January. Every reasonable hope exists of the speedy capture of the rebel chief Dora Bissoye; but, having dispersed his followers, he the more easily evades our troops, and the difficulty of obtaining information is increased. Two of his peons were lately seized, from whose evidence it appears, that on more than one occasion he has actually been looking on from the hills at the troops within half of a mile of him. Puckeree is about seventy miles S.W. of Aska, above the ghauts, and the camp now moves where European foot has never trodden. The country is described as beautiful, romantic, and very fertile. The camp consists of a party of Byam's horse, a company of the 6th regiment under Captain Reed, a company of the 21st, under Captain Macaulay, and a detail of artillery with a mountain howitzer under Captain Geils, all in good health. The rebel chief having now completely abandoned the Goomsur and Sooradah districts, it is hard to conjecture where he will fly to; but one point appears certain—go where he will—the commis-

sioner will follow him up.—*Mad. Spectator*, Jan. 29.

Latest intelligence from Goomsoor.—We have received a letter from the Commissioner's Camp, dated the 25th January, Borogotza, Boad Country, containing very satisfactory news. A capture had just been effected, which is likely to lead to a cessation of hostilities and the restoration of tranquillity. The rebels seized on this occasion are, Nunda Bissoye, Baubalundra, Pooneah Naik, Tengia Moliko, Codoo Moliko, and some peons; and the only individual now at large of any importance, is the fugitive chief, Dora Bissoye, whose capture may be hourly expected. His case indeed is hopeless in the situation he holds, with his party dispersed, and all his chief adherents seized. Upon these successful results, which are crowning his unwearied and persevering efforts, we may well congratulate Mr. Russell, and we hope now soon to see the assured fruits of his energy carried out, and he himself arrive at the Presidency.—*Ibid.* Jan. 31.

The following article appears in the *Bengal Hurkaru* of February 10th. It must be read with distrust:—

"The Goomsoor campaign being ended, and the troops ordered to return to quarters, we entreat the Governor-general's attention to a report, which has reached us on very credible authority, but which we were unwilling to communicate pending hostile operations in that quarter; it is one, however, which involves the character of the British rule, and which surely demands investigation at the hands of Government. We prefer a charge against no specific individual, for we know not exactly who may be implicated, but we state a rumour, commonly current throughout the Goomsoor force, commonly current and commonly credited, that torture has been resorted to, to induce confessions from the Khond prisoners. Amongst other instances reported, it is said that a woman, acknowledging herself to have carried food to a rebel chief, but nothing more, had been kept without food or water for several days! and in proof of the ordinary character of such proceedings, it is added that this story was currently stated and currently believed, without exciting any feeling of astonishment in camp!! At an early period of the campaign last year, we learnt that torture had been applied to the guides; but knowing well that, in a mountain warfare, the destruction of whole detachments might be so easily ensured, by a guide's treachery in leading parties into an ambush or a *cul de sac*, we were unwilling to draw attention to the subject at that time. We were willing to believe that the practice was only occasional, and

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that it had been resorted to by commanders, from their intense anxiety to guard against treachery and protect their detachments from surprise; and although such practice could not be justified, it might yet be palliated by attendant circumstances. We thought such proceedings, however morally reprehensible, should not be scanned with a too earnest eye, when perpetrated in active warfare, and in hot blood. But for the later proceedings alleged, no such plea can be urged. We learn that men, women, and boys have been alike subjected to ill treatment, to induce confessions of Dora Bissoye's retreat. We learn that fire has not been applied, but that the Khonds have withstood many other forms of torture with the constancy of Red Indians—until at length the Commissioner himself feels assured, that, were lingering torments and eventually certain death to be visited on every Khond in our possession, or who might be hereafter captured, such proceeding would not induce a single individual of that extraordinary race to betray its chief. Is not such constancy, such heroism, truly admirable, and in a race, too, scarce recognized as within the pale of civilization, and on whom no light, whether of education or religion, has as yet dawned?

"We trust these proceedings will be enquired into. If the rumours be untrue, the sooner, for the honour and character of the British name, they are openly and officially refuted, the better; but if they be, as we fear, but too true, it behoves the Governor-general to see that immediate enquiries be instituted, and punishment awarded to the guilty parties, be they who they may."

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN GOOMSOOR.

Meria pooja, or human sacrifice, takes place once a year in one or other of the confederate Mootas in succession. The victims are stolen from the low country, or are brought from some other distant part, and sold to those Mootas, where the sacrifices are performed. If children, they are kept until they attain a proper age. This cruel ceremony is thus performed. When the appointed day arrives, the Khonds assemble from all parts of the country, dressed in their finery, some with bear-skins thrown over their shoulders, others with the tails of peacocks flowing behind them, and the long winding feather of the jungle-cock waving on their heads. Thus decked out, they dance, leap and rejoice, beating drums, and playing on an instrument not unlike in sound to the Highland pipe. Soon after noon, the Jani, or presiding priest, with the aid of his assistants, fastens the unfortunate victim to a strong post, which

(2 E)

has been firmly fixed in the ground, and there, standing erect, he suffers the cruel torture (humanity shudders at the recital) of having the flesh cut from his bones in small pieces by the knives of the savage crowd, who rush on him, and contend with each other for a portion. Great value is attached to the first morsel cut from the victim's body, for it is supposed to possess greater virtues, and a proportionate eagerness is evinced to acquire it; but, considerable danger to the person of the operator attends the feat, for it happens also, that equal virtues are attributed to the flesh of the lucky holder of the first slice. To guard against so disagreeable an appropriation, a village will, perhaps, depute one of its number to endeavour to secure the much-desired object, and they accordingly arm him with a knife (*mereti*), tie cloths round him, and holding on by the ends, at the appointed signal rush with three or four thousand others at the miserable sacrifice; when, if their man should be successful in his aim, they exert their utmost efforts to drag him from the crowd, from whence (so few being able to approach the wretched object at once) should he escape unhurt, the whole turn their faces to their homes; for in order to secure its full efficacy, they must deposit in their fields before the day has passed the charm they have so cruelly won.—*Conservative*.

MR. NORTON.

The members of the Hindu Literary Society, on behalf of the native inhabitants of Madras and Bombay, have presented, by a deputation of twelve members, a magnificent piece of plate to Mr. Norton, the Advocate-general, "as a mark of their grateful acknowledgment of the obligation conferred by that learned gentleman upon their community, by the delivery of a series of Lectures on the System of Government and Administration of Justice in India."

In his reply to the address which accompanied the present, Mr. Norton referred to the prospects opened to the natives by the new constitutional law of India, and to the effects of the new charter act in the advancement of natives to posts of public importance—magistrates, and even the office of assistant collector. "His own persuasion was," he observed, "that it was to the superior classes of the native community that the public at large must look for any effective endeavours towards the political and social amelioration of the people of this country. They must themselves feel urged to the gaining for their own service and gratification—or at all events to the procuring for the rising members of their families—the means, through intellectual improvement, of coping with others of

the superior classes in the state, and of becoming more and more qualified, as well as inclined, to court a nearer intercourse in social life with the European community, as the surest course to that share of independence and wealth and political station which they had a right to seek. It was not to the lower order of natives, and to the progress they might be made to attain through charitable means in the inferior branches of education, that he was disposed to look for important results like these—though he would not be understood to disparage those exertions directed to the improvement of the lower orders, which might without doubt produce some benefit; but his object was to direct their minds to higher considerations, and to departments of knowledge, in which it was not to be expected that the lower orders could make any proficiency, and which were, of course, not at all adapted to their condition of life. It was vain to expect that instruction was to be imparted from the inferior classes throughout the higher (composed of gentlemen such as there sat before him), of the quality, for instance, which distinguished their friend Juggarow, who had just addressed him—whose literary labours, he would venture to assure him, were marked and anxiously watched by others, as well as those kind friends of his who were his habitual instructors."

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

A white elephant has been sent from Coimbatore by Government, in charge of a wet nurse, *en route* to Ava, to be offered as a present by the Hon. Company to the king of that country. It appears that when the news got abroad that Coimbatore had had the honour of giving birth to such a *rara avis*, the intelligence was conveyed with all possible expedition to Ava, where it caused such a commotion as has been seldom witnessed, and the prime minister and all the chief officers of state were despatched to Rangoon to await his arrival. The white elephant looks so much like a black elephant, that none but a connoisseur could tell the difference. His skin is not quite black, and the hair, on the various parts of his body, is grey or whitish. His eyes are blood-red, and it is supposed that his skin will become whiter as he grows older.—*Herald*, Feb. 8.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

A meeting of officers took place in the College Hall, on the 7th February, pursuant to notice, Col. Evans, C. B., in the chair, to consider certain propositions prepared by Capt. Moberly; which were put as follows:—

1st: Shall a retiring fund be established

for the infantry of the Madras army?—

Unanimously carried.

2d. Shall it be by bonus, not annuity?—Unanimously carried.

3d. Shall the principle of a retiring fund, which has been proposed in Bombay, form the basis of the Madras Retiring Fund?—Carried with one dissenting voice.

4th. Shall a general committee of officers be named to embody the foregoing resolutions, prepare scale of subscriptions and other necessary information, for approval of a general meeting to be convened hereafter?—Unanimously carried.

The number of officers attending the meeting was twenty-one.

At a meeting of officers held at Mercara, on the 15th February, Lieut.-Col. Isacke in the chair, it was resolved, that they see no reason for departing from the plan of a retiring fund, proposed at the meeting held by them on the 28th ult.; that no plan of a retiring fund, which does not admit of officers retiring after a fixed period of service, without reference to rank, will be generally beneficial to the army, or meet with the approval of its members; that they cannot concur in the commendation bestowed upon the Bombay Retiring Fund, which they consider will have but a very limited effect on promotion in general; and that the Bombay plan is nothing more than a legalized system of purchase, obviously very inferior to the plan of regimental purchase, which they believe is now before the court.

FIRE AT MOULMEIN.

Letters from Moulmein inform us of an extensive conflagration in that town, on the 15th ult. It commenced in a small house at midnight, and speedily communicated to all the adjacent structures; which, being of wood and thatched with straw and bamboos, fed luxuriantly the devouring flames for six hours. The sight is described as having been awfully grand—five hundred houses, mostly large ones, blazing in the middle of the night, and covering with the volumes of flame three-quarters of a mile of ground. The destruction of property has been very great; the whole of these houses were totally destroyed, and the morning dawned upon the blackened ruins, which marked near a mile's space of desolation in the town.—*Spectator*, Feb. 22.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

The committee (infantry branch) appointed by the general vote of the sub-

scribers, in circulating the accompaniments, cannot refrain from offering their congratulations on this first step, and most important favour, granted by Government towards the attainment of a very cherished object—that of allowing subscriptions to commence from the 1st January 1837. It may be justly viewed as the first dawn of a permanent retiring fund.

The committee earnestly invite their brother officers to lay aside at present all feelings on minor points, by at once joining the fund. When the scheme is fairly brought into operation, any defects in its system will become apparent, and will be met by amendments. But, as a preliminary measure, the committee need not point out how desirable unanimity is on such a vital subject; and in making this appeal, the committee do so with confidence that it will not be made in vain.

The papers referred to are, 1st. A letter to the Commander-in-chief (Sir John Keane), thanking his Exc. for sanctioning the circulation of the plan to the body of the infantry service; 2d. A letter to Government, submitting a memorial to the Court of Directors; 3d. The memorial; 4th. The reply from Government.

Appended to the memorial are the following statements:—

Statement No. 1.

Should the Hon. the Court accede to the respectful requests of the officers of the infantry branch of their army on the Bombay establishment, and re-establish the retired or senior list;

The Retiring Fund will then be proposed in this way:—

One Colonel to be placed annually on the Retired List, the difference between the newly promoted Colonel's pay and that of Lieut. Colonel to be paid by the subscribers, viz. 456 and 365—£90, taking the life at eight years' purchase.. £720
Three Field Officers at £2,700 8,100

£8,820

Or Rs. .. 88,200
Management 1,800

Rs. .. 90,000

The subscription would in this case be the same as Statement No. 2.

The donation would be proportioned as follows, viz.—

From three Lieut. Colonels promoted to Colonels Rs. 5,544 = 16,632
Seven Lieut. Colonels.. 1,300 9,163
Nine Majors 1,064 9,576
Fifteen Captains 298 4,470
Twenty-three Lieuts. 44 1,012

40,883

This is made up by new Colonels paying a year's difference of pay and allowances on promotion;

Lieut. Colonels 7 months;
Majors 4 months;
Captains 3 months;
Lieuts. 1 month;

The above will accumulate not only from the Fund, but also by casualties.

The expected vacancies, taken from tables and the experience of past years, are:

Colonels.	
Placed on retired list.....	1
Casualties.....	2
Cols. 3	
Lieut. Colonels.	
By promotion to Colonel.....	3
Retirement of Lieut.-Colonel by operation of the Fund.....	3
Casualty.....	1
Lieut. Colonels 7	
Majors.	
By promotion as above.....	7
Retirement without Fund.....	1
Casualty.....	1
Majors.... 9	
Captains.	
By promotion as above.....	9
Casualties.....	6
Capts. 15	
Lieuts.	
By promotion as above.....	25
Casualties.....	8
Lieuts. 23	

The following table exhibits the time of promotion as at present, without a fund; and what it will be by-and-bye, with the aid of a fund.

	Lieut.	Capt.	Major.	Lt.Col.	Col.
Present rate, 5 0 .. 18 0 .. 33 6 .. 38 9 .. 47 3					
By aid of the Fund } 4 5 .. 16 3 .. 28 0 .. 32 0 .. 37 6					

Statement No. 2.

	Sum required.
To purchase out annually four Field Officers in the service, giving each a bonus of Rs. 27,000	Rs. 1,08,000
Management	2,000
	1,10,000

By Subscription Monthly.

	If in India.	If in Europe.
Lieut. Colonel.....	70	35
Majors.....	50	25
Captains.....	15	7½
Lieutenants.....	5	2½
Ensigns.....	2	1

Which will give as follows:

18 Lieut. Cols., in India ..	70	1,260
10 Ditto.....in Europe, 35 ..	350	
18 Majors.....in India ..	50	900
10 Ditto.....in Europe, 25 ..	250	
110 Captains.....in India ..	15	1,650
30 Ditto.....in Europe, 10 ..	300	
184 Lieuts.....in India ..	5	920
40 Ditto.....in Europe, 2½ ..	100	
90 Ensigns.....in India ..	2	180
22 Ditto.....in Europe, 1 ..	22	

Rupees 5,932 12 ..	71,114	5,932
Donation on promotion to be made up.....	38,816	1,10,000

To prevent a field officer taking the bonus on immediate operation of the Fund, before his contribution amount to something fair, it is proposed that, either in donation or subscription, the individual taking the bonus shall have contributed a minimum of Rs. 5,000.

Subscriptions to commence on the 1st of January next. When the Hon. Court's sanction is received, the Fund is to commence operations, by giving as many of the sums as bonus as the funds will admit of.

Afterwards, when the funds amount to Rs. 27,000, a bonus to be offered.

A committee of thirteen officers at the presidency, with an unpaid secretary.

All officers hereafter entering the service to become members.

To Lieut.-Col. D. Barr, President, and Members of a Committee for the Establishment of a Retiring Fund.

Gentlemen: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st inst., and to acquaint you, that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the receipt of subscriptions for a military retiring fund from the 1st prox., and to request that you will furnish the scale alluded to in the 3d para., that the requisite general order on the subject may be promulgated.

I am further directed to acquaint you, that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, being allowed on the amount in deposit, subject to the approval of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

I have the honour to be, &c.

E. M. Wood, Lieut. Col.

Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle,

16th Dec. 1836.

To Lieut.-Col. Wood, Sec. to Gov.

Sir: In reply to your letter, dated the 16th instant, by direction of the committee, I have the honour to state, that the rate of subscriptions are, for

	In India.	In Europe.
Lieut. Cols.....	70	35
Majors.....	50	25
Captains.....	15	7½
Lieutenants.....	5	2½
Ensigns.....	2	1

The rate of donation to those promoted after 1st January 1837:

On promotion to Colonel	5,550
To Lieut.-Colonel	1,310
To Major	1,070
To Captain.....	300
To Subaltern.....	45

Subscription due by absentees in Europe, recoverable on return to this country.

Donation recoverable from officers promoted agreeably to the number of months' difference of pay charged: Colonel, twelve months; Lieut.-colonel, seven months; Majors, four months; Captains, two months; Lieuts., one month.

I have the honour, &c.

N. CAMPBELL, Major, Secretary.

Bombay,

17th Dec. 1836.

Paymaster's drafts to be dated on the month in which the subscription is realized.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION.

The following is the reply of the Bombay Steam Committee to the London East-India Provisional Steam Committee:

"The Bombay Committee beg to express their ready and entire concurrence

in the views adopted by the London Steam Committee, and in the manner intended to adopt them; and take this pleasing opportunity of assuring them, through you, that they will actively co-operate, individually as well as collectively, towards the attainment of this important object.

"Under the zealous, influential, and widely extensive advocacy, which steam communication with India has now received in England, the committee are cheered with the hope that they will speedily see achieved a measure which the wants and resources of this country so pressing demand, and which the knowledge of its reciprocal advantages to England, it is hoped, is now preparing to concede. It seems superfluous to state, that the experience of the last few years places beyond doubt, that the Red Sea is pointed out as the only channel which can meet either the wishes or expectations of India. But to show the advantages to all the different ports in the East of a rapid communication, the London packet of June last may be reverted to, which arrived at

Bombay in days.	Columbo in days.
Madras 53	Singapore 74
Calcutta 51	Canton 85

Eleven days elapsed before an opportunity of communication from Canton occurred.

"The above may also serve to show, that during the months when it is stated a steamer is not likely to remain in the Red Sea, the packets may be brought to India by a sailing vessel."

Memorandum regarding the despatch of Mails from London, and shewing the Days on which Vessels will be required to meet them alternately at Suez and Mohammerah.

Despatch from London.	Arrival at Alexandria.	Arrival at Suez.	Arrival at Beirut to meet Dak.	Arrival at Mohammerah.	Arrival at Bombay.
1837.					
Monday, 2 Jan.	16 Jan.	30 Jan.	25 Feb.	11 or 12 Mar.	26 Feb.
Wednesday, 1 Feb.	25 March	29 March	25 April	9 or 10 May	23 April.
Do., 1 March	25 March	29 March	25 April	9 or 10 May	23 or 24 May.
Saturday, 1 Apr.	25 May	29 May	25 June	9 or 10 July	23 or 24 June.
Monday, 1 May	25 June	29 June	25 July	9 or 10 Aug.	23 or 24 July.
Tuesday, 1 June	25 July	29 July	25 August	8 or 9 Sept.	18 or 19 Sept.
Saturday, 1 July	25 Aug.	29 Aug.	25 Sept.	8 or 9 Oct.	24 or 25 Oct.
Tuesday, 1 Aug.	25 Sept.	29 Sept.	25 Oct.	9 or 10 Nov.	19 or 20 Nov.
Friday, 1 Sept.	25 Oct.	29 Oct.	25 Nov.	8 or 9 Jan.	24 or 25 Dec.
Monday, 2 Oct.	25 Nov.	29 Nov.	25 Dec.	8 or 9 Jan.	18 or 19 Jan.
Tuesday, 1 Nov.	25 Dec.	29 Dec.	25 Jan.	8 or 9 Jan.	18 or 19 Jan.
Thursday, 1 Dec.	25 Jan.	29 Jan.	25 Feb.	8 or 9 Jan.	18 or 19 Jan.

Courier, Jan. 3.

We understand that the Supreme Government has sanctioned the proposition from Bombay for the establishment, for the present, of a dromedary dawk between Mohammara and Beirut.—*Cal. Cour.*, Jan. 16.

THE BANK.

From a letter in the *Bombay Gazette*, it appears that the local government, after consulting the principal revenue officers, has not only given its sanction generally to the establishment of a bank, but has revised the terms: "The governor has granted two charters to the Bombay Bank, in one of which shares are taken (by the government), in the other *not*, the choice being left to the directors;" and both drafts are gone home in the steamer. In case of the refusal of a charter, the projectors are so determined to have a bank of their own, that they have formed a plan of a joint-stock bank as the alternative, rather than invite a branch from the Bank of Bengal or the Bank of India: "The agent, who has in one pocket carried a credit to procure the necessary apparatus for a chartered bank, carries in the other an equal sum to bring out, in case of the charter being rejected, all the paraphernalia requisite for a joint-stock establishment. On the very day, in the very hour, that this agent was deputed to England, thirteen lacs were subscribed as a nucleus for a joint-stock bank, in case the charter were denied—this amount being deemed a sufficient demonstration of the public determination to have a bank in Bombay in despite of every effort to prevent it—nay, the moment any necessity arises to render such a step expedient, there are a million of notes ready engraved at this moment in Bombay, with which a joint-stock bank can actually commence operations in ten days' time. Let any attempts to step into our shoes be made, whether by interlopers from abroad, or by conspirators at home, those notes will be at once issued."

Ceylon.

The mercantile body, to whom the Governor had communicated the letter of Lord Glenelg (see p. 119) on the subject of the refusal of the merchants to sit in the council, replied (Dec. 21) that, though deeply regretting the view Lord Glenelg has taken of the matter contained in their memorial, and although adhering to the principles which guided them in framing it, "they now conceive that, under existing circumstances, they would be wanting in their duty to themselves, were they still to offer their former objections to the completion of the Legislative Council of this island."

In return, the Colonial Secretary (Dec. 23) states, that "his Exc. had taken every pains in his power to convince the memorializing merchants, that the policy of the home Government was, that the unofficial members of the council should be amalgamated. Although, in the first instance, three merchants might have been placed at the head of the unofficial members of council, on a vacancy taking place among the members being merchants, the new merchant introduced into council to fill the vacancy must of necessity, under the King's instructions, have been placed at the bottom of the council, under all the natives who might have been appointed to the council; his Exc. feeling it to be his public duty to complete the council as soon as possible, communicated to the Secretary of State in August last, that the two gentlemen of Colombo, being merchants, were perfectly willing to come into the Legislative Council on the principle of amalgamation, whenever the period of their residence had been completed to entitle them to a seat. His Exc. feels it impossible for him to fill up the council until he has heard from the Secretary of State on the subject; but it is in his power, and will give him great satisfaction, to appoint immediately any one member of the body of the memorializing merchants, who may be recommended by that body for the purpose of being placed in the council: such selection, however, not to be construed as a precedent binding the Government to accept a similar recommendation in any future instance. The point as to whether the remaining seats destined for the merchants in the council are to be filled up by certain members of the memorializing body, or by the gentlemen whom his Exc. had mentioned to the Secretary of State, will depend on the tenor of his lordship's answer."

The merchants (Jan. 7th), referring to the King's instructions of 25th March 1833, and to Lord Glenelg's letter, decline the offer of being allowed to select one member of their body for a seat in the Legislative Council; and repeat that they are quite prepared to accept of seats, as originally proposed.

The Colonial Secretary (Jan. 16th) states that, as the merchants had declared that they retained their former opinions, upon further consideration, his Exc. conceived that, under the despatch of Lord Glenelg, he was forbidden to appoint any one of them. He calls upon the merchants, therefore, to declare whether they disclaim, clearly and unequivocally, the objections recorded in their memorial to the principles of precedence and seniority, involving amalgamation amongst the unofficial members, which are the vital principles of his Majesty's instructions.

The merchants, in reply (Jan. 27th), say that, as they had waived their objections to precedence and amalgamation, it became his Exc.'s duty, under the terms of Lord Glenelg's despatch, to admit the prescribed number of merchants into the legislative body, and that they cannot be called upon by any authority to compromise their opinions, feelings, and principles, nor can they suppose his lordship contemplated their being called upon to make a sacrifice so extraordinary and unprecedented.

The correspondence concludes with a letter from the Colonial Secretary (Feb. 3d); comparing certain passages of the merchants' memorial, with the passages in Lord Glenelg's despatch, he observes that "his Exc. can detect no public virtue in retaining opinions which are palpably erroneous;" and he ends with intimating that "his Exc. will send the whole correspondence home, and will take upon himself the responsibility of not placing any British merchant in council until he shall have ascertained the pleasure of the Secretary of State."

Penang.

Penang Gazette, of the 10th and 17th inst., record numerous instances of gang robberies.

The Rajah Muda of Acheen continues his capricious humours by detaining vessels with English colours, which call in on the coast for water or for the purposes of trade, with the avowed object of retaliating upon the British Government, as of plundering and extorting money from the native vessels and nacodahs. The last instance mentioned is that of the schooner *Fattal Garib*, belonging to Penang, which vessel he detained for eight days at Teluksamoy, for the presumption of trading there under the English flag, a piece of impertinence towards the Rajah Muda, which could only be obliterated by a mulct of 300 dollars, and even then the vessel was only liberated after much solicitation and promises without number, doubtless, on the part of the nacodah, to be more guarded for the future of again falling into the hands of this Philistine.

No letters, we understand, had yet been received as to the intentions of the Supreme Government, respecting the conduct of the chiefs on the coast, upon the occasion of the cutting off the English brig *Zoroaster*, the murder of her commander and his wife, and other matters having reference to the annoyances the British trade had been subjected to during the past betel-nut season. So long a time, however, has now elapsed since the representations on these subjects have

been made, that some definitive answer must shortly be expected, when it is to be hoped a commission will be forwarded, empowering the chief local authority to use his discretion in bringing matters to a proper understanding upon the coast, and which, there is little doubt, would be effectually produced and preserved, by a proper display of firmness and determination at the outset, in punishing those chiefs who have proved so refractory by the capture of themselves and the destruction of their vessels.—*Sing. Chron.*, Dec. 13.

Dutch India.

A letter from Sumatra, of the 9th of December, intimates, that the war between the Dutch and the Boonjal Padrees was still carried on with great obstinacy on the part of the latter. The Dutch had prevailed against the priests, and had taken and sacked the town of Boonjal, burning a Mahomedan temple of great sanctity in it. The Boonjaletes had fled further into the country, and, although they had been repeatedly defeated, were in no way subdued: they still harassed the Dutch, by attacking them whenever an opportunity was afforded, and cutting off their supplies, and their determination to carry on the contest to the death, remained unshaken. It was, however, expected that they would shortly be starved into submission; as, in their endeavours to oppress the Dutch, they were destroying their own resources for obtaining provisions, by devastating the country.—*Calcutta Paper*, Jan. 23.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MAJOR MITCHELL'S EXPEDITION.

The *Government Gazette* contains an official publication of a communication, dated on the Murrumbidgee, in lat. $35^{\circ} 7' 11''$ S., long. $147^{\circ} 27' 40''$ E., the 24th of October, from Major Mitchell, surveyor-general of the colony, reporting the result of his exploring expedition into the interior, to ascertain the course of the Darling and Murray rivers.

On arriving at Buree, the end of the settled districts, the channels of streams were quite dry. When he reached Mount Granard, he found less of a mountain range than he expected. Descending along the bank of the Lachlan, about sixty miles further, water became very scarce, and Major Mitchell was induced to quit its banks, on the assurance of a native that he could find water in the route to the Darling. At the end of the first day's journey, on quitting the Lachlan, they

reached the Northern Channel, but found it dry; and next morning, the chiefs of a tribe among the hills beyond, stated that all there was dried up. The major adopted the alternative by which they should incur least risk, namely, that of pursuing the course of the Lachlan to the Murrumbidgee, and that of this river to the Murray, and thence to survey the Darling upwards with a light party; having ascertained from the natives the identity of the river explored by him last year with that which joins the Murray from the northward.

On descending the Lachlan, they frequently travelled along its banks all day without seeing any water in its bed, passing the night without any; and near the place where Mr. Oxley buried a bottle, Major Mitchell travelled three days and passed two nights without finding any, during a ride of 120 miles with a party on horseback. There the Lachlan spreads into several branches, but these unite a short way below, where the channel was as deep and well defined as above; and near the junction of this river with the Murrumbidgee, the ponds in its bed were deep and numerous.

Relying on Arrowsmith's map, the major passed the junction of the Murrumbidgee with the Murray, without being aware of it. But a branch of the former river presented so favourable a position for a depot camp, in which he wished to leave Mr. Stapylton with the heavy part of the equipment, that he immediately took it up, leaving there the drays, boats, and most of the cattle and provisions, in that officer's charge, with eight men, while he proceeded forward with a lighter party, in order to complete the survey of the Darling. He says, "During my first day's journey from the depot, I made the banks of the Murray below the junction of the branch of the Murrumbidgee, and subsequently encamped where the breadth of this river was 165 yards. On the following day, we were compelled to make a detour by an ana-branch of this river, and thus came upon a fine full lake, sixteen miles in circumference. I found the river Darling of considerable width, at, and for about six miles above, its junction with the Murray, from which the backwater extended fifteen miles up. But, above that point, the channel seemed scarcely so wide as it was where I had explored it above. It contained so little water, that at my last camp, I stepped across its bed dry-shod; a little water only dropping over the smooth bottom, seemed the effect of the rain fallen just before. This river exactly resembled the Lachlan in its woods, course, and in the character of its banks—the latter being peculiar to those two rivers only. The sole difference is, that the Darling is on rather a larger

scale. The country, on both banks, was of the same barren description as that I had seen above, or, if possible, worse, for the arid red sands and thick shrubs approached the banks of the river, leaving little room for grass. As soon, therefore, as I recognised the points of a range previously intersected, and thus ascertained the identity of the Upper and Lower Darling, I hastened to rejoin Mr. Stapylton at the depôt. From the natives we learnt that other lakes, similar to Lake Benanee, existed in the country northward from the Murray, especially a large one named Coniovrá; and that the Darling tribe came across the country from that river to the Benanee Lake, without passing along the bank of the Darling."

Major Mitchell makes the junction of the rivers Darling and Murray, in long. $142^{\circ} 8' 26''$ E., or upwards of a degree more to the eastward than it appears to be in Arrowsmith's map, published in 1832; and the longitude of the junction of the Murrumbidgee near the depôt more to the eastward than it is in that map, being $143^{\circ} 20' 36''$ E.

Mr. Stapylton's party had remained unmolested. The waters of the Murrumbidgee had risen, and the branch on which was the depôt was full and flowing—so that it was necessary, in order to rejoin that party, to swim the horses across. From the depôt camp to the junction of the Murrumbidgee and Murray, the distance was eight miles, over firm ground; and at two miles below the junction (by the river) the whole party moved across the Murray, with a view to proceed up that river.

"We had not proceeded far up this river," says Major Mitchell, "before the country on its banks appeared much better than any we had seen lower down. Grassy plains extended some way from the river, but were limited by sand-hills, covered with cypress trees and scrub. We crossed various broad lagoons, apparently the beds of ana-branches of the river in seasons of high flood. After several days' travelling (nearly southward), reeds appeared in extensive flats along the river; and in long $143^{\circ} 40'$ E., the course of the river being from S.E., the reeds extended eastward to the horizon. The mean distance of the bergs of sand-hills covered with pine, which limited the reedy flat, was there about eight miles across. We soon passed the region of reeds, which, gradually disappearing as we ascended, were replaced by grassy plains.

"We reached the junction of a river, which I took to be that of the Twisden (or Goulburn) of Mr. Hume, in lat. $35^{\circ} 19' 43''$ S., long. $143^{\circ} 41' 15''$ E. A clear grassy hill, which I named Swan Hill, marks this junction, which takes place close under it. The banks of this river

were so soft and steep, and wood was so scarce there, that the cattle could not be watered without danger, nor could firewood be procured; on one frosty night in particular, when this river unexpectedly brought us to a stop, when we had nearly reached the larger one beyond, whose whole course was distinguished by lines of lofty trees, as on most other rivers. These, so distinctly different, flowed for many miles very near each other, each river preserving the same character throughout.

"In this vicinity, we came upon a very singular formation, consisting of numerous lakes of salt or brackish water, and which were enclosed by semicircular ridges on their eastern shores. The largest of these lakes was named Boga, and was six miles in circumference. The river-floods having reached this by a small channel, the water in it was sweet, and it was peopled by a very savage tribe, who refused to give us any information, throwing their spears at Piper (an aboriginal native of Bathurst, who accompanied the expedition), who shot one of them. Beyond Boga Lake we crossed some very fine plains, but the main channel of the river we were endeavouring to explore was no longer accessible, nor even visible, from the numerous branches and still reaches, which intersected the alluvial margin, which appeared to be very broad.

"Following the general course of the river, we next entered on a tract remarkable for extensive forests of box, with occasional intervals of open grassy plain. It was watered by chains of ponds, in deep channels, whose meandering course, through a perfectly level country, seemed to pursue no particular direction. From what I afterwards observed on higher plains, I conclude that these waters are derived from the floods of the river, and that these, spreading into branches of minor depth, thus water the level country.

"Turning more towards the river, we passed alternately over grassy plains, and through belts of lofty gum-trees, the beds of broad lagoons. Nearer the river, deep reaches of still water cut off all access to it, so that we could only trace its general course, the highest point at which we found it accessible, before turning south, being in latitude $35^{\circ} 55' 35''$ south, longitude $144^{\circ} 35' 38''$ east. The extreme western point of a range then appearing in the southern horizon, I proceeded towards it, anxious to know more of the country back from the river. The view I obtained from that summit induced me to direct our course southward, with the intention of returning across the heads of the Murray further to the eastward, where I hoped the hills might afford me the means of extending

the survey across the adjacent country. I perceived from the height a distant line of lofty trees, which seemed to mark the course of another river: beyond were the summits of very distant hills, verdant plains variegated with clumps and lines of trees extending westward to the horizon; the whole seeming good pasture land.

"At about thirty miles from the hill, and on the 140° of longitude, we reached a deep but narrow stream, flowing between high and grassy banks to the westward, at the rate of one mile and a-half per hour. Its mean depth was nine feet; in one night, however, it suddenly rose fourteen feet, carrying away a rough bridge we had just completed. The aboriginal name of the river is the Yarrayne: the plains beyond it were five miles in breadth, and of the best description. Forests of black-barked gum and *casuarina* then extended back to the mountains and forest hills. In these forests, instead of novelty, we found the blue mountain parrot, and other birds common near Sydney; many of the plants also which grow in Cumberland. Barrabungle, a lofty mountain of granite, was the chief point of that range; but on ascending it, the weather was unfavourable for my observations. A group of open forest-hills were connected with Barrabungle; they enclosed valleys richly covered with grass, and all well watered. We passed over many fine tracts, sheltered by open forest hills, and crossed various streams, all flowing westward. At length, on the 11th July, we discovered the summits of a noble mountain range, of broken and picturesque outline, and by subsequent survey I found that this was the predominant feature of that vast territory lying between the river Murray and the southern coast; giving birth to numerous streams, of convenient width and constant current, by which the surrounding country is watered abundantly. These Grampians of the south are situated between 36° 52' and 37° 38' of S. lat. and between 142° 25' and 142° 47' of E. long.; the latter being the longitude of Mount William, the highest and most eastern summit, and on which I passed a night, vainly hoping that the clouds would rise above it. Situated thus centrally, this lofty mass, so essential to water the lower country, presents no impediment, like the coast ranges of the settled district, to the formation of roads, and the progress of colonization.

"The principal river flowing under the north side of these mountains is the Wimmera, which has no steep banks, and appears to be a very constant stream. I explored its course to the 142° of longitude, when it turned to the north-west, leaving me in a country covered with

circular lakes, in all of which the water was salt or brackish. These had semi-circular ridges on the eastern side, as in those of Boga, on the Murray, and the land about them was in general very good and grassy, its mean elevation above the sea being about 580 feet.

"From the continued rainy weather, the earth was in a very soft state, and this at length became a most serious impediment to the progress of the expedition, the party being unable, even with the greatest exertion, to proceed through the mud above three miles a-day. When we gained the head of a small ravine falling towards the principal river rising in the Grampians, we found firmer ground, and our progress was much better, although still occasionally impeded by the soft and boggy state of the earth.

"The river, which I named the Glenelg, flows first westward, and then southward, entering the sea at the deepest part of the bay between Cape Northumberland and Cape Bridgewater. I explored the last fifty miles of its course in the bogs, having left Mr. Stapylton with a dépôt, for I had great reason to hope that it led to some important estuary: the average width was 100 yards, the mean depth four fathoms. In this hope I was, however, disappointed, for the river terminated in a shallow basin within the sand hummocks of the coast; the outlet being between two low rocky heads, but choked up with the sands of the beach.

"In the higher part of the Glenelg, the rock over which it flows is granite; but after it passes through a ridge of primitive sandstone, covered with forests of iron-bark, (and which forms there a kind of coast-range) the banks consist wholly of a secondary limestone. The soft state of the earth had rendered our progress by land almost hopeless, when I launched the boats on the Glenelg; but on quitting that river with the party, I succeeded in recrossing the iron-bark range with the drays, by following up a tributary flowing to the Glenelg from the eastward. The difficulty of this movement was much increased by numerous swampy creeks and swamps which we had to cross. The eastern part of that range is highest, and on the higher parts, where the basis of the soil is trap-rock, the enormous growth and thickness of the trees presented a new impediment to the progress of our drays, the fallen timber covering so much of the surface. The trees consisting of stringy bark and blue gum, were many of them six feet, and some as much as eight feet, in diameter.

"Beyond this range, which terminates in Cape Bridgewater, I expected to have found some considerable river entering the sea at Portland Bay; I found only
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the *Surry*, the *Fitzroy*, and the *Shaw*, entering the bay at different points east of the anchorage. On approaching this bay, situated on what I considered an unexplored coast, the unwonted sight of houses drew my attention, and a vessel at anchor. I soon ascertained that Messrs. Henry, from Swan River, had formed a whaling and farming establishment there."

Major Mitchell still entertained hopes of finding a good port on that coast, but the almost impassable state of the ground, and their limited stock of provisions, confined him to the direct line homewards from Portland Bay, by which he travelled completely round the Grampians, crossed all the rivers, and determined the position of the principal heights. Cadong, according to the natives, is a large piece of water on the coast, westward of Cape Otway, receiving several small rivers flowing southward, over the plains from the Australian Pyrenees, a group of very fine forest hills, of considerable height, eastward of the Grampians. From one of these, the Major observed the eastern shore of a piece of water, in the direction indicated by the natives. The country on that coast generally is low, and almost swampy, but the soil is rich, and the climate being sufficiently moist and water abundant, it appears better adapted for agriculture on an extensive scale than any other part of New South Wales. The soil consists chiefly of decomposed trap or limestone, these being the rocks immediately below it. The whole of the coast country, eastward of Cape Nelson, is of volcanic formation, as many interesting geological phenomena attest; amongst others, Murrowan, an extinct volcano (named Mount Napier), is not the least remarkable, having an open crater, and being surrounded with ashes and scorice to the distance of two miles around its base. The appearance of the lava at the summit was fresh. They encountered much soft ground near Mount Napier, and by the time the party attained the southern extremity of the Grampians, most of the cattle were exhausted. Having some spare cattle, Major Mitchell decided on proceeding in advance with a light party and a month's provisions, leaving the rest to refresh for two weeks, with a party under Mr. Stapylton.

"My route homeward," he says, "from the vicinity of the Australian Pyrenees, passed through a country of the most varied and fascinating description. At intervals of fifty or sixty miles, we crossed ranges of granite, through all of which I found passes for carts across the very lowest parts, by reconnoitring the ranges as far as possible in advance. The districts between the different ranges con-

sisted of excellent land, thickly covered with the *dunthonia* grass, and well watered.

"I trust that the results of this expedition will prove satisfactory to His Majesty's Government, considering the various difficulties surmounted, and the elements with which I have had to contend. Besides establishing the fact of the identity of the Upper and Lower Darling, it has been in my power, under the protection of Providence, to explore the vast natural resources of a region more extensive than Great Britain, equally rich in point of soil, and which now lies ready for the plough in many parts, as if specially prepared by the Creator for the industrious hands of Englishmen."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—The prospect of Governor Bourke's retirement is the subject of discussion in the papers.

His Exc. embarked in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, on a visit to Port Phillip, the 21st February.

Savings' Bank.—The voluntary deposits in the savings' bank in this colony amount to £36,700, being an increase of £12,000 during 1836.

Banks.—The following is an abstract of the published half-yearly average of liabilities and assets of the different banks, from the 1st July to the 31st December 1836:

<i>Bank of New South Wales; Liabilities:</i>	
Circulation	£ 27,655 0 0
Deposits	161,291 19 7
	£188,946 19 7

<i>Assets:</i>	
Securities	£222,787 9 2
Coins and Bullion ..	69,789 6 0
	£292,576 15 2

<i>Bank of Australia,—Liabilities:</i>	
Notes in circulation ..	£ 33,632 0 0
Deposits	122,130 19 3
	£155,762 19 3

<i>Assets:</i>	
Coins, "British"	£ 43,283 15 5
Bills and Promissory Notes ..	208,840 1 11
	£252,123 17 4

<i>Commercial Banking Company,—Liabilities:</i>	
Circulation	£ 32,049 0 0
Deposits	104,914 8 5
	£136,963 8 5

<i>Assets:</i>	
Securities	£223,518 2 3
Coin	44,673 14 6
	£268,191 16 9

Sydney Gaol.—Acting Chief Justice Dowling, in the cause of a trial for rape at Sydney, censured in the strongest terms the treatment which young free females, who may have erred in service,

or otherwise, are subjected to, on their commitment to Sydney gaol; or in fact, to any other gaol in the colony. "They are," says Mr. Justice Dowling, "compelled to associate with the most depraved and abandoned of their sex, whereby they are hurled into a vortex of misery on their departure from prison."

The Itinerant Magistracy.—Some twelve months since, the Governor, from the frequent and alarming nature of the complaints of masters against their convict servants at the distant settlements, found it necessary to appoint to the commission of the peace several military gentlemen, who, it was supposed, would be enabled to quell the insubordinate spirit evidently rising among the assigned servants in those parts of the colony. These gentlemen were to hold no fixed court, but merely deputed to travel from station to station, within a particular district, attended by a mounted policeman and scourger, and to examine into complaints of ordinary character. The various communications we have recently received from the interior, shew that the plan has had a contrary effect to that intended; the convicts having if anything increased in their bad conduct, and that in fact the attempt to quell the insubordinate spirit and insolence among them, has been a complete failure.—*Syd. Gaz. Feb. 21.*

The dismissed Magistrates.—Lord Glenelg, in signifying his Majesty's approbation of the Governor's revision of the magistracy, and his dismissal of several magistrates, observes: "In New South Wales, there are urgent reasons for this occasional review and correction of the magisterial lists. In no other part of the British dominions are the magistrates invested with powers so large, so capable of dangerous abuse, and demanding so constant an exercise of sound judgment, temper, and moderation. If the lists were not from time to time revised, these powers must be permanently left in the hands of any to whom they had once been committed, unless he should be guilty of some positive offence which should justify his dismission. But men blameless and estimable in all their personal and private character, may yet be totally unfit for so delicate a duty; and the unfitness may be of such a nature as not to be brought to light by actual proof of incapacity."

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor.—Sir John Franklin, the new lieutenant-governor, arrived in the river on the 5th, and disembarked at Hobart Town on the 6th January. He was loudly cheered as he proceeded to the Government House, where he was sworn

in. A notice for a levee on the 11th was issued, and Lady Franklin announced her intention of receiving the ladies of the colony. A general illumination took place in the town. On the 11th, an address, which had been agreed to at a meeting convened by the sheriff, and comprising persons of all parties (who forgot their antipathies), was presented to Sir John by a numerous deputation, headed by the sheriff. The address, after expressing a confident expectation that the colony will flourish under the auspices of the new government, adds:—"We have long had to deplore the existence of dissensions in our community, most inimical to its peace, and, if unchecked, wholly destructive of society. Under your influence, Sir, guided by those individual efforts which will be promoted by your example, we trust that a happier state of things will arise—that social and public discord shall be almost unknown, and that we may become a contented, prosperous and united people."*

In his reply, his Excellency observed, "In my past experience, I have found even the most formidable difficulties disappear, before sincere, disinterested, and above all, united efforts. The several objects that you set forth in your address, as deserving my particular attention, are precisely those that are next to my own heart. The interests of religion and morality, the exercise of just and equal administration, the advancement of education in all its departments, as well as of agriculture and of commerce, and second almost to none of these points, because essential to the promotion of them all, the blessed enjoyment of concord in public, and of harmony and cordiality in social feelings. Such are the objects of my most earnest desires with regard to this important and interesting island, and which if I fail in the course of my residence amongst you to attain, I shall fail in the only ambition I am conscious of possessing in coming among you, and lose the sole reward I look to, for devoting myself to your service."

At this passage, the deputation could with difficulty restrain themselves from cheers.

The levee then commenced, and between 600 and 700 were presented to his Excellency. In the evening, soon after eight o'clock, the carriages of the different families in the town and neighbourhood began to assemble, and the ladies, escorted by their husbands and relations, paid their respects to Lady Franklin, as well as to Sir John, who stood by her side. The carriages drew up at the side entrance to the suite of rooms, which was brilliantly

* An amendment, moving the omission of this passage, as censuring the late administration, was withdrawn by the mover, Mr. Procter.

lighted with variegated lamps. Tea, coffee, lemonade, punch and other refreshments were provided.

The arrival of Sir John Franklin seems to have infused a new spirit and feeling into the colony, and jealousies and animosities appear to be extinct. "That Sir John Franklin is pleasingly surprised at the aspect around him," says the report, "we know to be the case; we know, also, that he deeply feels the flattering reception with which he has been greeted, that he is fully disposed to exert himself for our welfare and prosperity, and that his enlarged and philosophic views of government comprise every advantage, which can result to a freeborn intelligent people."

Sir John, in pursuance of the design declared in his reply to the address, to make a tour through the colony, "in order to judge for himself of its present state, its wants, its wishes, and its prospects," proceeded on the 2d February to Launceston, where his reception was enthusiastic. He was met three miles from the town by a cavalcade of 300 horsemen and near 100 carriages. The *Launceston Advertiser* observes:—"Let his Excellency remember his reception in this town, on the day of his first arrival in it, when insidious advisers would have him condemn a people whom his predecessor, all wily as he was, knew never how to conciliate; let him refer to that day and ask if the goodwill of a people who so welcomed him was a thing for a Governor to despise?"

Tone of Tasmanian Society.—It must strike even the most superficial observer, that the prevailing spirit of this community is discord and animosity. This melancholy fact admits of no doubt, as it seems to be universally acknowledged. One of the earliest things that strikes the stranger, on his arrival in this island, is the general complaint which he hears of the torn and distracted state of society; and the caution that is given him to beware of giving utterance to his sentiments, lest he should arm against himself a host of enemies.—*Hob. T. Cour. Jan. 27.*

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The *Perth Gazette* contains the particulars of an expedition into the country to the eastward and northward of Swan River, in its course through the Darling Range, with a view to examine the country and acquire more information as to the locality of a great inland sea or lake, the existence of which is affirmed by the natives, who call it *Moleyeen*.

The first two days, the aspect of the country was rugged and forbidding. On the third, they came upon the river in the

York district. They now proceeded to the eastward. They found little water, and most of the pools, when full, are said to be salt. A valley ran to the eastward through a good grassy country, but beyond this, bog or plain, not less than 20 miles in extent, of a scrubby, repulsive appearance, hopeless of water or pasture. Their native guide said there was plenty of water there after the rainy season, but it was all salt. They met with a river-course, 40 yards broad, but having salt water in it. The bed was a whitish sandy loam, stiffening into white clay, the neighbouring plain covered with coarse scrub, as if impregnated with salt. The natives affirmed the existence of *Moleyeen*, describing it as "a great water, ten days' journey to the east; the water salt; the country good between."

In the course of their journey, they fell in with a native woman, of very pleasing countenance, and something of European features, with long, wavy, and almost flaxen-coloured hair.

On their return, they crossed a tract of several acres of rich ground covered with active springs; and on some poor gravelly ground, saw a bulbous root, called by the natives "*Conno*," which, there is great reason to expect, may turn out to be a very valuable vegetable. It is almost the size of a large potatoe—not so fine and heavy, but of a very good palatable flavour, when roasted—something resembling the meat of a coco-nut, but not so oily. The stalk is slender and fibrous, with a few very small leaves of a hastate shape at the end.

Cape of Good Hope.

MISCELLANEOUS.

State of the Interior.—By our letters last week from the frontier, we learn that Retief had crossed the Winterberg, on his way to join the expatriated farmers beyond the boundary. The Ceded territory, so recklessly given up to the Caffers by the Lieut. Governor, was full of hunting and armed parties of the natives, contrary to agreement; and orders had been issued to apprehend them. Macomo and Tyali had been consulting together over the fatness of old Ganye's cattle, which means, that they intended to "eat him up." This old man was the favourite and most influential councillor of Gaika, and brought up that chief's family, who are thus anxious to reward his care with true Caffer gratitude. Ganye, however, having acquired some ideas of justice, during the short but admirable administration of Col. Smith, has requested advice, and come to the conclusion, to resist in case the attempt is persevered in. Botma is on the Baroka river,

and is very much dissatisfied with the two brothers, as is Sutu, who entertains great dread of them. Macomo took from him all the lands which had been given him as his share in the ceded territory, but he resisted this act with great firmness, and succeeded in getting them restored to him. Botma's people are said to have plenty of guns and ammunition; and their chief is known to have expressed his determination, in case of another inroad, to join Congo, Kama, and Pato. Tyali has been twice frustrated in attempts to despoil kraals of their cattle, one a very rich one; the captain of this had got intelligence of the intended attack, and sent away his cattle, remaining with his people to fight, at which Tyali's force retreated; a spirit of independence and a determination to resist the oppression of the principal chiefs is now evident as one of the consequences of the wise and benevolent system of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, so shamefully abandoned.

The story about ploughing having begun in Cafferland is entirely false; Tyali indignantly says that his oxen were never intended for the yoke, and that the sons of Kachabe will never disgrace themselves by ploughing while they have women to work for them.—*Zuid Afrikaan*, Mar. 17.

The weekly reports of the state of the frontier as it regards the Caffer tribes, are, we are happy to state, most satisfactory.—*Moderator*, Mar. 21.

Emigration.—A writer in the *South African* states the following, amongst the "reasons for leaving the Colony," assigned by the emigrant boors: that the church is to become Roman Catholic; that lamps are to be hung up in every kraal; that the soil in the interior is so fertile that they can raise three crops in a year.

The *Moderator* says: "The emigration of many of the inhabitants of the eastern division of the colony to Port Natal, and other neighbouring places, is an evil of such manifest danger to the colony, as to call for the most careful investigation into its causes, and the immediate application of an effectual remedy. It is, in the nature of things, impossible to prevent persons so disposed quitting the colony. There is not only no law to check such emigration, but even were a tyrannical government to enact one, those who wished to leave the colony would easily find the means of doing so unobstructed. At the same time, the emigrants should bear in mind, that, go where they will, they ever remain British subjects, and are bound by their allegiance to the Sovereign of that country."

A writer in the *Zuid Afrikaan* gives a sad account of the conflicts which the emigrating colonists have had with the Caffers. A party from Sand River were attacked by large bodies of Caffers, who killed several of the colonists; one of the survi-

vors gave the following account: "There were only thirty-five men in the camp who fought against the Caffers. They succeeded in repulsing them, killing several. Thence we retreated four *schofts*^a backwards to this side of the Vaal River, where the Caffers attacked us a second time. The Mantatees informed us three days previous that the Caffers of Matzelikatze were pursuing us, some of whom went to spy, but did not discover them; the next day thirty-five men left the camp, met the Caffers (about nine thousand) an hour's distance on horse-back from the camp; we sued for peace through an interpreter, shewing them our hair, as a sign that we did not wish to war with them, and that they should retire: they cried out no, and attacked us immediately, while we retreated, fighting, to the camp, where a peace-flag was set up. We reached the camp sooner than the enemy, and had scarcely time to clean our guns; they had in the mean while approached our camp to within five hundred paces, halted, killed two of our oxen, and consumed them raw. Ferociously, and with great cries, they stormed the camp, but could not enter, as the waggons were drawn into a circle, and the openings closed with thorn branches;—between the waggon wheels and above the coverings we were obliged to shoot them, to prevent their entering. We conquered and repulsed the enemy after a great loss on their side, while we had two killed and twelve wounded. More than one thousand assegais were found in the camp. This took place on the 29th Oct., 1836, when we lost six thousand head of cattle, and forty-one thousand sheep and goods. Our horses we retained, from having been in the camp. Three days after this, we followed them, to try whether we could re-take any of our cattle, but all we found were killed and skinned (about one thousand head), and were obliged to return unsatisfied."

Protection of the Eastern Frontier.—We do not pretend to have much knowledge of military affairs, but the idea of protecting the eastern frontier by means of small open unconnected posts, dotted along the colonial edge of the Fish River Bush, appears to us to be altogether inadequate, if not contrary to proper military principles. Should the posts of Wilshire and Peddie be abandoned, the great natural fortress of the savages (the Fish River Bush) will be entirely relinquished to our adversary, in which he may then form his hostile positions and designs against the colony in perfect concealment, and cut off our isolated posts in detail by daring rushes therefrom, before assistance could be sent from the reserve at Graham's Town. As the posts are now placed, they cannot readily afford assistance one to another, in case of being attacked, and we therefore seriously

^a A *schoft* is a day's journey.

advise against the abandonment of Fort Wilshire, which has already been formed at a very great expense, and the position of which is so importantly advantageous to our extended line of defence, being in the rear of the Fish River fastnesses. We think that it should not only be retained, but that it should have a garrison of 150 men, and be always kept well provisioned, as it will serve as a watch upon the movements of the Caffers, and tend to overawe them. We have not been able to learn what plan is proposed by the chief engineer for the defence of the eastern frontier, but we take leave to suggest that the forts on the Fish River should be martello towers, or block-houses, built of stone or brick-work, and that the men's barracks and cattle kraals should be of a construction similar to some of the defensible farm-houses recommended by Capt. Alexander—not open forts, such as Caffers can jump over, nor mud and straw thatched huts, which give the men scurvy, and can be easily set on fire.—*Ibid.*

The Fiscal Bird and Snake.—"In a small wood, at a short distance from the house, I was witness to a curious battle between the bird commonly called a fiscal, and a snake of the kind here termed *boom snake*. The reptile had ascended to the top of a tree, about twenty-five feet from the ground; he was coiled round two or three small branches, and hung like a double ring, or, to borrow an old expression, like a ring within a ring, with its head elevated above the coil. My attention was attracted to the spot by the loud chattering of the bird; he was fluttering about the branches, apparently in great agitation, as if calling for assistance, and seemingly unwilling to commence his battle without a reinforcement. In a few minutes, another bird of the same species flew to the tree, but did

not seem willing to attack the snake. The first bird now began the engagement, hovering round the reptile, and making repeated attempts to seize him towards the tail, but the snake was too much on the alert for him, twisting his head in every direction, with astonishing rapidity, and darting out his tongue with great fierceness, meeting every attack of the bird with his head and tongue. The bird kept hovering round, still attempting to seize him towards the tail, but without success. This continued about ten minutes, it was a hopeless case, and exhausted he flew to a neighbouring branch to recruit his strength: the snake immediately took this opportunity of escaping, and unloosing his coil, hung by his tail to the branch, and dropt at once to the ground. The contest seemed to be at once at an end, and all hopes of seeing another combat had vanished. I was walking slowly away from the spot, when the snake was seen ascending another tree at a small distance from the last; in a few minutes he gained the top, fixed himself in his coil, and the bird perceiving it, he instantly flew to the attack. The battle was resumed with equal virulence and fury; repeatedly the bird seized his enemy, but was as often obliged to quit his hold; at last he seized him by the back of the head, and exerting his full force, tore him from the branch on which he was coiled, and bore him away in triumph. This bird was about the size of an English thrush, the snake nearly two feet long, and about the thickness of a light riding whip. This species are looked upon as extremely dangerous; by fixing their coil in the branches of trees, they precipitate themselves upon any animal passing below, and seldom fail of giving a dangerous wound."

—*Correspondent, Moderator.*

Postscript.

Madras papers to the end of February have reached us.

The last advices from Goomsur, dated 3d February, confirm the news of the termination of the campaign by the capture of two chiefs, and five of the most influential persons among the enemy having been delivered up to the commissioner at Bood. Except Dora Bissoye, every chief among them has been either killed or taken, and he is now a wanderer without means or influence. Nunda Bissoye and Baulalundra are notorious personages, and were harboured by one Nuncumcomee, termed "King of the Konds," residing at Baringee, in the Bood country. He is at war with the Bood chief, who gave the information to Mr. Stevenson. The king, alarmed, sent

his own brother to meet Mr. Russell, and deliver up the rebels, which they did in the following manner. They first conveyed all five into an empty house, in a small village; when they went to sleep, they shut the jamb on them, and placing two men as guards over the door, told Mr. Russell where they were to be found; a party was accordingly sent, who surrounded the house—the five prisoners were found asleep.

The field force is breaking up, and the troops of all arms are in progress of being gradually withdrawn, and again concentrated in garrison and cantonment. It is supposed that two regiments, the 6th and 17th, will be left to garrison the Goomsoor country above and below the Ghauts, until peace is re-established.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

Fort William, Jan. 23, 1837.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council directs, that whenever a soldier educated for the sappers and miners shall be allowed to purchase his discharge, £20 be added to the scale laid down in G.O. of the 2d instant, for the discharge of a soldier of the line, with a view to reimburse the Company for the extra expense of the sapper's education.

CHAPLAINS—NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Ecclesiastical Department, Jan. 25, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in Council directs, that the following paragraphs from letter No. 2, of 1836, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the ecclesiastical department, dated 31st August, be published for general information:—

[Letter from Bengal, dated 27th May 1835.

Paras. 4 and 5. Adverting to an arrangement made by the Bishop for a partial extension of religious rites to the inhabitants of Landour and Mussouree, and to his Lordship's desire that a plan could be devised for increasing the number of chaplains, so as to extend the benefit of religious offices to the smaller stations which are now destitute of them; also suggesting a plan for effecting such an arrangement, without increase of expense.]

"1. We have bestowed on these paragraphs, and upon the enclosures to which they refer, that full consideration which the importance of the subject deserves.

2. You are already aware, that we have determined not to create any fresh burden upon the finances of India, by increasing the number of chaplains upon the existing scale of remuneration. At the same time, we are fully sensible of the evils resulting from European residents in India being deprived, for lengthened periods, of the benefits of religious instruction and consolation; and our desire has been to provide a remedy for those evils, without any serious addition of expense.

3. The plan which you have suggested, in conformity with the desire expressed by the Lord Bishop, is intended to effect this object; but we are convinced that the amount of income which it would afford to the assistant chaplains would be too small to enable them to sustain, with propriety and comfort, their station in society. We have, therefore, deemed it expedient to adopt one, differing in some points of detail, which, by assigning to the junior class of chaplains such salaries

as are sufficient to support them in respectability, will remove all ground for discontent, and all pretence for additional allowances.

4. As the changes which we purpose must be carried into effect with due regard to financial considerations, it will demand some time to complete them. Their object is to increase the efficiency of the church establishment, by enlarging the number of chaplains within the presidency of Bengal from thirty-seven to forty-nine. The salaries are to be apportioned as follows: the two chaplains at the presidency will receive the same amount as at present; seventeen will receive Company's Rs. 800 per mensem; and the remaining thirty, Company's Rs. 500 per mensem. These salaries are to constitute their entire emoluments from the Company; and we shall, on no account, sanction the payment of extra allowances, whatever may be the grounds upon which they may be claimed.

5. The chaplains receiving the lower amount of Rs. 500 per mensem, will be termed assistant chaplains; and in future, all appointments will be made to this class. The assistant chaplains will succeed to the higher rank, and the higher rate of salary, according to seniority, as vacancies occur in the superior class, after it shall have been reduced by casualties to the prescribed number of seventeen.

6. As vacancies arise, they will be supplied in the following manner: on the occurrence of the first vacancy, two assistant chaplains will be appointed; on the second, only one; and on all succeeding vacancies the same principle will be acted upon, viz. that of an alternate appointment of two and one until the establishment attains the full extent of forty-nine, to which we have restricted it; after which, each vacancy will give rise only to a single appointment.

7. The forty-nine chaplains on your establishments will be exclusive of those officiating at Singapore. Those chaplains will continue to be appointed as directed in our despatch in the public department, dated the 23d Feb. 1831, para. 21; but they will not be considered as forming part of the number especially appropriated to the duties of your presidency.

8. These charges will still subject us to some further expense in the sums allowed for passage and outfit. Although it is with reluctance that we consent to any extension of these charges, our anxiety to provide for the spiritual wants of the residents at the smaller stations is so great, as to render us willing to incur this addition for the sake of procuring so

important a benefit. We cannot, however, consent to become liable to any further burden; and it has, therefore, been necessary to modify the furlough and retiring allowances, so as to meet the intended changes. Those allowances will in future be on the following scale:

Furlough Allowances.

After seven years' residence, £191. 12s. 6d. per annum (full pay of captain).

If compelled by sickness to return to Europe before completing seven years' residence, £127. 15s. per annum (half-pay of captain).

Retiring Allowances.

After eighteen years' service (including three years' furlough), £292 per annum (full pay of major).

After ten years' actual service (if compelled by ill health to quit the service), £173. 7s. 6d. per annum (half-pay of major).

After seven years' actual service (do. do. do.), £127. 15s. (half-pay of captain).

The present chaplains will be entitled to the existing scale of allowances, as well for service as on furlough and retirement; these regulations being wholly prospective, and only affecting appointments made after the date of this despatch.

9. The location of the chaplains under the new arrangements will be best regulated by reference to the opinion of the Lord Bishop.

10. It has been determined by arrangements of a similar nature, to add six chaplains to the ecclesiastical establishment of Madras, and two to that of Bombay."

ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS ON THE
GENERAL STAFF.

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1837. — The following paragraph of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, No. 54, dated 31st Aug. 1836, is published for general information:

[Letter, dated 15th Aug. 1835.

With reference to Court's Orders to Madras, of 5th Aug. 1834 (a copy of which was forwarded as applicable to Bengal, in Court's letter of 11th Feb. 1835), regarding the allowances of general officers on the staff, while absent from their divisions on leave, submit a representation of the injurious effect of the regulation therein laid down, and urge the grounds upon which the court are requested to reconsider the orders in question, and to grant the officers so employed an immunity from any forfeiture of allowances while absent from their divisions, on leave, within the limits of the presidency to which they belong.]

Para. 5. "In compliance with your recommendation, we shall not object to the continuance of the allowances of officers on the general staff, when absent from their commands within the limits of their respective presidencies, for a reasonable period, provided that no additional expense is thereby occasioned to the state."

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. J. DE FOUNTAIN.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Khoorjah, Jan. 24, 1837. — At a general court-martial,

assembled at Dinapore, on the 20th Dec. 1836, Lieut. J. De Fountain, 56th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge. — "I charge Lieut. J. De Fountain, of the 56th N.I., with scandalous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

"1st Count. In having, on an evening about the end of Dec. 1835, or Jan. 1836, familiarly associated with Mr. Duhan, a shopkeeper at Dinapore, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hunter (since deceased), and others, and got drunk in their company.

"2d Count. In having repeatedly failed to fulfil his promises to the said Mr. Duhan, in regard to the payment for two dozens of beer purchased in March 1836, as for ready money, and not paid for up to the 1st of August 1836.

"3d Count. In having falsely asserted, in a letter to the said Mr. Duhan, dated 25th of July 1836, and repeated the same falsehood before a court of inquiry in August 1836, that the said beer had been purchased for and on account of another person, Mrs. Wilcox.

"4th Count. In having falsely stated to Ens. Steer, of the 56th regt., in April 1836, that in fulfilment of an agreement to that effect, he had paid to the said Mr. Duhan a sum of about Rs. 200, on account of the said Ens. Steer, whereas no part of such money had been paid up to the 1st of Oct. 1836.

"5th Count. In having submitted to be insultingly expelled from the quarters of Lieut. Wheler, of the 56th regt. N.I., some time in the month of June 1835, without taking any steps to vindicate his honour.

(Signed) "G. R. PEMBERTON, Major,
"Commanding 56th N.I."

"Dinapore, 18th Nov. 1836."

Finding. — The court having duly considered the evidence adduced, is of opinion, that on the 1st count, the prisoner, Lieut. J. De Fountain, 56th N.I., is guilty of having associated, but not familiarly, with the parties named, and acquits him of the rest of that count.

On the second count, that he is guilty.

On the third count, that he is not guilty; and of this they honourably acquit him.

On the fourth count, that he is not guilty.

On the fifth count, that he is not guilty; and of this they honourably acquit him.

With regard to the preamble of the charge, the court is of opinion, that the conduct of the prisoner, in so far as the first and second counts have been sustained by evidence, was unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, but not scandalous.

Sentence. — The court having found the

prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as above expressed, sentences him, the said Lieut. J. De Fountain, 56th regt. N.I., to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-chief may deem proper.

Approved by the Commander-in-chief.
23d Jan. 1837.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, hoping that Lieut. De Fountain possesses the sense of honour which is becoming an officer, trusts that the pain which he must experience from the severe reprimand awarded by the court-martial (which is now reiterated by his Excellency, in compliance with the sentence), will prove a sufficient caution to guide his future behaviour; and to lead him so to conduct himself for the time to come, as to obliterate what is now recorded against him, and tend to the re-establishment of his character amongst his brother officers.

Lieut. J. De Fountain will be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Jan. 24. Mr. J. W. Templer to officiate as civil and session judge of Patna.

Mr. J. Stanforth to be civil and session judge of Backergunge, v. Mr. Maxwell.

Mr. G. F. Brown to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 12th or Bhaugulpore division.

Mr. J. F. Cathcart to be civil and session judge of Jessore, v. Mr. C. Phillips.

Mr. J. Dunbar to officiate as civil and session judge of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. H. F. James to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. G. Udhay to officiate as civil and session judge of Sarun.

Mr. F. Cardew to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, v. Mr. R. W. Barlow.

Mr. Joseph Reid to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 11th or Patna division.

Mr. R. H. Snell to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of second grade in zillah Purneah, during absence of Mr. F. E. Reid.

Mr. G. J. Gordon to be third commissioner of Court of Requests, v. Mr. A. Dobbs resigned.

31. Mr. E. Bentall to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bogra, v. Mr. F. Cardew.

Mr. T. Sandys to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. G. Adams to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Midnapore.

The district of Patna to be attached to jurisdiction of Mr. A. Reid, special deputy collector in Behar, for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue.

Mr. J. H. Crawford to be special deputy collector for ditto ditto, in the districts of Midnapore and Hildgelee.

Mr. G. T. Shakespear, commissioner in Sunderbuns, to be invested with powers of a deputy collector in Jessore, while conducting inquiries in regard to Putteet Abady Talooks of that zillah.

Mr. F. A. Lushington to be an assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division.

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Feb. 14. Mr. Pringle to officiate as civil and session judge of Tipperah.

Mr. E. V. Irwin to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mymensing, in room of Mr. Pringle.

Mr. H. C. Metcalf to officiate as magistrate and deputy collector of Rungpore.

Mr. R. R. Sturt to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Sylhet.

20. Lieut. J. D. Macnaghten to officiate as superintendent of Ajmere, during absence of Mr. N. B. Edmonstone, or until further orders.

Capt. H. W. Trevelyan to officiate as political agent at Kotah during absence of Major Ross, or until further orders.

Capt. J. Ludlow, fourth assistant to agent to Governor-general in Rajpootana, to take charge of Saunhur Lake.

Lieut. R. Morrison, 52d N.I., to officiate, until further orders, as an assistant to agent to Governor-general in Rajpootana.

21. Mr. J. W. Templer to be civil and session judge of Patna, v. Mr. G. J. Morris who has proceeded to England.

Mr. T. Bruce to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noacolly, v. Mr. C. C. Jackson proceeded to England.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell to be deputy collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue in zillah Tipperah, including mainland of Bulloah.

Medical College.—Feb. 1. The following additional lecturers and establishment appointed to Medical College, consequent on demise of the late principal, Mr. Assist. Surg. M. J. Bramley:—

Mr. Assist. Surg. C. C. Egerton to be professor of surgery and clinical surgery.

N. Wallich, Esq., M.D., superintendent of Botanic Garden, to be professor of botany.

Mr. Assist. Surg. T. Chapman, M.D., to be lecturer on clinical medicine. Mr. Assist. Surg. McCosh to officiate for Dr. Chapman during his absence from presidency.

Mr. R. O'Shaughnessy to be demonstrator to dissecting room in Medical College, and to give assistance to chemical lecturer.

Mr. David Hare to be secretary to Institution.

Government of Penang, &c.—Jan. 25. Mr. S. G. Bonham to be governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, to take effect from date of Mr. Murchison's departure from India, viz. 25th Dec. 1836.

Mr. Thos. Church to be resident councillor at Singapore, v. Mr. Bonham, from present date.

Mr. Wm. Balhetchet to be assistant to resident councillor of Prince of Wales' Island, from date of his taking charge.

Mr. T. B. Swinhoe, appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors solicitor to the East-India Company at Calcutta, assumed charge of that office on the 11th February.

Lieut. Col. Stewart, Resident at Hyderabad, made over charge of that office to Capt. Cameron on the 31st January.

Mr. E. J. Harrington has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service in order to retire upon an annuity of the year 1836-37.

Mr. F. A. Lushington, writer, is reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Messrs. G. F. Cockburn, H. M. Reid, and H. D. H. Ferguson have reported their arrival as writers on this establishment.

Mr. H. M. Reid has been permitted to proceed to Gya and prosecute his study of the oriental languages at that station.

Erratum in the Orders dated 11th Jan. 1837 (see Register, p. 160), appointing Mr. Campbell, 1st assistant to the collector of government customs at Calcutta—for "John" Campbell, read "James" Campbell.

Furloughs.—Jan. 25. Mr. T. G. Vibart, to Europe, in present season.—31. Mr. R. W. Hughes, to Cape, for two years, for health.—Feb. 7. Mr. (2 G)

C. W. Smith, to Cape, for ditto ditto—15. Mr. R. J. Loughman, to Europe.—22. The leave to Europe granted on 20th July 1836 to Mr. F. Stainforth cancelled.

BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF N. W. PROVINCES.

Jan. 2. Mr. A. W. Begbie to be civil and session judge of Mynpoorie.

9. Mr. H. M. Elliot to be secretary to sudder board of revenue, from 10th Dec. last.

Lieut. R. C. Shakespear, regt. of artillery, to be an assistant in revenue survey department.

11. Mr. A. P. Currie to be magistrate and collector of Humeerpore, from 21st Dec.

Mr. J. Thornton to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Goruckpore.

14. Mr. M. F. Muir to be assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Bareilly division, from 28th Dec.

Mr. S. S. Brown to be magistrate and collector of western division Dehlee territory.

17. Mr. B. Tayler to be civil and session judge of Mooradabad, from 4th Jan.

Mr. J. Davidson to be civil and session judge of Etawah.

Mr. G. G. Smith to be magistrate and collector of Etawah.

Mr. J. Cumine to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Etawah.

Mr. A. U. C. Plowden to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Ally Ghur, from 1st Dec.

Mr. R. H. P. Clarke to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly. Mr. Clarke to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Suheewan.

20. Mr. J. H. Batten, assistant to commissioner of Kumaon, to be vested with powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Gurwahl.

25. Mr. C. W. Truscott to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

27. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Boolundshahur district.

30. Mr. W. H. Benson to be magistrate and collector of Bareilly from 16th Jan.

Mr. H. W. Deane to be magistrate and collector of Banda from 10th Jan.

Mr. N. H. E. Prowett to be deputy collector for investigation of claims to exemption from payment of land revenue in 3d or Bareilly division.

Feb. 1. Mr. S. J. Becher to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banda.

3. Mr. J. Kinloch to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mynpoory.

6. Mr. R. Cathcart to be civil and session judge of Juanpore.

8. Mr. C. Fraser to officiate as commissioner, and as agent to Lieut.-Governor, in Saugor and Nerbudda territory.

The services of Mr. G. F. Brown have been placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 1. Mr. C. Macsween, sec. to Lieut.-Gov., to Cape, for two years, for health.—6. Mr. Walter Ewer, to the Hills, for twelve months, for health.—11. Mr. R. Bell, to the Hills, for ditto, ditto.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Feb. 8. The Rev. W. O. Ruspini, A.M., to be garrison chaplain of Fort William, and to perform duties of General Hospital.

15. The Rev. Edward White, A.M., to be chaplain of Singapore.

The Rev. Charles Rawlins, A.B., reported his return to the presidency from England on the 11th February.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 6, 1837.—Surg. James Atkinson, 70th N.I., to receive charge of records of Superintending Surgeon's Office at Presidency, un-

til relieved by Superintending Surg. Findon; date 18th Dec.

Jan. 13.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan, 4th N.I., to proceed to Cherra Poonjee, and assume medical charge of Sylhet L. Inf., during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. D. Brown; date 31st Dec.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Palsgrave, 44th, to have medical charge of 68th N.I., during employment of Assist. Surg. M. McN. Rind at Indore; date Mhow 30th Dec.

Lieut. and Adj. D. Ogilvy, 15th N.I., to proceed by water in charge of 3d company, as an escort with Thugs to presidency, and Lieut. G. J. Montgomery to act as adj. to regt., during his absence; date 25th Dec.

Jan. 17.—Lieut. Col. J. Caulfield, c.n., superintendent of Mysore princes, removed from 9th to 1st L.C., and Lieut. Col. R. E. Chambers (new prom.) posted to 9th do.

Surg. T. Stoddart (on furl.) removed from 33d to 49th N.I., and Surg. G. Smith (new prom.) posted to 33d do.

Assist. Surg. W. M. Buchanan, M.D. (on furl.), posted to 21st N.I.

Jan. 19.—The following presidency division orders confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. Stevenson (sen.), of 1st, appointed to medical charge of 40th N.I., v. Waugh reported sick.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum, during practice season.—Assist. Surg. R. Fullarton, M.D., of 73d, to proceed and relieve Assist. Surg. S. Lightfoot from medical charge of 15th N.I., on its march towards Barrackpore.

Jan. 21.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. R. Younger, 50th N.I., to act as deputy judge adv. general to Dinapore and Benares divisions, during absence, on leave, of Capt. W. Hough; to have effect from 20th Sept. last.

The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:—Surg. G. Angus from 62d to 41st N.I., at Barrackpore; E. J. Yeatman, M.D., from 41st to 32d do., at Allyghur; Joseph Duncan (on furl.) from 17th to 3d do.; and James Duncan from 32d to 47th do., at Agra.—Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., posted to 1st brigade horse artillery.

Jan. 23.—The following young officers to do duty:—Ensigns E. Hall and E. Locker with 70th N.I., at Barrackpore; Ens. J. Montgomery with 9th do., at Barrackpore.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Brind to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 3d brigade of horse artillery and as adj. to Sirhind division of artillery, v. Alexander prom.; date 14th Jan.

Ens. W. D. Goodyear, 47th N.I., to do duty at Landour depot, during ensuing hot season.

Fort William, Jan. 25, 1837.—Lieut. Hugh Boyd, 15th N.I., agent for family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, to act as paymaster of native pensioners at Meerut and Hanpuri, during absence of Capt. J. Hoggan, or until further orders.

Capt. John Jervis, 5th N.I., to be superintendent of family money and paymaster of native pensioners in Oude and Cawnpore, v. Capt. C. Hamilton prom.

Capt. Henry Carter, 73d N.I., to be agent for family money and paymaster of native pensioners at Barrackpore, v. Lieut. H. Boyd.

Assist. Surg. Donald Stewart, M.D., 2d assistant to Presidency General Hospital, to be superintendent general of vaccine inoculation, v. Surg. A. R. Jackson, M.D.

Assist. Surg. Henry Chapman, Governor-general's body guard, to be 3d assistant to Presidency General Hospital, v. Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, M.D.

Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett permanently appointed by Governor-general to medical charge of Body Guard.

Jan. 30.—3d N.I. Lieut. Wm. Little to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. H. Fulton to be lieut., from 25th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Capt. G. F. Holland retired.

26th N.I. Capt. George Hulsh to be major, Lieut. J. L. Taylor to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. G. Gafkell to be lieut., from 12th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Major G. H. Johnstone trans. to the invalid estab.

44th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. B. Pemberton to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Thomas

Goddard to be Lieut., from 25th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Capt. T. Des Voeux retired.

Assist. Surg. John McClelland to take charge of medical duties of civil station of Howrah, during absence of Assist. Surg. W. A. Green.

60th N.I. Capt. J. R. Ouseley to be major, Lieut. Richard Drought to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. C. Phillips to be lieut., from 2d Dec. 1836, in suc. to Major C. Fitzgerald retired.

Assistant Surg. John McCosh to act as 2d assistant to Presidency General Hospital, during absence of Assist. Surg. H. Chapman on detached duty, in North-eastern frontier.

2d-Lieut. Wm. Jones, corps of engineers (2d assistant), advanced to situation of 1st assistant in great trigonometrical survey, on usual salary of Rs. 618 per mensem, from 1st Feb.

Feb. 1.—The following promotions made in Army Commissariat Department:—Capt. C. J. Lewes, deputy assist. of 1st class, to be assist. com. gen. of 2d class, v. Major G. Huish who vacates his appointment in department on promotion to that rank.—Capt. H. Doveton, deputy assist. of 2d class, to be deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class, v. Capt. C. J. Lewes.—Capt. G. Halkane, sub-assistant, to be deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, v. Capt. H. Doveton.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Stewart, M.D., to be surgeon, from 1st Feb. 1837, v. Surg. Neil Maxwell, M.D., retired.

Feb. 6.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Major J. Tennant to be lieut. col., Capt. J. J. Farrington to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. C. T. B. Hughes to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. E. G. Austin to be 1st-Lieut., from 27th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Lieut. Col. J. Rodder retired.—Superin. 2d-Lieut. D'O. R. Bristow brought on effective strength of regt.

74th N.I. Capt. H. Mackenzie to be major, Lieut. M. Huish to be capt. of a company, and Ens. G. Parker to be lieut. from 30th Jan. 1837, in suc. to Maj. A. Farquharson transf. to invalid estab.

Capt. T. Timbrell, regt. of artillery, to be sent for manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore, v. Lieut. Col. J. Tennant who vacates his appointment on prom. to that rank. Lieut. Col. Tennant to continue to officiate in his present situation until relieved.

Surg. D. Renton to be a superintending surgeon on establishment, from 25th Dec. last, v. Superintending Surg. W. A. Venour who has retired from service.

Assist. Surg. H. Maclean, attached to Mhairwarrah local bat., appointed to medical charge of residency at Indore, v. Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D., resigned.

Assist. Surg. F. Funnell appointed to medical duties of civil station of Bechoorhoun.

Assist. Surg. K. M. Scott confirmed in appointment of civil assistant surgery of Gowhattee in Assam.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 26.—Ens. C. Wright to do duty with 70th N.I., at Barrackpore; date 11th Jan.

Jan. 30.—Lieut. C. R. Gwatkin, 60th, to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 44th N.I., on departure of Ens. Grange, on leave; dated 18th Jan.

26th N.I. Lieut. R. Spencer to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Johnson prom.

Lieut. J. W. Bennett, right wing European regt., to do duty with Sylhet Light Inf. Bat.

Fort William, Feb. 13.—51st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Griffin to be capt. of a company, and Ens. John Bontein to be lieut., from 7th Feb. 1837, in suc. to Capt. J. R. Wornum retired.

1st-Lieut. Henry Goodwyn, executive engineer 2d or Berhampore division, to be executive engineer of 6th or Bareilly division of public works, v. Capt. J. T. Boileau proceeding to Europe.

Cadet of Artillery Wm. Hay admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d-lieut.

1st N.I. Capt. W. H. Sleeman to be major, Lieut. J. S. Gifford to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. A. Fisher to be lieut., from 1st Feb. 1837, in suc. to Major J. Bell retired.

Lieut. Hugh Boyd, 15th N.I., now acting as adj. of Native Invalids and paymaster of Native Pen-

sioners at Meerut and Hauper, permanently appointed to that situation, in room of Capt. J. Huggan resigned.

Lieut. J. Butler, 55th N.I., to do duty with Assam L.I., v. Ens. W. C. Erskine, 73d N.I. resigned.

Cadets of Infantry J. W. H. Pownal and Henry Ward admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Feb. 20.—44th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Bartleman to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Grange to be lieut., v. Capt. R. McMullin retired, with rank from 25th Jan. 1837, v. Capt. T. Des Voeux retired.

48th N.I. Ens. H. J. Blunt (dec.) to be lieut., from 15th July 1835, v. Lieut. G. Greene resigned.—Ens. H. D. V. Honnigh to be lieut., from 18th July 1836, v. Lieut. H. J. Blunt dec.

49th N.I. Ens. G. J. Brietzke to be lieut., from 11th Jan. 1837, v. Lieut. J. T. Wilcox discharged from service by sentence of a general court-martial.

Cadet of Infantry D. C. Scott admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. C. McCurdy to be civil assistant surgeon at Cawnpore; date 8th Feb.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 4.—Assist. Surg. W. Bell posted to 30th N.I., at Meerut, and directed to join.

Feb. 6.—Assist. Surg. M. Grierson to take medical charge of 49th N.I., date 26th Jan.

The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. C. B. Francis, from 43d to 12th N.I.—Assist. Surg. G. J. Berwick, M.D. (on furl.), from 43d to 12th N.I., and A. Colquhoun from 12th to 43d do.

3d Brigade Horse Artillery, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Brind to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Alexander prom.

Feb. 9.—2d N.I. Ens. T. F. Pattenson to be interp. and qu. mast. (The appointment of Lieut. J. Shaw to that situation cancelled).

Lieut. and Adj. A. Campbell, 1st L.C., having absented himself from his regiment, without leave, for nearly four months, removed from that appointment.—Lieut. Campbell to be released from arrest, and return to his duty.

Feb. 10.—Lieut. J. W. H. Jamieson to act as adj. to 52d N.I. during indisposition of Lieut. and Adj. T. H. Shuldham; date 25th Jan.

Feb. 11.—Superin. 2d Lieut. W. E. Rees, of engineers, to proceed and do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

Lieut. Col. E. Barton removed from 25th to 40th N.I., and W. H. Hewitt from 40th to 25th do.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Jan. 30. Major G. H. Johnstone, 26th N.I., at his own request, from 12th Jan. 1837.—Major Alex. Farquharson, 74th N.I., at his own request.

Permitted to resign the Service.—Jan. 30. Ens. S. W. Gardner, 28th N.I., at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Jan. 30. Major Charles Fitzgerald, 60th N.I., on pension, of his rank, from 2d Dec.—Feb. 1. Surg. Neil Maxwell, M.D., on pension of his rank, from 1st Feb.—13. Major John Bell, 1st N.I., on pension of his rank, from 1st Feb.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 1. Assist. Surg. E. W. Clarributt.—Feb. 20. Capt. A. McKinnon, 42d N.I.—Lieut. C. Ekins, 7th L.C.—Lieut. C. Atkinson, 10th L.C.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 26. Assist. Surg. F. Thompson, for health.—30. Lieut. W. P. Meares, 42d N.I., for health.—Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes, for health.—Surg. H. Cooper, on private affairs.—Feb. 1. 1st-Lieut. F. W. Cornish, regt. of artillery, for one year, without pay, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. Adam Thomson, for health.—G. Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart, on private affairs (via Bombay).—Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D., for health.—13. Lieut. J. E. Grounds, 46th N.I., for health.—1st Lieut. G. B. Trementheers, corps of engineers, on private affairs.—Lieut. Col. Craigie, on private affairs.—20. Lieut. Col. J. Colvin, corps of engineers, on ditto.—Maj. W. C. Oriel,

inv. estab., on ditto.—Lieut. A. R. J. Swinton, 22d N.I., on ditto.—Capt. C. Chester, 23d N.I., for health.—Capt. C. H. Whitfield, 40th N.I., for health.—22. Capt. J. T. Boileau, corps of engineers, on private affairs.

To Madras.—Feb. 6. 2d-Lieut. E. Kaye, regt. of artillery, for six months, on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 23. Capt. F. C. Milner, 36th N.I., for two years, for health (instead of to Europe, as granted on 20th Dec.)—30. Capt. and Brigade Major W. E. Hay, left wing European regt., for ditto ditto.—Capt. H. P. Hughes, regt. of artillery, for ditto ditto.—Capt. J. A. Crommelin, corps of engineers, for eighteen months, for health.—Feb. 20. Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th N.I., for two years, for health.

Cancell-d.—Feb. 6. The furlough to Europe granted to Capt. W. Pasmore, 19th N.I., late commanding a detachment in Persia, in G.O.s of 19th Sept. last.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

JAN. 22. *Orator*, Terry, and *Charles Heartley*, Hopper, both from Mauritius.—24. *Haldee*, Messiter, from Bombay.—27. *Adelaide*, Steel, from Bombay.—29. *Bonne Amie*, Colas, from Bordeaux and Bourbon; and *Parquebot da Rio*, Cormier, from Bourbon.—31. *Gabriele*, Guzenec, from Bordeaux and Cape.—Feb. 1. *Mary Taylor*, Early, from Mauritius.—3. *Ludlow*, Frith, from Mauritius.—4. *India*, Snow, from Boston; *Beloni*, Salmon, and *Bahamian*, Tizard, both from Mauritius; and *Mona*, Gill, from Liverpool.—7. *Robert Surcouf*, Moucet, from Bourbon and Mauritius.—8. *Marseilles*, Ollion, from Mauritius.—9. *Porter*, Seabright, from Liverpool; *Psyche*, Kennedy, from London and Cape; *Roberts*, Elder, from London, Cape, and Madras; *Larkins*, Ingram, from London; *Hope*, McCallum, from Sydney; and *Eliza*, Harris, from Mauritius.—10. *Royal William*, Irving, from Liverpool; *Portfield*, Sly, from Bombay and Ceylon; *Isabella*, Brown, from London and Cape; *Brenda*, Kinsman, from Boston; and *Cavendish Bentinck*, Mackenzie, from Mauritius.—11. *Horfordshire*, Isaacson, from Bombay.—12. *Peter Proctor*, Barlow, from Colombo; and *Susannah*, Ridley, from Mauritius.—13. *Prinsap*, Meyer, from Bombay and Cochin; and *Caledonia*, Ellis, from Bombay.—15. H.C. brig *Saugor*, Prentice, from Bombay and Ceylon; *Sumatra*, Whiffen, from Batavia and Penang.—17. *Hooghly*, Bayley, from N. S. Wales; *Egbert*, Patten, from Mauritius.—18. *Thalia*, Graham, from Liverpool.—24. *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson, from China.—28. *Henry Porcher*, Baxter, from Hobart Town.

Departures from Calcutta.

JAN. 24. *Strathilda*, Johnson, for Sydney.—Feb. 2. *Virginia*, Smith, for Mauritius.—10. *Oriental*, Pigneau, for Bordeaux.—22. *Schna*, Luckio, for Liverpool; *Therence*, Cailliot, for Bourbon.—24. *Washington*, Taylor, for Philadelphia; *Shepherdess*, Glasgow, and *Beloni*, Salmon, both for Mauritius.—24. *General Palmer*, Down, for London.

Sailed from Saugor.

JAN. 22. *Mary Catherine*, Campbell, for London.—26. *Anetie*, Pouvereau, for Bordeaux; and *Emily Jane*, Randle, for Mauritius.—27. *Roxburgh Castle*, Cumberland, for London; *Robert Small*, Fulcher, for ditto; *Tropic*, King, for ditto; and *Esamont*, Burtal, for Colombo and Bombay.—Feb. 4. *Irma*, Le Rux, for Havre de Grace.—8. *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, for London; *Scotia*, Campbell, for ditto; *Richmond*, McLeod, for ditto; and *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, for Mauritius.—11. *Duke of Buccleugh*, Martin, for London; *Louthier*, Murphy, for Liverpool; *Rowley*, McLachlan, for Cowes; and *La Laure*, Charles, for Havre.—13. *Cornwall*, Bell, for London; and *Enterprise*, Roberts, for Liverpool.—15. *Syria*, Currie, for Liverpool; *Java*, for London; *Victoria*, Wilson, for Bristol; and *Kyrie*, Peltier, for Nantes.—20. *Brosburneury*, Chapman, for London.—22. *Royal Saxon*, Renner, and *Georgiana*, Thomas, both for London; *Brilliant*, Gilkeson, for Liverpool; *Indian Oak*, Rayne, and *Scotie*, Patterson, both for Mauritius.—23. *David Scott*, Reeves, for London; *Alexander Johnstone*, Auld, for Liverpool; *Mary Taylor*, Early, for Mauritius.—28. *Duke of Northumberland*, McCarthy, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 21. At sea, on board the *Oriental*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, the lady of Ludovick Carmichael, Esq., of a son.
Dec. 28. At Mussooree, the lady of Capt. Hoggan, 52d N.I., of a son.
Jan. 4. At Lucknow, the wife of Mr. T. S. Vellozo, of a daughter.
12. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, major of brigade, Oude, of a daughter.
— At Muttra, Mrs. John, of a son.
17. At Allahabad, the lady of J. Dunsinure, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Agra, Mrs. W. Porter, of a daughter.
18. At Mlawah, the lady of Lieut. G. Hamilton, 53d N.I., of a daughter.
— At Mominabad, the lady of Major James Blair, commanding the Nizam's Horse, of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of Charles Mackinnon, Esq., of a son.
— At Kishnagur, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. William Boothby, of a son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. E. Myers, of a son.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. Roger, of a son.
20. Mrs. T. J. Phillips, of a daughter.
— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. G. Huish, A.C. G., of a daughter.
22. At Chowringhee, the lady of F. C. Smith, Esq., civil service, of a son.
— At Dhee Serampore, Entally, Mrs. N. Kerr, of a son.
23. At Moozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of Dr. K. Mackinnon, of a daughter.
— On the river Megna, the lady of Wm. Stevenson, sen., Esq., assist. surgeon, of a daughter.
— At Bishop's College, the lady of W. Hildale, Esq., of a son.
— At Chowringhee, the lady of F. J. Halliday, Esq., of a daughter.
24. At Burdwan, the lady of William Tayler, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Richardson, of a son, still-born.
— At Agra, the lady of Capt. Claud Douglas, 14th N.I., of a son.
26. At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Foquett, 56th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of C. E. Trevelyan, Esq., of a daughter.
27. At Azimghur, the lady of H. C. Tucker, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
28. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. R. B. Boswell, of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of M. J. Emin, Esq., of a son and heir.
— Mrs. M. Rochfort, of a son.
29. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Ashe, 62d N.I., of a daughter.
— Mrs. B. Barber, jun., of a daughter.
30. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. O. Beckett, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, in Sobha Bazar Residence, the Rance of Maharajah Kalikrishna Bahadur, of a daughter.
— At No. 1, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, Mrs. J. P. Parker, of a son.
— At Agra, the lady of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., civil service, of a son.
31. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. Free, 10th L.C., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of J. D. Dow, Esq., of a son.
— At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. Wm. Wilson, school master, of a son.
Feb. 1. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. J. C. Rouse, Buffs, of a daughter.
2. At Lucknow, Mrs. Thomas Catania, of a daughter.
— Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a son.
4. At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. John McDonald, 61st N.I., of a daughter.
5. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 68th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Morgan, relict of the late Ens. J. J. McC. Morgan, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Grindall, of a daughter.
6. At Bareilly, the lady of D. Pollock, Esq., 74th N.I., of a daughter.
— The lady of Mr. R. Smith, of a son.

6. Mrs. Thomas Watkins, of a son.
 9. At Azimgurh, the lady of J. Thomason, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Thos. M. Gontess, of a son.
 13. At Haugundee, the lady of Asslt. Surg. Temple, of a son.
 14. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. E. M. Blair, 5th L.C., of a son.
 — Mrs. Eckford, of a son.
 16. At Calcutta, the lady of R. C. Bell, Esq., of Moisdad, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Gomes, of a son.
 18. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Wm. Beckett, 9th N.I., of a son.
 — At Dinapore, Mrs. W. B. Tythe, of a son.
 19. Mrs. J. P. Green, of a daughter.
 22. Mrs. Charles Bremner, of a son.
Lately. At Mhow, in Malwa, the lady of Lieut. G. P. Wish, 60th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 19. At Calcutta, David Oman, Esq., indigo planter, to Anne Henrietta Frederica, youngest daughter of C. K. Eweler, Esq.
 — At Benares, S. C. Hampton Esq., 57th regt. N.I., to Miss Martha Lewis Watson.
 — At Calcutta, Mons. Noel Ravinet to Miss Aurora Elizabeth Ayres.
 30. At Dinapore, W. J. Baldwin, Esq., of Sikowrie, Tirhoot, to Catherine, daughter of the late C. F. Fergusson, Esq., of the civil service.
 31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Wm. Grange to Miss Ellen Jessy Fritz.
 Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Warman to Miss Isabella Hodgkinson.
 3. At Calcutta, Capt. F. C. Milner, 96th regt. N.I., to Louisa, second daughter of the late Capt. G. Hunter, of the army commissariat department.
 6. At Calcutta, Mr. John Palmer Rosewell to Mrs. Maria Frances Higgory.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. N. H. Collins, indigo planter, to Miss Sarah White.
 — Mr. Geo. Barnes to Mrs. Marian Austin.
 7. At Calcutta, Herbert P. Marshall, Esq., solicitor, to Miss Jane Helen, second daughter of the late Aaron C. Seymour, Esq., of Calcutta, and formerly of Castletown, Queen's County, Ireland.
 — At Calcutta, George Lewis, Esq., head-master, Government College, Allahabad, to Letitia Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Frederick Lindsted, Esq., of the Calcutta Academy.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Vander Beck, of the Custom House, to Miss Harriet Crouch.
 14. At Calcutta, Capt. R. Richards, mariner, to Miss A. S. Boardman.
 15. At Calcutta, Jaffray, fourth son of Andrew Sceales, Esq., of Edinburgh, to Cecilia, second daughter of the late Major Philip Codd, of Humsted Court, Kent.
 19. At Barrackpore, G. Salter, Esq., 4th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Wortham.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 12. At Hansie, Beatrice Campbell, eldest daughter of the late Major Grant, formerly of 11th M. 97th regt.
 24. At Bishop's College, Mrs. Ridsdale, lady of W. Ridsdale, Esq., aged 25.
 — At Ishapore, Ensign W. K. Fullarton, 69th regt. N.I., second son of the late William Fullarton, Esq., of Skeldon.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Luzia Oliver, aged 43.
 26. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Vertannes, wife of Aratoon Vertannes, Esq., aged 57.
 29. At Lucknow, Louisa, wife of the Rev. F. A. Dawson, chaplain.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. C. D. Nicholas, aged 18.
 30. At Hazareebaugh, Lieut. Col. J. J. Bird, of the invalid establishment, aged 79.
 Feb. 2. At Calcutta, Mr. George Riley, aged 38.
 3. Capitaine F. F. Camberton, aged 50.
 4. At Calcutta, C. E. Eweler, Esq., of Jessore, aged 53.
 6. At Delhi, Mr. Lumley, sen., of the Customs Department.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. J. H. Grant, assistant to Messrs. Bathgate and Co., aged 27.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. E. M. R. Richmond, one of the Masters of the Hindoo College, aged 18.
 9. At Hazareebaugh, Asslt. Surg. Alexander Campbell, H.M. 49th regt., aged 27.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Dickson, an Overseer of the 24 Pergunnahs, aged 47.

12. At Dacca, Madame la Comtesse de Framond, after an illness of three years.
 — At Barrisaul, Mr. J. C. Aratoon, aged 23.
 13. At Dacca, Henrietta Eliza, daughter of A. Ducas, Esq., indigo planter, aged 18.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. John Pocock, of the ship *General Palmer*, aged 41.
 — At Calcutta, Harriet Ronald, daughter of Edward Wilkinson, Esq., aged 21.
 — At Gouripur, near Chinsurah, of cholera, Mde de Lavalette, aged 65.
 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Woodhouse, relict of the late Mr. T. Woodhouse, of the H.C. Marine, aged 50.
 — At Calcutta, Juliana, wife of Mr. John Thompson, indigo planter, aged 41.
 17. At Calcutta, Mr. J. F. D'Costa, aged 23.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Sage, wife of Lieut. O. Sage, aged 24.
 19. At Balasore, on her way to Cuttack, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Stubbins, missionary to Orissa.
 22. At Malda, Juliana, wife of John Lamb, Esq., aged 44.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

C. M. LUSHINGTON, ESQ.

Fort St. George, Jan. 30, 1837.—Charles May Lushington, Esq., having been appointed by the Right Hon. the Governor in Council an occasional Member of Council under the provisions of the Act 33 Geo. III, cap. 52, was sworn in and took his seat, this forenoon, under a salute of fifteen guns.

CORPS OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 3, 1837.—Under the authority of Government, and with reference to G. O. G. 6th Dec. 1836, the Commander-in-chief directs the following revision of the establishment of the corps of sappers and miners.

Revised Establishment.—1 captain commandant, 8 subalterns, 1 assistant surgeon, 8 jemadars, 1 conductor, 1 serjeant-major, 1 qu. master serjeant, 12 serjeants, 12 first corporals, 12 second corporals, 1 havildar major, 24 havildars, 24 naigues, 640 privates, 24 recruit boys, 24 pensioned boys, 8 puckallies, 16 artificers, 1 choudry (bazar), 2 peons (bazar), 1 assistant apothecary, 1 native second dresser, and 2 toties.

2. The corps is to be armed with light fusils, with a fusil pouch and buff accoutrements.

3. It is to stand in the same relation to the Commander-in-chief and different military authorities as a regiment of the line.

Movements will be under the direction of the quarter-master general, who also will issue orders regarding work to be performed, the details of such work resting with the engineer officer in command—that is, certain work being to be executed, the order for its execution will be given by the quarter-master general, and the commanding officer of the corps or detachment will decide upon the number of men to be employed and the manner of their employment.

All correspondence of the corps is to be addressed, as in other regiments, through the division or other intermediate authorities, to the adjutant-general, quarter-master general, or other officer with whose department it may be connected—the only communication which will be necessary to be made to the chief engineer being a copy of the monthly return.

4. Europeans of the sappers and miners will be eligible for advancement in the ordnance and other public departments, and serjeants attached to superintending engineers of divisions will in future be selected exclusively from the corps.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to order the following movements, after the termination of the rebellion in Goomsoor.

3d L.I., from Northern Division to Ellore.

6th N. I. to Vizianagrum.

8th do. to Palaveram.

16th do. from Ellore to Palaveram.

14th do. to Berhampore.

17th do. to new cantonment in the vicinity of Noagaum.

21st do. to Chicacole.

43d do. to Kamptee.

38th do. from Kamptee to Vellore.

44th do. to remain at Vizagapatnam.

49th do. to Bangalore.

50th do. to Vizianagrum.

Staff officers, and officers doing duty with the above regiments, to rejoin respectively their departments and corps.

CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE TO ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 14, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize conveyance allowance to assistant surgeons, under the following circumstances :

1st. To those who have passed their probationary course, when doing duty under garrison or dépôt surgeons.

2d. To those under a probationary course in garrison or dépôt hospitals, or with European corps, where quarters are not provided in the immediate vicinity of their duty, for the performance of which a conveyance is actually required.

COURT-MARTIAL.

MAJOR G. STORY.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 27, 1837.—At an European general court-martial, held at Secunderabad, on the 4th Jan. 1837, Major George Story, of the 37th regt. N. I., was arraigned on the complaint of Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Spry, commanding the same regiment.

Charge.— I charge Major George Story, of the 37th regt. N. I., with scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances.

First. In having, in a letter addressed to the Military Secretary to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, dated Secunderabad the 15th Aug. 1836, falsely stated as follows :

“What his Excellency has been led to suppose against me I am most grievously unacquainted with, not having been told or seen one syllable of what was said or written on the recent event which occurred on the full parade of the regiment.” Thereby insinuating that reports to the prejudice of his (Major Story's character) unfounded in fact, and of which he had not been duly apprised, had formed the subject of official complaint against him; he (Major Story), having been fully informed of the representations that were to be communicated respecting him on the occasion alluded to.

Second. In having, in the same letter, falsely, maliciously, and in the most uncalled for manner, stated as follows :

“Indeed a similar circumstance occurred shortly before of a similar nature in Lieut. Col. Spry's family, when his lady, I believe it was, had to appear in court to answer the complaint of a similar domestic for striking him, for embezzlement; these assertions hurt my ideas; but what can I do? it is a strong and parallel case exactly, and cannot but be made to revert.” The case to which Major Story so alludes having been degrading personal conflict, in which he had engaged with a native servant named Anthony, in the month of February last, for which, and for wages due, the latter sought redress in the police-office.

Third. In having, in the same letter, falsely and maliciously insinuated that the public repairs made (to the hospital of the 37th regt. N. I.) recently, prior to the date of the said letter, were composed of bad materials and finished with bad workmanship.

Fourth. In having, in the same letter, falsely stated as follows :

“My conduct has at no time been impeached, nor have I at any time, by any one, been accused of want of zeal, or insufficient knowledge of my duties.” He (Major Story) being well aware that his conduct had been publicly animadverted upon by superior authority on five different occasions during the last four years, as herein set forth, namely,

1st. By a letter addressed by the acting adj.-general of the army, by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to the officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, dated 25th Oct. 1832.

2d. By a letter addressed to the officer commanding the 37th regt. N. I., by the acting assist. adj.-general of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by order of Col. C.

A. Vigoureux, c. s., commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Secunderabad, the 31st July 1833.

3d. By a letter addressed by the adj.-general of the army, by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, to the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Fort St. George, 25th Feb. 1835.

4th. By a letter addressed to the officer commanding the 37th regt. N.I. by the assist. adj.-general of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by order of Lieut.-Col. J.T. Trewman, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, dated Secunderabad, the 12th June 1836.

5th. By a letter addressed to the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, by the adj.-general of the army, by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, dated the 6th July 1836.

The whole of the above being subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) W. B. SRRY, Lieut.-col.

Com. 37th regt. N.I.

Secunderabad, 26th Nov. 1836.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the First Instance of the Charge—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words “unfounded in fact,” and the imputation of “scandalous and infamous.”

Finding on the Second Instance of the Charge—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the imputation “scandalous and infamous.”

Finding on the Third Instance of the Charge—That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the Fourth Instance of the Charge—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words “five different occasions,” which the court find to have been “four,” and with the further exception of the imputation “scandalous and infamous.”

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Major George Story of the 37th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service.

(Signed) J. H. SCHOENDE, Lieut.-col.

H. M. 55th regt., President.

Remarks by the Court.—In explanation of the finding on the first, second, and fourth instances of the charge, the court beg leave to state that it has acquitted the prisoner of the imputations “scandalous and infamous,” in these instances, in consequence of it's opinion that the prisoner did not intend wilfully to make false representations. The finding of the court on the third instance of the charge having left the court no option as to its award, which, under all the circumstance of the case, it would have felt disposed to mitigate, the court therefore humbly begs

to recommend the prisoner to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.

Confirmed.

(Signed) P. MAITLAND, Lieut.-Gen.

Commander-in-chief.

Madras, 25th Jan. 1837.

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief.

The Commander-in-chief would, under ordinary circumstances, feel most unwilling to disregard the recommendation of the members of a general court-martial; but, on the present occasion, he is altogether at a loss to discover the grounds upon which it has been based. According to the tenor of the finding, Major Story stands convicted of having, maliciously, forwarded to head-quarters a statement which, in three instances, was in itself false, and which, in one instance, he *knew* to be false, which latter instance, in the opinion of the court, constitutes scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman; and yet, in apparent forgetfulness of the grave complexion of this finding, he has been recommended to mercy. The Commander-in-chief further considers that the defence, far from extenuating the prisoner's offence, contains much evincing a continuance of that very disposition which has occasioned the present trial. Under these circumstances, the good of the service absolutely requires that the sentence should be confirmed.

Mr. George Story is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the promulgation of this order at Secunderabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

F. B. 3. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., re-appointed to office of sub-collector and joint magistrate of Madura.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be head assistant to collector and magistrate of Ganjam.

J. H. Young, Esq., to be a government commissioner for adjudication of small claims withdrawn from Carnatic Fund.

7. H. T. Hushby, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Bellary, v. Mr. Angelo.

A. E. Angelo, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, v. Mr. Strombom.

P. H. Strombom, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Chicacole, v. Mr. Crawley proceeded to England; Mr. Arbutnot continuing to act as judge and criminal judge during Mr. Strombom's absence, or until further orders.

P. B. Smollett, Esq., to act as senior deputy secretary to Board of Revenue.

14. J. Haig, Esq., when relieved by Mr. Cassamajor, who has been directed to resume his duties as 3d judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit in Centre Division, to act as 1st judge of provincial court of appeal and circuit in Southern Division during absence of Mr. Garrow.

T. L. Blane, Esq., to take charge of office of principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

T. A. Anstruther, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Coimbatore, v. Mr. Morris, who has resigned his appointment.

T. Pycroft, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.

H. Frere, Esq., to officiate as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. White.

C. Whittingham, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.

Mr. J. F. Thomas to resume charge of office of acting additional Government commissioner.

18. J. H. Cochrane, Esq., to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Cuddapah.

21. R. W. Chatfield, Esq., to act as registrar to zillah court of Canara, during absence of Mr. F. N. Maltby.

24. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., re-appointed to act as assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Salem until further orders.

D. White, Esq., to act as additional sub-collector and joint magistrate of Canara, during employment of Mr. E. Maltby on other duty.

The appointment of deputy Persian translator to government has been discontinued from the 24th January, the date of Mr. R. D. Parker's appointment to be sub collector and joint magistrate of Nellore.

The Hon. George Edward Russell, Esq., returned to the presidency on the 24th February.

Lieut. F. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, is permitted to resign the appointments of civil engineer in the fourth division and acting civil engineer in the second division.

L. D. Daniell, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies under the principal collector of Malabar.

Edward Peters, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment from the 22d February.

The following civil servants attained rank on the dates specified:—As Junior Merchants. H. D. Parker, 6th Jan. 1837; D. White, 1st do.; E. Maltby, 28th do.; E. Newberry, 21st do.; S. Scott, 16th do.; J. D. Bourdillon, 28th do.; As Factors, S. N. Ward and F. H. Crozier, 18th Jan. 1837; H. A. Brett, 4th do.; J. J. Cotton, W. M. Mollie, F. Copleston, T. Onslow, and A. M. Owen, 18th do.

Furlough.—Feb. 14. H. V. Conolly, Esq., to Europe, for three years.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Furlough.—Feb. 3. The Rev. G. J. Lawrie, D.D., senior chaplain of Scotch church, to Europe, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 3, 1837.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) T. H. S. Conway, c.n., of 6th L.C., to be a brigadier of first class and to command Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, subject to confirmation of Government of India.

Col. Conway, c.n. will, at recommendation of Commander-in-chief, continue to act as adjutant general of army till relieved, or till further orders.

Lieut. James Airy, H. M. 3d Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor, from 1st February.

1st L. Inf. Lieut. S. C. Briggs to be adj., v. Milnes permitted to resign the appointment.

34th L. Inf. Lieut. P. Shaw to be adj. v. White.

Mr. R. Colthurst admitted on establishment as an assist. surgeon, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2d bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

Feb. 7.—37th N.I. Capt. C. R. Bradstreet to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. B. Neeve to be capt., and Ens. E. R. Sibley to be lieut., v. Story discharged; date of coms 31st Jan. 1837.

50th N.I. Capt. T. L. Green to be major, Lieut. W. W. Dunlop to be capt., and Ens. W. D. Grant to be lieut., v. Walter dec.; date of coms 27th Jan. 1837.

Assist. Surg. James Bell to be surgeon. v. Brackenridge retired; date of com. 1st Feb. 1837.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) John Bell, 7th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2d class and to command Palaveram.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) S. S. Gummer, 1st N.I., to command at Jaulnah.

Capt. M. S. Poole, 5th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. to Southern division of army, v. McNeill.

Lieut. John Grimes, 8th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen. to Centre division of army, v. Poole.

Assist. Surg. J. Mathison, M.D. permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

Capt. H. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in 3d division.

Capt. A. T. Cotton, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in 2d division.

Assist. Surg. S. T. Lyell to act as medical officer to Zillah of Rajahmundry, in room of Dr. Woodford on sick certificate.

Feb. 14.—42d N. I. Capt. F. H. Ely to be major, Lieut. C. Macleod to be capt., and Ens. F. H. Sansom to be lieut., v. Thomas invalided; date of coms 10th Feb. 1837.

The services of Major F. H. Ely, 42d N. I., placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. E. S. Cuming permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer, corps of engineers, relieved from acting as assistant to superintending engineer Presidency division.

Feb. 21.—Capt. Charles Boldero, 24th N.I., to be deputy assist. qu. master, general to Centre division of Army, v. Ely.

1st Lieut. Stafford Vardon, corps of engineers, to conduct duties of secretary to Board of Revenue in department of public works, until further orders.

2d Lieut. James Inverarity, corps of engineers, to take charge of office of superintending engineer of Centre division, until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 30, 1837.—Assist. Surg. Morrogh, M.D., directed to rejoin A troop horse artillery at Bangalore.

Feb. 1.—Capt. S. A. Grant, 16th N. I., to act as qu. master and interp. of that corps from 16th Jan., until further orders.

The following removals and postings in artillery ordered:—Capts. R. G. Polwhale, from 2d bat. to horse brigade non-effective; C. Taylor, from 4th bat. to ditto; A. E. Byam, from 3d to 4th bat.; G. Middlecoat, from 4th to 3d bat.; T. Dimas (late prom.) to 2d bat.—1st Lieuts. J. T. Ashton, from 1st to 3d bat.; G. Hall, from horse brigade non-effective to 2d bat.; M. Watts, from ditto to 3d bat.; T. Godfrey, from ditto to 1st bat.; W. K. Worster, from 4th to 1st bat.; H. Lawford (late prom.) to 4th bat.—2d Lieut. T. H. Campbell, from 4th to 1st bat.

Feb. 2.—Capt. A. A. Mersita removed from Carnatic Europe. Vet. Bat. to 2d N. V. Bat.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Buchanan to do duty with 12th N. I., and proceed with detachment of that corps to Malacca, and on his arrival in Straits he will relieve Assist. Surg. J. Cornfoot, who is to return to Presidency with relieved detachment of 15th Regt. now at Malacca.

Assist. Surg. J. Mathison, M.D., appointed to medical charge of detachment of Artillery proceeding to Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.

Feb. 6.—As. Surg. A. Shevan posted to 45th N.I.

Feb. 9.—Col. Welsh, of 8th regt., permitted to reside and draw pay at Presidency.

Ens. P. F. Thorne removed, at his own request, from 1st wing Madras European Regt., to 42d N. I., and to rank next below Ens. F. H. Sansom.

Feb. 11.—Major John Thomas, recently transferred to invalid estab., posted to 2d N. V. B.

Ens. W. D. Grant, 50th N. I., to act as adj. of that corps until further orders, v. Dunlop prom.

Feb. 15.—The following removals ordered:—Colonel John Bell from 7th to 29th regt.; S. S. Gummer from 1st to 39th do.; R. L. Evans, C.B., from 29th to 50th do.—Lieut. Col. J. Henry from 49th to 1st regt.; H. Walpole from 5th to 7th do.; J. Anderson from 60th to 5th do.; W. Strahan from 39th to 48th do.—Surgeons C. Price from 8th to 5th L. C.; G. B. Macdonell from 5th to 8th do.

Feb. 16.—The following removals ordered in artillery:—1st Lieuts. T. K. Whistler from horse brigade effective strength to 4th bat.; M. Watts

from 2d bat. to horse brigade effective strength; A. J. Begbie from 4th to 2d bat.

Feb. 17.—2d Lieut. G. C. Collyer, of sappers and miners, directed to join detachment of that corps in Coorg.

Ens. H. B. Kensington, at his own request, removed from 32d to 12th regt., and to rank next below Ens. G. H. Eckford.

Feb. 18.—Assist. Surg. E. S. Cumming to afford medical aid to 45th N. I. until further orders.

Feb. 22.—The following removals ordered:—Surgeons J. Macleod, from 38th to 42d regt.; and A. Campbell from 42d to 38th do.—Assist. Surg. J. Davies from 38th to 42d do.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Feb. 10. Major John Thomas, 42d N. I., at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Feb. 24. Capt. W. N. Pace, 52d N. I., on pension of a major, from 1st March.—Lieut. D. Pearson, 34th N. I., on half-pay of his rank.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 7. Lieut. George Woodfall, 45th N. I. (at Awadjik in Persia on 30th Sept. 1836).

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Feb. 21. Ens. A. A. Gells, right wing European regt., for health (to embark on western coast).—24. Lieut. F. C. Cotton, corps of engineers, for health.

To visit Presidency (preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe).—Feb. 7. Lieut. D. Pearson, 34th L. Inf.—14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. B. Neeve, 37th N. I.—Assist. Surg. J. Wilkinson, 5th regt.—21. Brigadier John Anderson, commanding Goomsoor Field Force.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 20. *Clarissa*, Andrec, from Bombay and Ceylon.—21. *Bon Henri*, Vland, from Mauritius and Ceylon; *Eduard*, Chesney, from Calcutta.—22. *Java*, Jobling, from Calcutta.

Departures.

FEB. 5. *Alfred*, Tapley, for Pondicherry and London.—7. *Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, for London.—24. *Eduard*, Chesney, for Philadelphia; *Lady Kennaway*, Davison, for Penang.—25. *Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, for London; *Helen*, Macalister, for Penang.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 10. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. John Glynn, 4th N. I., of a daughter.

16. Mrs. G. Higgs, of a daughter.

24. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. H. J. Willins, 30th N. I., of a daughter.

30. The lady of Brev. Capt. H. Pace, 30th N. I., of a son, still born.

31. At Madras, Mrs. J. Goodsir, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. At Royapooram, the lady of the Rev. M. Winslow, of a daughter.

4. At Madras, the lady of Surg. C. Searle, of a daughter.

— At Cuddalore, the lady of W. H. Bayley, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

5. At Secunderabad, the lady of George Melkile, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, of a daughter.

6. At Madras, the lady of Capt. J. J. Underwood, Superintending Engineer, Presidency division, of a son.

9. At Royapooram, the lady of Capt. Thomas Locke, 1st N. V. B., of a son.

15. At Chintalpoody, on route to Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Weir, M. E. regt., prematurely of a daughter.

16. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. Logan, paymaster Centre Division, of a daughter.

17. At Purnewalkum, the wife of Mr. J. White, of a daughter.

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MARRIAGES.

Jan. 4. At Pondicherry, Robert H. Rennick, Esq., of the Madras medical establishment, to Mademoiselle Grace E. M. Fortiu Le Bel, daughter of the late Monsieur John Fortiu Le Bel.

18. At Madras, Mr. A. J. Baldry, to Amelia Henrietta Francké, third daughter of the late Major J. C. Francké, of Trichinopoly.

30. At Madras, Mr. Benjamin J. Ross, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Major Milbourne.

— At Madras, Mr. J. T. Lavery to Miss Barbara Johnstone.

— Mr. J. R. Lawrence, to Miss F. Harpur.

Feb. 6. At Madras, Lewis De Fries, Esq., son of the late Adrian De Fries, Esq., to Miss Françoise Eulalie Accarier.

13. At Madras, Capt. Francis, of the 1st N. V. B., to Miss F. E. Price, daughter of the late Capt. James Price, of the Bengal army.

DEATHS.

Jan. 12. Mr. Christopher Peters, aged 75.

24. At Madras, William Rutter, Esq.

27. In camp at Visnoochettrun, Major H. Walter, of the 50th Regt. N. I.

Feb. 4. At Nellore, Jaffna, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Joseph Knight, Church Missionary. Mrs. K. was a native of Beverly, Massachusetts, United States of America, and had been in India almost nineteen years.

5. The Right Rev. Daniel Corrie, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Madras, in the 60th year of his age.

6. At Madras, Rosa Maria, wife of Mr. Joseph John Palmer, aged 27.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Territorial Department—Revenue.

Jan. 20. Mr. J. Gordon to act as first assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. Keays to act as first assistant to collector of Kaira.

23. Mr. P. Scott (having returned to presidency from New South Wales) to resume his appointment as first assistant to principal collector of Poona.

Mr. N. Kirkland to act as collector of Kaira.

Mr. R. C. Chambers to act as sub-collector of Broach.

Mr. H. Liddell to act as first assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Feb. 1. Mr. T. C. Loughnan to be third assistant to collector of Kaira.

Mr. J. R. Morgan to be assistant to collector of Ahmedabad.

Territorial Department—Finance.

Jan. 20. Mr. W. R. Morris to be acting accountant general, and revenue, judicial, and military accountant.

Mr. W. Simson to be acting deputy accountant general, and acting deputy revenue, judicial, and military accountant.

Feb. 6. Mr. J. H. Crawford to be accountant general, and revenue, judicial, and military accountant.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 20. Mr. G. L. Elliot to act as 2d judge of court of sudder dewannee and sudder foudjaree adawlut.

Mr. J. B. Simson to act as third judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. A. N. Shaw to be assistant judge for detached station of Sholapoor.

24. Lieut. H. Rudd, 5th N. I. (in command of Poona police corps, and superintendent of police), to be assistant magistrate of Poona, under provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1835.

Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to act as judge and session judge of Dharwar.

Mr. R. T. Webb to act as registrar of sudder dewannee and sudder foudjaree adawlut.

Mr. J. W. Langford to act as assistant judge and (2 H)

session judge, and assistant to agent for sirdars at Poona.

31. Mr. G. L. Farrant to be acting assistant judge and session judge of Dharwar.

Feb. 3. Mr. G. Noton to be coroner of Bombay, in suc. to Mr. Little, resigned.

General Department.

Jan. 31. Mr. W. H. Harrison to act for Mr. Gregor Grant as deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master.

Mr. J. R. Morgan, who arrived in India on the 1st of Dec. 1835, was examined on the 19th Jan. last, and pronounced to have attained such proficiency in the Hindoostanee language as qualifies him for official employment.

Furloughs, &c.—Jan. 28. Mr. W. Hart, to Europe, for three years, on an allowance of £250 per annum.—31. Mr. Gregor Grant, to Malabarshwur Hills, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9, 1837.—Lieut. C. Birdwood, 3d N. I., to be fort adjutant at Asseerghur, according to provisions of G. G. O. 9th Aug. 1834. v. Brown appointed 2d in command of Bheel corps; date 22d Dec. 1836.

Jan. 18.—Mr. Charles Thatcher admitted on estab. as an assist. surg.

The temporary arrangements dated 4th Aug. 1835, consequent upon absence of J. G. Moyle, Esq., 1st member of Medical Board, cancelled from 25th Dec., the date of that officer's return to presidency.

Jan. 20.—Assist. Surg. Edwards, 16th N. I., to assume charge of duties of assist. garrison surgeon, as a temporary measure, from 18th Jan.

Jan. 23.—Brev. Capt. R. J. Crozier, 26th N. I., to command invalids of H. C. Service proceeding to Europe by ship *Triumph*.

Jan. 26.—1st L. C. Cornet H. Spottiswoode to be lieut., v. Vardon dec.; date 31st July 1836.

Assist. Surg. Thos. Robson to be surgeon, v. McNeil, M. D., retired; date 4th June 1836.

Jan. 27.—2d Lieut. Stuart, of engineers, to act for Lieut. Crawford as assistant to superintendent of roads and tanks.

2d Lieut. Hill, of engineers, to succeed Lieut. Stuart as assistant to superintending engineer at presidency.

Jan. 28.—Assist. Surg. J. F. Heddle to be vaccinator at presidency, v. Surg. Kays, and to have medical charge of police.

Assist. Surg. R. Brown, M. D., to be storekeeper at European general hospital, v. Assist. Surg. Heddle, and to have medical charge of county jail and house of correction.

Assist. Surg. C. Morehead to have medical charge of Byculla schools.

Surg. Kays to be placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

The services of Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 16th N. I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, with a view to his being employed with British detachment serving in Persia.

Ens. H. B. Rose to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to European regt., during absence of Lieut. Stiles on leave.

Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th N. I., to be fort adj. at Surat, v. Hughes proceeded to Europe; date 14th Jan. 1837.

Lieut. P. K. Skinner, 9th N. I., to be acting interp. to engineer corps, v. Farquhar.

The following officers, cadets of season 1821, to have brevet rank of capt. from dates specified:—Lieuts. R. Farquhar, 6th N. I., 13th Jan. 1837; T. Maughan, 12th N. I., 18th Jan. 1837.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Jan. 25. Capt. W. Rollings, 2d or Gr. N. I., for health.—28. Major H. C. Holland, 16th N. I., for health.—Feb. 2. 2d Lieut. J. B.

Woodsam, horse artillery, for health.—Lieut. E. H. Hart, 19th N. I.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 28. Col. B. Kennett, 22d N. I., for two years, for health.—Feb. 2. Capt. W. Burnett, European regt., ditto ditto (eventually to Europe).

To Neilgherries.—Jan. 30. Lieut. W. C. Stather, 1st Gr. N. I., for four months, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Furlough.—Jan. 28. Lieut. T. Clendon, to Europe, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 27. *Havannah*, McGregor, from Gogo.—30. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, from Canton, Singapore, and Cannanore.—FEB. 2. *H.M.S. Rose*, Barrow, from Cochin; *John Marsh*, Clucas, from Llanelly, Cape, Mauritius, and Cochin.—7. *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Liverpool; and H.C. sloop of war *Cute*, from Bushire.—6. *Earl of Balcarras*, Hine, from China.—14. *Glenelg*, Langley, from China; *Adams*, Mills, from Llanelly and Cape; *Euxes*, Smith, from Liverpool; *William Turner*, Leitch, from ditto.

Departures.

JAN. 14. *Britannia*, Ferris, for London.—FEB. 2. *Carnatic*, Brodie, for London.—5. *Triumph*, Green, for Coast, Cape, and London; *Muffat*, Boulton, for London.—15. *William*, Clarke, for Liverpool.—20. *John*, Campbell, for Clyde.—25. *Alquis*, McFee, for Liverpool.—26. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for Coast and London.

Freight to London (Jan. 31).—£6 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Byculla, the lady of G. Lettsom Elliot, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

16. At Bombay, the lady of J. W. Langford, Esq., C. S., of a daughter, still-born.

19. At Bombay, the lady of Richard Spooner, Esq., C. S., of a son, still-born.

23. At Colaba, the lady of Wm. Denton, Esq., commander Indian Navy, of a daughter.

24. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. McGillivray, engineers, of a son.

26. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Brev. Capt. J. S. Ramsay, 4th N. I., of a son.

Feb. 7. At Kirkee, the lady of Capt. Sir Keith A. Jackson, Bart., 4th Lt. Drags., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 28. At Bombay, Capt. W. Durant to Miss E. T. Rankin.

Feb. 2. At Byculla, Assist. Surg. A. Weatherhead, M. D., medical establishment, to Jane Sarah, eldest daughter of John Johnstone, Esq., of Parsonstown, King's County, Ireland.

DEATHS.

Dec. 13. At Rajcote, of typhus fever, Mary, wife of Riding Master J. Tant, 1st Regt. L. C.

Jan. 27. At Goa, Rear Admiral Candido Joze Mourao Garcez Palha, or the Portuguese Navy, in the 37th year of his age, after having honourably served his country 69 years.—He was a native of Portugal, and came out to India at the early age of 18. From his long experience and faithful service, he attained to the highest appointment in Portuguese India. He succeeded the late viceroy, D. Manoel de Camara, as member of the government of Goa, having previously governed Demann and Diu.—*Bombay Paper*.

Lately. Gobind Rao Nana Shaheb, of Chicknee. It is stated that his jaghere, valued at about 200,000 Rs., becomes the property of the East-India Company—he having left no issue behind him.

Ceylon.**SHIPPING.**

Arrival at Colombo.—Feb. 6. *Cambridge*, Douglas, from Portsmouth.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 5. At Colombo, Lieut. H. C. Bird, Ceylon Rifle Regt., eldest son of the late Col. Bird, of the same regt., to Rebecca, daughter of the late Charles Mais, Esq., of Bristol.

Singapore and Malacca.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals at Singapore.—*Derwent*, from Liverpool; *Singapore*, from London; *Mary*, and *John Dugdale*, both from Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 22. At Singapore, the wife of Mr. J. G. Janbu, of a daughter.

Feb. 26. At Singapore, the lady of T. O. Crane, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 5. At Singapore, the Rev. Edwin Stevens, of the American Mission.

Lately. At Malacca, Naucy, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry, Madras army, and youngest daughter of H. Trewman, Esq.

Manilla.**BIRTH.**

Dec. 10. The lady of the late John Saunders, Esq., formerly of Bombay, of a daughter.

Dutch India.

Lately. At Java, of fever, on his passage from Sydney to Canton, on board the brig *Children*, Mr. William Ward, aged 21, son of the late Lieut. Ward, of the 1st Regt. or Royals.

Van Diemen's Land.**NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.**

At a meeting of the Executive Council held at the Government House, Hobart Town, on the 6th Jan. 1837, His Excellency Sir John Franklin, Knt. &c., took the several oaths as lieut. governor of the Island of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 6. Capt. Alexander Maconochie, R. N., K. H., to be private secretary to the lieut. governor.

The Hon. Henry Elliott to be aid-de-camp to the lieut. governor.

China.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals previous to Feb. 18.—*Italy*, *Eben Preble*, *Sarah* and *Ursula*, *Hope*, and *Neponset*, all from Manilla; *Hope*, and *Hanover*, both from Batavia; *Tyrer*, *Champlain*, and *Commerce*, all from Liverpool; *Osage*, from Liverpool and Manilla; *Brilliant*, from Liverpool and Singapore; *Virginia*, from Samarang; *Roman*, *London*, and *Delight*, from United States; *Emma Eugenia*, from London; *Cæsar*, from Bombay; *Amelia Thompson*, from V. D. Land; *Emily Taylor*, from Singapore.

Mauritius.**DEATH.**

March 7. Alexander O. Saunders, Esq., youngest son of the late Robert Saunders, Esq., of South-end, Kent.

Cape of Good Hope.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals in Table Bay.—March 13. H. M. S. *Atol*, from Portsmouth.—17. *John*, from Fayal.—24. *Transit*, from England.—27. *Delight*, and *General Kyd*, both from London; *Lord Hobart*, from St. Helena.—29. *Dawson*, from London.—30. *Emma*, and *City of Edinburgh*, both from London; *Francis Charlotte*, from London and Rio.—31. *London*, from Torbay.—April 5. *Regent*, from Torbay.—22. *Madras*, and *Child Harold*, both from London.—23. *Aurora*, and *Patriot*, both from London.—25. *Watkins*, and *Hinda*, both from Liverpool; *Elizabeth*, from London.—May 5. H. C. steamer *Berenice*, from Falmouth 16th March, Mayo, and Fernando Po.

Departures.—March 10. *Mary Heartley*, for Madras and Calcutta.—11. *South Australia*, for South Australia.—12. *Palmira*, for Bombay; *Hibernia*, for Madras, &c.—20. *Rapid*, for Bombay.—25. *Integrity*, for Mauritius.—26. *Elizabeth*, for Mauritius.—28. *General Kyd*, for India.—April 1. *Thomas Snook*, for Mauritius; *Dawson*, and *Frances*, both for V. D. Land.—*Gracian*, for Mauritius; *City of Edinburgh*, for N. S. Wales.—10. *Abberton*, for Madras and Calcutta.—13. *Mary*, for Mauritius.—19. *Lord Hobart*, for South Australia.—28. *Aurora*, for Madras.—29. *Hinda*, for Singapore.

BIRTHS.

March 10. At Stellenbosch, the lady of Capt. McMahon, of a son.

16. At the Residency, Saldanha Bay, Mrs. George Marsh, of a son.

April 25. Mrs. I. Manuel, of a son.

27. Mrs. Dobie, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 11. At Cape Town, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Zacharias Long, aged 27.

15. At Cape Town, Mary, wife of Mr. John Deane, aged 47.

April 14. At his residence, Gnadendal, Edward Lees, Esq., M.D., aged 31.

21. At Port Elizabeth, John A. Chabaud, Esq., attorney of the Supreme Court, aged 38.

29. Major Robert Scott Aitchison, of the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 21.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

Mr. *Marriott* said, before the regular business of the day was entered on he begged leave to suggest, as this was the day set apart for Her Majesty's proclamation, that an humble address should be moved on the occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty's accession to the throne.

Mr. *Fidler* wished to know what the usual course of proceeding was on such occasions?

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac) said, the object which the hon. proprietor had in view had not escaped the attention of the Court of Directors. It was not usual, however, for the Court to present an address to the new Sovereign until the funeral obsequies of the deceased king had been celebrated. The Court of Directors would then, in concurrence with the Court of Proprietors, propose an address.

Mr. *Marriott*.—Then a special Court will be called for that purpose.

The *Chairman* answered in the affirmative.

IDOLATROUS WORSHIP IN INDIA.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that he now laid on the table a copy of the despatch of the 22d of February last, which had been sent out by the Court of Directors to the Indian government, in consequence of a resolution of the General Court of the 21st of December, 1836, relative to the tax paid to the Company (commonly called the Pilgrim Tax) in connexion with idolatrous worship in India.

Mr. *Poynder* requested that the despatch should be read.

The despatch was accordingly read by the clerk as follows :—

Our Governor-general of India in Council.

1. The despatch in this department dated the 30th of February, 1833, entered at great length into a review of some of the principal questions on the subject of the Pilgrim Tax with reference to the possibility of its ultimate abolition.

2. The subject of being one respecting which it was considered "peculiarly difficult to give from this country more than general instructions," that despatch left in your hands the "details of any measure regarding it, the time, the degree, the manner, the gradation, and the precautions" necessary to be observed in respect of any scheme which you might deem it expedient to recommend in furtherance of the views, therein presented and directed in reference to the financial part of the question that you would furnish "a statement of all our receipts whether from Pilgrim Tax, offerings, lands, fees, or any other source, and of all our expenses for the last ten years on account of Hindoo and Mahomedan places of worship and religious establishments under the three Presiden-

cies, in which statement you would include as much of the charges of police roads, bridges, choultries, hospitals, law expenses, charitable allowances, and donations, and all such other branches of expenditure as are strictly connected with the Hindoo or Mahomedan religions."

3. The despatch further directed that you "should procure from the Government of Fort St. George, a correct statement of all collections derived from lands or from any other sources which have been assigned for the support of native temples at that Presidency, where there appears in 1829-30, to have been an excess of disbursement beyond the receipts to the large amount of Rs. 5,17,240, and you will require a similar statement from the Government of Bombay."

4. This despatch appears to have been received by your late government about the 25th June, 1833, and directions were given shortly afterwards to the Accountant-general at Calcutta, and to the Governments of Madras and Bombay to furnish the required information.

5. You appear to have received certain statements from Bombay about January 1834, and on the 7th July, 1834, you directed a return which had been made by the Accountant in the revenue department under the instructions of the Accountant-general in Calcutta, and which is recorded on your Consultations of the 29th August 1834, but which exhibits "only the money collections and gives no information of the receipts or value of lands assigned for these purposes, &c." to be revised and assimilated to those received from the Bombay Presidency.

6. The total income derived on account of Hindoo and Mahomedan places of worship, under that Presidency for ten years, ending with 1832-33 appears by the statement above referred to, to have been Rs. 10,30,541, and the disbursements for the same period Rs. 80,24,177.

7. On the 29th August and the 29th September, the Government of Bombay and the Accountant-general at Calcutta, were it appears respectively called on to furnish statements of a more comprehensive nature than those which had been received from Bombay. You noticed the delay which had occurred at the Madras Presidency in transmitting the required information from thence, and on the 23d of February 1835, you repeated your call on the Accountant-general at Calcutta.

8. Your letters in this department, dated the 29th June and 10th November 1835, inform us that the amended statements will be transmitted as soon as received, and that the consideration of the general subject will be resumed as soon as all the required information is in your possession.

9. The details and minuteness of the accounts, and the retrospect they are required to take embracing a period of ten years, must necessarily have acquired a considerable time for their due preparation; but it is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in bringing forward the whole subject fully and intelligibly in all its bearings on the financial interests, on the political obligations, and on the moral character of our Government.

22d Feb. 1837.

We are, &c.

Mr. *Poynder* said, that, having heard the despatch read, he felt it to be his duty to propose to the Court a resolution on the subject to which it referred. In bringing that motion forward, he wished to avoid any thing that was calculated to give offence. Looking to the despatch of the 22d of February last, it appeared to him that it did not accord with the resolution to which that Court had agreed on the 21st of December, 1836, in which they recommended to the Court of Directors, that they should take such further measures as might be deemed necessary for fully carrying into effect the object pointed out in

the despatch of the 20th of February 1833—that object being to do away with the receipt of revenue connected with idolatrous worship in India—to prevent in future the Company's deriving any benefit from such a polluted source. Now, with respect to the despatch of the Court of Directors, which had just been read, he would contend that it was not at all in accordance with the recorded resolution of the Court of Proprietors, of the 21st of December 1836, to which he had referred. In order to prove this, he would take a brief view of the original despatch of the Court of Directors, to which that resolution had reference. He would not read the despatch at length—but would confine himself to what, in parliamentary language, would be denominated its enacting part. A very few phrases would be sufficient to shew what was the object of the despatch sent out to India, in February 1833. He would not read the whole of that large, extensive, and well-reasoned despatch, though every part of it was worthy of deep attention. He should merely confine himself to the propositions which were laid down in it. The Directors, in that despatch, after a proper examination of the whole subject, came to the following determination:—

1. That the interference of British functionaries in the interior management of native temples, in the customs, habits, and religious proceedings of their priests and attendants, in the arrangement of their ceremonies, rites, and festivals, and generally in the conduct of their interior economy, shall cease. 2. That the pilgrim tax shall everywhere be abolished. 3. That fines and offerings shall no longer be considered as sources of revenue by the British Government, and they shall no longer be collected or received by the servants of the Company. 4. That no servant of the Company shall hereafter be engaged in the collection, or management, or custody of monies, in the nature of fines or offerings, however obtained, or whether furnished in cash or in kind. 5. That no servant of the Company shall hereafter derive any emolument from the above-mentioned or any similar sources. 6. That in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves. 7. That in every case in which it has been found necessary to form and keep up a police force, especially with a view to the peace and security of the pilgrims, or the worshippers, such police shall hereafter be maintained out of the general revenues of the country.

Such were the propositions contained in the despatch of 1833. And what had been the result? Why, that nothing whatever had been done. He spoke in the presence of many proprietors, who took an interest in the question—and they must be as well aware as he was, that, after waiting for four long years, in the hope that something efficient would be done by the officers abroad—in accordance with the tenor of the despatch, the object of which he had had the honour of detailing to the Court—nothing had been effected. Yes, after waiting patiently, but in vain, for four years, they appeared now to be as far as ever from the object which they had in

view, and which they anxiously wished to see accomplished. He did not mean to say that the government abroad had been guilty of open and wilful disobedience. He merely called the attention of the Court to the simple fact, that a long period of time had been suffered to elapse, and that nothing effectual had been done. They could not shut their eyes, nor stop their ears to the fact, that, during the whole of that time, complaints upon this subject, both loud and deep, had been made at home as well as in India. (*Hear, hear!*) Since the 21st of December last, representations had been made upon this subject, from the Bishop of Calcutta downwards—and yet no step had been taken to abolish the system complained of. Notwithstanding the strong feeling which had been expressed—notwithstanding the loud and serious remonstrance and complaint which had proceeded from every part of India—still nothing had been effected. He might say, that the whole Christian population of India—but most certainly that part of it which represented our own church there—earnestly called for an abolition of the system. Still nothing had been done. That Court had, on the 21st of December last, agreed to a strong resolution on the subject—but, he was sorry to say that nothing had been done in accordance with that resolution. On the contrary, the despatch which had just been read was calculated to get rid of the subject entirely. The resolution of the 21st of December set forth—“That adverting to the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of February 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source, which object does not yet appear to have been accomplished, this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject, as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient.” Now, he would ask, what further measure had been adopted? Why, that despatch had been sent out which the Court of Proprietors had just heard read—and which, he must take leave to observe, did not touch the evil complained of at all. In what he was saying, he had not the most distant wish or idea to inculcate the conduct of the Court of Directors, in sending out that despatch—neither did he feel any desire to overstate his own case—but he was anxious to point out the fact, that, after the resolution of the Proprietors of the 21st of December last—after having heard the statement made by the Hon. Chairman on that occasion—a statement in which he so clearly and so eloquently described the claims of India and the expectations of

England, as well as his own wishes and desires on the subject—notwithstanding all this, nothing efficient had been done up to the present hour. He supposed also, that the colleagues of the hon. Chairman were favourable to the view which he had taken of the question, for he looked upon the hon. Chairman to be the organ of the Court of Directors. He was, therefore, the more surprized that no step had been taken to abolish so objectionable a custom. He had felt assured, that, in compliance with the recorded resolution of the Court of Proprietors, this practice would have been effectually put down, and that the Company would no longer participate in profits or revenues derived from such a polluted and abominable source. Taking that as his standing-place, he must say, that it was with the greatest astonishment he had read the despatch which was now laid before them; and he believed that his fellow-proprietors, who came to the reading-room to peruse that despatch, felt as much astonishment at its contents as he did. If the person who drew up that despatch wished to throw a wet-blanket on the question—if he were desirous of extinguishing it altogether—he could not have adopted a more effectual mode for the attainment of his object. If it were wished to keep India still debased, by the encouragement of idolatry—if it were wished to keep India still Mahomedan, still Hindoo—if it were wished to destroy the anxious hopes which the Proprietors entertain on this subject—if such had been the wish of the individual who framed that despatch—if he were desirous not to carry into effect the resolution of the Court of Proprietors of the 21st of December last, he could not have devised a better expedient for that purpose. The despatch said not a word about the delay which had taken place in carrying into effect the declared intentions of the Court of Directors, as contained in the despatch of February 1833. No; it related simply to the subject of accounts, as connected with this system—which, in his opinion, did not form the great and important part of the question, which was one purely of principle. He, therefore, asked, how great must be the disappointment of the public—at least of that part of the public who had taken the pains to come to the Court to read this despatch—when they found that it was not, in any way, calculated to meet their long-cherished wishes, and to put an end to the system which they reprobated? What would the secretaries of the Christian Knowledge Society and of the Church Missionary Society feel on this occasion? This very day he had heard the despatch spoken of not only as useless, but as infinitely worse than useless. He grieved when he thought of such a document having been sent out. What was it—

what good was it likely to effect? None whatever. It was a mockery. Much had been promised, and all had ended in this despatch.

“*Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus.*”

Such, he was sorry to say, was a true statement of the case. He was most anxious to see this branch of revenue removed for ever—and with it the disgrace and crime that were connected with its receipt. But, he feared that there was, in some quarter or other, an indisposition to interfere in any case where the patronage, profit, or gains of the Company were at all concerned. Whether the profit derived from this impure source were £20,000 or £30,000 per annum—whether in the last year it did or did not amount to a certain sum—or whether the money which found its way into the Company's pockets, through the medium of this most objectionable tax, lay between the two sums which he had mentioned—mattered nothing in his view of the case. It was to that point, however, that the despatch of the Court of Directors related; and what he complained of was, that, instead of furthering the wishes of the Proprietors, it blinked and suppressed the whole question. Without meaning to impute blame to the Court of Directors—without alleging that any actual pledge was violated, by not properly following up the resolution of the 21st of December 1836, he would say, that there was sufficient ground, in that most defective despatch, to induce the Proprietors to call on the Court of Directors to transmit to India such further or supplemental despatch as they might think fit for carrying into effect the declared wishes of the Proprietors on this subject. As he had said before, nothing was further from his intention than to impute blame to the Court of Directors—nor could his motion be construed as having any such effect. What he contended was, that the despatch fell infinitely short of what the Proprietors had a just right to expect. All that that despatch did was, to censure the authorities abroad for not sending home accounts, which, in his mind, were immaterial—at the same time, that the real, the important point, namely, the extinction of this disgraceful source of revenue, was passed over. The hon. Proprietor concluded by moving—

“That, adverting to the despatch of the Honorable Court of Directors, bearing date the 22d February last, transmitted to Bengal, in pursuance of the resolution of the General Court of Proprietors of the 21st December last, this Court refers it back to the honourable Directors to transmit such further or supplemental despatch to India, as may be more in accordance with the declared object of the last-mentioned Court, namely, the carrying into effect the Directors' despatch of the 20th February, 1833, which expressly directed the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source.”

Mr. *Hankey* said, he rose, with great pleasure, to second the motion. If he had any fault to find with it, it was, that it did not go far enough—it was not forcible enough—and he wished that his hon. friend had introduced some stronger and more stringent terms. Without wishing to depart, in the slightest degree, from that respect which he was anxious to pay to the hon. Chairman, he must say, that something ought to have been done more in conformity with the expressed sentiments of a large number of Proprietors of that Court, than had been effected; and he was sorry to observe that there was a strong impression on the minds of the public at large, an impression which he wished to see contradicted and removed by positive acts, that the Court of Directors were not so hearty as they ought to be in their endeavours to do away with all those abominations which still prevailed in India, and which ought to be at once put an end to. The whole bearing of the question rested on that able and excellent despatch of February 1833; and it was undoubtedly expected, by all who considered the subject, looking to the nature and object of that despatch, that the Court of Directors would subsequently have done every thing in their power, not merely to mitigate the evil complained of, but to put a stop to it. Certainly it was hoped and believed, that the Directors would have taken measures for the purpose of impressing strongly and effectually on the minds of those to whom that document was addressed, the necessity of acting fully up to the principles which were set forth in it. The last despatch, however, he was very sorry to say, left every thing just as it was previously. That despatch, unquestionably, was not in accordance with what the Proprietors expected—certainly it was not in accordance with the resolution agreed to by that Court in December last. A similar feeling seemed to pervade both sides of the bar, on that occasion—but, it was painful for him to say, that that feeling appeared to have been entirely evaded and lost sight of, in the despatch of February last. If they examined that document, they would find that it was most unsatisfactory. Unfortunately, it might be said of that despatch, that it had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It was so drawn up, that it seemed to afford an apology for the continuance of that course of proceeding which the Court of Proprietors anxiously wished to get rid of. It related almost entirely to matters of finance, which, when placed in opposition to the object which the Proprietors had in view, was a subject of comparative insignificance. After the first two or three introductory lines, there was nothing in the despatch that bore upon the general question. It did not at all embody the

spirit and object of the resolution agreed to by the Court in December last. His impression was, and such was the impression felt by others, that the despatch of February last would produce no good effects. What had been the course of action in India itself—and what were the feelings of the people here, with reference to this subject. Why, despatches were constantly received from India complaining of the continuance of the evil, and pressing on the attention of the Company the melancholy fact, that all the rights and ceremonies of idoltrous worship—even those that were of the very worst description, were still upheld by the accredited servants of the Company. He held in his hand a memorial on this subject, addressed to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George. It really was a most serious and lamentable thing, that, in the year 1836, it should have been necessary to direct a document of this kind to any official authority of British India. It was a memorial praying for an equality of religious toleration; and was signed by 13 chaplains, 37 missionaries, 152 European civil and military residents, of all ranks and stations, and by the Bishop of Madras, by whom it was transmitted to the Government. The memorialists prayed that the same religious toleration which was granted to the heathens and Mahomedans should be extended to British subjects; and that they might be protected from that compulsory attendance on, and that forced support of, an abominable worship, which they were not, under the existing system, allowed to refuse. One of the complaints of the memorialists was, that, even on Sundays, European artillerymen were not able to attend to their own religious worship, while they were compelled to fire salutes in honour of Mahomedan and idoltrous ceremonies. He would leave the Court to judge what effect such a system must produce on the minds of those persons, who were thus forced into a violation of all their rights and feelings, as Christians and men. It would be well to consider, when they thus refused to pay proper respect to the feelings of their fellow-countrymen, what effect such a course of conduct was likely to have on the feelings and opinions of the natives? Why, they looked upon such proceedings as a decided proof that the British Government supported and approved of their religion; and they used the fact as an argument against those who wished to convert them from heathenism to Christianity. They said to those persons, "Why do you find fault with our religion—why do you seek to interfere with it—when your government openly and plainly support it?" He felt it to be his duty to declare, and he did so in grief, and not in anger, that, in his opinion, one of the greatest impediments

to the successful introduction of Christianity into India, arose from the support which the British Government still continued to give to idolatry in that country. (*Hear, hear!*) That was now felt to be, and was acknowledged to be, one of the leading impediments which Christian ministers, of every description, found opposed to the success of their pious labours. When such was the fact, was there, he would ask, a heart in the country (he was sure that there was not in that Court) that would not loudly and earnestly exclaim—"Let every thing be done to remove this abomination!" What was the question of revenue? He would say, that, in such a case as this, it was not a matter to be considered. They ought to be actuated by higher and nobler motives. Were they, for the sake of a paltry consideration, to keep up a system which was in direct violation of conscientious feeling—which was utterly opposed to the divine truths of Christianity—and was wholly at variance with the authority and precepts of him who was the author and founder of that religion? (*hear, hear!*) He wished, most earnestly, that the Company should free itself from the stain and reproach of encouraging such a system! He wished that they should free themselves from the guilt as well as the stain and reproach that was inseparably connected with it. Now, he would inquire, what was the effect which the continuance of such a system had on the minds of men at home? He would confidently assert, that their adherence to this objectionable course of conduct was producing a most deep and serious effect. The public voice of England, Scotland, and Ireland, called most strongly on the Company to remove this evil—to forego this impure source of revenue—to refrain from even the appearance of encouraging idolatry. And, sure he was, that if something were not speedily done to meet the wishes of the people, the consequence would inevitably be a most powerful expression of public feeling on the subject. At a large and numerous meeting which he had recently attended, a very strong resolution was agreed to, with reference to this important point. That resolution expressed feelings and sentiments that were by no means uncommon in the country. The meeting "rejoiced in the desire evinced by the London Missionary Society to extend the blessings of Christianity to India—and expressed their thankful and grateful feelings, in consequence of the subject having still farther attracted the attention of the Court of Directors—they hoped that effectual means would be taken to raise the Christian name in the eyes of the heathen—and that immediate steps would be taken to remove every obstruction to the successful preaching of the gospel, one of the greatest of which was, the practice of giv-

ing countenance to idolatrous ceremonies." It would take up too much time if he were to enter into the arguments with which the mover of that resolution enforced the view which he took of this subject. It was sufficient to observe that they were decided and conclusive. That individual said, "that, with reference to this subject, the public mind must be informed—the public judgment must be strongly appealed to—for, otherwise, nothing decisive and effectual can be performed. If that were done, then it would necessarily be asked, what is the connection between the British Government and idolatrous worship? To that the startling answer would be—why, the British Government provide for the repair of the temples—they contribute towards maintaining the temple service, and they enable the natives to perform their idolatrous duties—nay, even the appointment of the dancing girls comes under the cognizance of the British Government." The resolution was ably supported by a member of Parliament, whose observations were exceedingly strong. He said—"I candidly confess that I was not prepared to hear such a statement of abuses in India as has been disclosed." Such being the state of the case—the public mind being directed to the subject—they might be quite sure, that the voice, not merely of that Court, but of their countrymen in general, would be raised in a tone and manner that could not be resisted. He hoped and believed, that no indifference would be manifested either by the Court of Directors or the Court of Proprietors; and he confidently trusted, that such measures would be taken, in conformity with the resolution proposed by his hon. friend, as would effectually wipe away the stain and reproach which was attached to the system at present acted upon by the Company. As to the last despatch, it would appear that every thing beneficial to the object which the Proprietors had in view had been extracted from it. It was one of the coldest and most chilling documents he had ever seen. If the next despatch were to pass through the same cooling and chilling process, he wondered what would be the nature of the communication from India that would follow it. The despatch of last February had, it seemed, received the sanction of a considerable portion of the Directors. It had the effect of throwing water, of casting a damp on the attainment of an object which the Proprietors strongly desired to see immediately carried into effect. He hoped, however, that the next despatch would be of a very different nature. Under these circumstances, he should second the motion; and would only complain, that it fell short of that expression of feeling which, in his opinion, the circumstances demanded. He did, however, humbly hope, that it would receive the

cordial support of the members of that Court and of the Court of Directors, and that complete unanimity would prevail on the present occasion.

Mr. *Marriott* said he would not trouble the Court with any remarks on the observations which had been made by the hon. Proprietor who had preceded him, but simply confine himself to the motion immediately before them. If he understood the object of the resolution of the 21st of December last, it was to give effect to the Directors' despatch of the 20th February 1833, which ordered the total abolition of the receipt of what might be called idolatrous revenue. The despatch sent out in consequence of that resolution did not meet the object which the Proprietors contemplated—and the present motion required that further measures should be adopted to carry their wishes into effect. Now, when he looked to the despatch of the 22nd of February last, it was evident that it got rid of nearly the whole question, by only calling for accounts; and it would seem that it made an apology for the delay of four years which was so strongly complained of. If he approved of that despatch, he should feel that he was encouraging the receipt of those filthy gains—which, he believed, nothing short of legislative enactments would terminate. His firm opinion was, that unless they petitioned against those abominations, they would still be continued. He, however, would do all that lay in his power to put an end to them—and feeling thus, he should support the motion now before the Court.

The *Chairman* said the hon. mover had referred to a resolution agreed to by that Court on the 21st of December last, and he wished to call the attention of the Proprietors to the concluding part of that resolution, which set forth, "That this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient." (*Hear, hear!*) The matter was left to the discretion of the Court of Directors, and they had acted as to them seemed best. He had, on that occasion, the pleasure of delivering his opinion on the general question, and he had seen no reason for since altering that opinion. He was exceedingly sorry that the course which the Court of Directors had thought proper to adopt had not met the approbation of the hon. Proprietor, but he begged leave to repudiate the notion that the Court had in any way lent itself to the unworthy design of evading the expressed desire of the Court of Proprietors. The Directors sympathised with the Court of Proprietors in their anxiety to put down every thing that was opposed to, and militated against, the common faith which they professed, and they would do every thing to achieve such an

object consistently with the feelings and prejudices of their native subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) But there was a time and a mode for the accomplishment of that object, and it was for them to judge of that time and of that mode. (*Hear, hear!*) When the hon. Proprietor stated that the Company's giving countenance to these practices was the reason why the Christian faith was prevented from being propagated to a greater extent in India, he would answer, that if such measures were adopted, as the hon. Proprietor seem to wish for, the consequence would very likely be, the downfall of the Christian power in India. In such a case as this, which was connected with the religious faith of their native subjects, it behoved them to proceed with the greatest caution and circumspection; and it ought constantly to be borne in mind, that time was necessary for all great changes. He had strong objections to this motion. In the first place, they had no right to suppose that the Government of India was not fully awake to the importance of the subject, or that they were lukewarm in a cause which was necessarily dear to every Christian breast. Another reason why he objected to the motion was, because he did not like to see that Court directing proceedings, the consideration and adoption of which properly belonged to the Executive body. (*Hear, hear!*) That body were responsible, on oath, for every act which they did; and, therefore, he felt that it was highly objectionable that they should have prescribed to them the particular measures which they ought to pursue. (*Hear, hear!*) At the same time he would say, that the Directors had always shewn the utmost and most anxious desire to do that which the Court of Proprietors recommended. But, he would ask, would any individual in that Court agree to such a proposition as this—namely, that any Proprietor should rise in his place and point out the precise manner which the Court of Directors should adopt in the execution of a particular duty. (*Hear, hear!*) In the present instance, the duty imposed upon them was one of the very highest importance, of the most delicate as well of the most sacred nature, and they could only hope to succeed by acting in the most prudent and cautious manner. (*Hear, hear!*) Actuated by these sentiments, and, at the same time, wishing that Christianity should flourish and extend all over the world, he could not lose sight of the fact, that the Directors had other duties to perform, connected with the welfare and security of the Company, which could not be dispensed with. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that the Court would not afford its support to this resolution—but that the Directors would be allowed to proceed with that temper, and prudence, and caution, which the object in

view so clearly required. He trusted, that the few observations which he had addressed to the Court would so far operate as to induce the hon. Proprietor to withdraw his motion. (*Hear, hear!*).

Mr. *Fielder* said, he should certainly vote against the motion. When he found that the Court of Directors gave their cordial approbation to the despatch of February 1833, he could not doubt of their sincerity on this question. They had left this despatch to work its own way, and had very properly abstained from the adoption of any precipitate measure. It was futile to suppose, that the long-established usages and prejudices of 100,000,000 of people could be removed all at once. He did not think that any cool and reflecting mind could, for a moment, support a contrary proposition. The Court of Proprietors had left it to the Court of Directors to send out such a despatch as they, under the existing circumstances, might, in their judgment, conceive to be best. They had done so—and with them, he thought, the matter ought to be allowed to remain. He denied that this tax was an encouragement to idolatry. On the contrary, the levying a tax on idolatry tended, in his mind, to its detriment and discouragement. It might be a subject of complaint if all the inhabitants of the Indian empire were taxed on this account. But that was not the case. This was a tax levied on the idolaters themselves, and not on others. But, leaving this aside, in his opinion, having once left the matter to the discretion of the Court of Directors, they would be stultifying themselves if they supported this motion. He thought the Court of Directors had done just what they ought to do, and what the proprietors recommended them to do—they had sent out such a despatch as they deemed fit and proper. He should be very sorry to see a delicate and difficult question like this taken out of the hands of the Government of India and the Court of Directors; because he felt that the greatest caution was necessary in at all interfering with the prejudices of so vast and sensitive a population. Under these circumstances, he should oppose the motion.

Mr. *Poynder*, in reply, said he had heard no argument whatever against his motion; and, notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, he could not consent to withdraw it, because he did not think that the sense of the Court was opposed to it. If he adopted such a course, it would be considered as nothing more nor less than a declaration, on his part, that he had, without due consideration, taken up a proposition which he could not possibly adhere to. At the same time, he should be very unwilling that any individual should suppose that he could be actuated by so unfair, so unjust, so un-

christian a feeling, as not to be induced to give way upon proper grounds being adduced. Such conduct was alike contrary to his feelings and to his practice. But the strong conviction on his mind was, that the despatch of February last was not what it ought to have been; it did not, in fact, touch the question from its commencement to its termination; and therefore, he could not, consistently with his views and feelings, give way. The hon. Chairman had referred to the resolution of the General Court, agreed to in December last—and he had correctly stated, that it set forth—that “this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject, as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient.” That, however, was only the conclusion of the resolution. Why did not the hon. Chairman quote the whole of it? The resolution did not merely call on the Court of Directors to do what they might think fit, but accompanied their recommendation with a substantive statement of the object that was sought to be effected. He, however, would read the whole resolution, which ran thus: “That, adverting to the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 20th of February 1833, having for its object the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to the idolatrous worship of India, and also the relinquishment of the revenue hitherto derived from such source, *which object does not yet appear to have been accomplished*, (let the Court, said Mr. *Poynder*, mark that) this Court deems it necessary to recommend to the Court of Directors to adopt such further measures upon the subject as in their judgment may appear to be most expedient.” That great and important object not having been accomplished, the Court of Proprietors called on the Court of Directors to take such measures—for what?—Why, for its accomplishment—as might appear to them to be most expedient. The question then was, had they adopted any measure whatever to effect that object? In his opinion, the despatch of February last could not be considered as a measure of that kind. They ought to have had the whole resolution, and not a part of it, placed before them by the Chairman. He did not accuse the hon. Chairman of having wilfully introduced only a part of it—but he thought that it was his duty to have read the whole resolution,—and the Hon. Chairman not having done so, he had deemed it necessary to supply the omission. Why was such a despatch as this sent out? Was it not because the Directors had heard, from all parts of India, that their agents were receiving this horrible impost, from the miserable victim who was swinging with a hook thrust into his body, to the lowest creature who made a salaam to the idols

of his worship. From every temple—from every scene of indecency and prostitution—it appeared that they were receiving those nefarious profits. The Company was, in fact, so mixed up with this abominable system, that it might be asserted, that they were really and positively encouraging idolatry on a large scale. So said, indeed, the Christian Knowledge Society, a month or two ago—so said the Missionary Society—so said Mr. Hankey, who was present at many of these religious meetings, and whose example he wished others would imitate, instead of thwarting their efforts to put an end to a monstrous abuse. Not merely, they were told, was this the feeling of the Church Missionary Society and of the Christian Knowledge Society (both of which were identified with the Established Church), but also of the Baptist Society and of the Methodist Society, all of whom had missionaries in India, and some of whose members were now present in the Court. If, then, some effectual steps were not adopted, what a ferment of parliamentary petitioning would here be excited. Such, assuredly, would be the case—petition would follow petition in quick succession, if the Company did not perform their duty. His hon. friend (Mr. Hankey) had said, that the resolution was not strong enough—but it was his (Mr. Poynder's) wish to avoid every thing that even looked like censure on the conduct of those who had sent out this despatch. That despatch was subscribed with the names of several directors. How such a document came to be sent out, he could not say. All that he had to do was to treat it as the work of those who appeared to have sanctioned it. He had heard some reflections cast out on the subject of that despatch, but he threw them aside; and he simply took the document as he found it, with certain names attached to it. It was said, that time was not given for effecting this alteration. He denied the assertion. He had given ample time. He had stood in that Court, year after year, advocating this cause, and yet little had been done. He had laboured for a period little short of twenty-five years to effect this object, so that it could not be said that amply sufficient time had not been allowed. But now, so far from attaining the object which the Proprietors sought for, all their hopes were discouraged by this most unsatisfactory despatch. They were not nearer to their object, it would appear, now, in 1837, than they were many years ago. It, therefore, was time that every man who feared God—that the whole British people—should speak out, and speak decidedly. He held in his hand a copy of the memorial from the European inhabitants of Madras to the Governor in Council, to which Mr. Hankey had alluded. But Mr. Hankey had not told them, whether

the individual who had presented it to Parliament, and who moved that it should be printed, had also called for the printing of an important document, or rather series of documents, that was connected with it. He alluded to the appendix. If the member who called for the printing of the petition, did not also call for the printing of the appendix, then it was time that he should do so. (A proprietor stated, that both were printed.) Then he would say, that the gentleman who moved the printing of the petition, and also the printing of the appendix, had done a great service to the cause of morality. He was likewise in possession of the answer, the unjust and uncalled-for answer, of Mr. Chamier, the Secretary to the Government, to the bishop who had transmitted the memorial. That memorial was accompanied by one of the most beautiful and affecting letters that he had ever read. Bishop Corrie, by whom it was written—who had been snatched from them since, and whom he had ever held in respect and reverence—had received an answer of a most insulting nature; and it was his intention to give notice of a motion, at the next General Court, on the subject of that insulting answer. He would briefly read the answer which Mr. Chamier returned, on the receipt of the memorial. (The hon. Proprietor read the answer, which, in effect, set forth, that the letter of the 6th of August 1836, inclosing the memorial of the European inhabitants of Fort St. George on the subject of religious toleration, and requesting it to be forwarded to the Governor in Council, had been received; and the secretary proceeded to say, that he was directed to inform the bishop, that the sentiments of the Governor were not in accordance with those of the memorialists; and, farther, that the Governor was sorry, that the bishop did not attend to his own peculiar duties, in moderating the zeal of over-heated minds, instead of agitating questions that were calculated to endanger the peace of the country.) This he looked upon to be a most insulting answer. He would not, however, go into that point now, as it would have to be considered hereafter, as the subject of a substantive motion. Now, he would say, that, looking to all these things occurring consentaneously—(he would not blink the point)—it did appear to him, that there was a determination on the part of their officers abroad, to cling to the sweets of profit derived from these impure sources.—But why, it would be asked, were not similar difficulties placed in the way of removing suttees? The reason was, because the destruction of that abuse only touched the interests of the Hindoo priests, who seized on the ornaments of the unfortunate victims. No European agent derived any profit from suttees, and, there-

fore, there was comparatively little opposition to the removal of the abuse. Now, he contended that the system of which he complained, and which was intimately connected with idolatry, might be done away with without the least difficulty or danger. As to the argument that this tax discouraged idolatry, it was wholly fallacious; and if the Court would indulge him in the repetition of the argument which he had used on the 21st of December last, he would prove it to be so. The hon. Proprietor (Mr. Fielder) either was not present on that occasion, or he had forgotten the argument.—But he could shew that the tax had a directly contrary effect to that which the hon. Proprietor supposed. He could, at this moment, adduce the most conclusive evidence on this point.—(Here Mr. Goldsmid made a remark on the irregularity of adverting to former discussions.) He certainly was sorry to trouble his friend, Mr. Goldsmid, who, he was aware, could not enjoy this discussion.

Mr. Goldsmid said, he had interrupted the hon. Proprietor, who was bringing forward matter that had reference to a former discussion, and he conceived that the hon. Proprietor's remark was not called for.

Mr. Poynder said, he ought rather, perhaps, to have borne the interruption without notice. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. Proprietor would receive this observation in apology. He had taken down one or two other observations on which he would offer a few remarks. They were told that the Court of Proprietors had no right to prescribe to the Court of Directors, in any case, what course they ought to follow. Now, he could not agree to that as an abstract proposition. In his opinion, the Court of Directors ought to obey an unanimous resolution of that Court. He should now conclude, thanking the proprietors for the patient attention which they had accorded to him at a former Court, and for the indulgence which they had extended towards him on the present occasion. He had no desire to set up his own judgment as a standard of infallibility, on this or any other question; but, he believed that every man of right feeling, throughout the country, agreed with him in opinion on the point now under discussion. He knew that, in mooted this question from time to time, he might be considered by some gentlemen as very troublesome and very officious; but still, in spite of such censure, he would continue to do that which he considered to be his duty as a Proprietor.

The question was then put, and, on a shew of hands, negatived.

Mr. Poynder then gave notice, that, at the next quarterly Court, he would submit the following motion, viz. :—

That the next General Court of Proprietors do take into consideration a memorial transmitted in August last by the European population of Madras to the Governor of that presidency, on the subject of their compulsory attendance upon religious ceremonies of the natives. Also a letter from the late Bishop of Madras to the Right Hon. Sir F. Adam, dated 6th August 1836, transmitting such memorial; and lastly, an answer to the letter of the bishop, from Henry Chamier, Esq., Chief Secretary of Fort St. George.

The hon. Proprietor said, he held in his hand the documents which the House of Commons had caused to be printed on this occasion a few days ago. If he were, on his motion, precluded from using those papers, he would be obliged to move that they should be printed.

The *Chairman*.—All papers presented to Parliament are placed for the use of the Proprietors in their room; and therefore the hon. Proprietor might act on those documents.

Mr. Poynder.—That will answer my purpose.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The *Chairman*.—I now lay before the Court, conformably with the bye-law, sec. i. cap. 3, certain papers which have been laid before Parliament.

These were—Return to an Order of a Select Committee of the House of Commons relative to Remuneration to Maritime Officers.

Return to an Order of the 9th of May, for the Names of Commanders of Company's Ships who have received Remuneration for Losses.

Regulations of the Legislative Council of Bengal, for 1833-34-35, and 36.

Copy of the Memorial of the European Inhabitants of Madras, on the subject of Religious Toleration; with the Letter of the Bishop of Madras, and the Secretary's Answer to it.

The *Chairman* said, these latter papers, it would be seen, had reference to the motion of which the hon. Proprietor had given notice for the next Quarterly General Court.

Mr. Hankey asked, whether the motion might not be taken into consideration at the first General Court, though held for another purpose?

The *Chairman* thought that it could not.

HALF YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* informed the Court, that warrants for the half-year's dividend on the Company's stock would be ready for delivery (pursuant to the 11th sec. of the 3d and 4th William IV., cap. 85) on Thursday, July 6.

CASE OF APPEAL.

The *Chairman* laid on the table, pursuant to the resolution of the General Court of the 22d of March last, a return of appeals before the Privy Council, in which the Company are respondents, agents, or otherwise.

Sir C. Forbes said, one of these appeal cases was the most extraordinary that had ever been heard before the Privy Council. He alluded to that to which he had referred on a former occasion. In that case an unfortunate zemindar of Bengal owed 6,000 rupees arrears of rent to the Company—

Mr. Wigram rose to order. The hon. bart. might give notice of a motion on this subject, but he had no right to proceed now.

Sir C. Forbes begged to differ from the hon. director. He believed that he had a right, at a quarterly general Court, to make such observations as he might think proper; and to enable him to do so, he meant to conclude with a motion. He hoped the hon. director was now satisfied. As he before said, this zemindar owed an arrear of 6,000 rupees, which he was called on to pay by the collector of revenue. He gave approved security for the debt, which was paid within the time. But notwithstanding, his zemindary having been advertised for sale, was actually sold for the sum of 97,000 rupees, to pay a debt of only 6,000, the property being, in fact, worth upwards of five lacs of rupees. The unfortunate man, in 1812, brought an action against the purchaser and the Government in the Zillah Court, and there obtained a decree for the reversal of the sale, and the restitution of his zemindary. This decision was, however, appealed against by the Government to the Sudder Adawlut, and that court reversed it. The zemindar then lodged an appeal to the Privy Council, and, after twenty-five years of litigation, the case was decided against him two or three months ago. This poor man had not the means of sending money home to prosecute his appeal; but he trusted his case to a gentleman, whose name he would not mention, who undertook to carry it on, the condition being, that he should receive certain allowances out of the zemindary if successful. He, however, had neglected the appeal, and an intimation was given to the zemindar, that his case was in abeyance, for want of parties to prosecute it. He was, in consequence, driven to the necessity of petitioning; and he prayed the Privy Council to take his case into consideration, and to decide on it. Under the Act of Parliament, the Court of Directors were called on to provide counsel and agents, although an appeal in which they were themselves the respondents. The case was one in which it appeared that great injustice and oppression had been committed. The costs must be extremely heavy, and the unfortunate zemindar had not the means of meeting them. He submitted, therefore, to the Court of Directors, whether the case was not one that called for their interference? He held in his hand the petition which had been presented to the

Privy Council on behalf of the zemindar, which was well worthy of attention. He earnestly hoped the Court of Directors would do something for this unfortunate zemindar, who, with his family, had been reduced to beggary. The petition was altogether strong and affecting, but at the same time so humble and respectful, that he hoped the Directors would peruse it, and for that purpose he would hand it to the gentlemen behind the bar. He knew nothing of the parties nor of the circumstances, further than he had stated; but he had felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the Court to them.

Mr. Wigram hoped that he should be excused if he submitted to the hon. baronet the propriety of merely having this read without making any motion upon it. He was sure the hon. baronet would excuse him if he said that the decree of the Court below was affirmed, as the hon. baronet would have learnt if he had waited until he had heard these papers read, he would then have found that as the order in Council had not yet been issued, therefore, in point of fact, the matter had not been finally settled, though the decree of the Court below had been affirmed. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Wigram), again submitted, that the hon. baronet had better read these papers, and consider them well, before he made any motion upon the subject. He, (Mr. Wigram) apprehended that the case was a very peculiar one—he therefore would not presume to give any opinion upon it, because if he did he should act in a manner wholly inconsistent with the course which he conceived it proper in matters of this sort to pursue.

Sir Charles Forbes said, that he certainly was unaware that this case had not been decided—on the contrary he had it from high authority—from a Member of the Privy Council that it had been decided.

Mr. Wigram observed that the case had been decided, but that no order had been issued by the Privy Council upon it, and, until some order was issued, it was prejudging the case to deal with it now. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Charles Forbes hoped that the hon. Director would do him the justice to see that he had himself forced him (Sir C. Forbes) to conclude with a motion in order to get the privilege of making a few observations upon the case. He was however happy to hear that the case had not been finally decided, and he earnestly entreated the Court of Directors, though they were not by law bound to do anything for this poor man, they would; in the exercise of a charitable and humane feeling, do something for this unfortunate zemindar, who, for a debt of Rs. 6,000, had lost property which by sale produced Rs. 97,000. The conversation here dropped.

BYE-LAWS.

Mr. Twining presented the Report of the Bye-laws Committee which was read as follows :—

"The Committee appointed to inspect the East India Company's Bye-laws, and to make enquiry into the observance of them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following Report :—

"Your Committee beg to state that the result of the enquiry instituted, affords them the satisfaction of being enabled to report to the General Court, that the bye-laws have been duly observed and executed during the past year.

"East India House, the 4th May 1837.

"R. Twining, John Carstairs,
Jas. Shaw, Alex. Annand,
Wm. Burnie, John Hodgson,
W. G. Paxton, John Woolmore,
Edw. Goldsmid, W. Blackburne."

The Chairman said he had next to acquaint the Court with the names of the gentlemen proposed to be elected upon the Committee upon Bye-laws for the ensuing year.

Sir Charles Forbes begged to be informed whether or not there were any vacancies.

The Chairman replied that there was one vacancy; and at the same time begged to inform his hon. friend that the members to be proposed had served during the last year. He should now put and declare the names of the Committee in the usual course.

The following names were then severally put by the Chairman, and declared to be elected members of the Bye-laws Committee.

Richard Twining, Esq.	Abm. W. Roberts, Esq.
Robt. Williams, Esq.	Sir John Woolmore
Sir H. Strachey, Bart.	W. G. Paxton, Esq.
John Carstairs, Esq.	Edward Goldsmid, Esq.
Sir James Shaw, Bart.	Major-gen. Blackburn
Wm. Burnie, Esq.	Alex. Annand, Esq.
John Hodgson, Esq.	

The Chairman then said that there was a vacancy on this Committee to be filled up, in consequence of Lewis Loyd, Esq. having disqualified. He therefore begged leave to propose Thomas Weeding, Esq. to fill that vacancy as a member of the Bye-laws Committee.

Sir Charles Forbes expressed the high gratification he felt in seconding the nomination made by the hon. Chairman, and

The Chairman having put the question, Mr. Weeding was declared to be duly elected.

Mr. Weeding said he felt much honoured by being thus selected to fill this vacancy, and declared his intention to use the best exertions of which he was capable, in the discharge of the duties which would devolve upon him.

Sir Charles Forbes said, that the principle upon which the members of the Committee of Bye-laws were appointed, was not a good one. There were fifteen or sixteen of them, and he thought it would be well to increase them to twenty, and to provide, that one fourth of their number

should go out of office every year, and thus enable the Proprietors to propose others who might be considered more eligible. If such a course were followed, the list might be improved—for he must say that it required *weeding*. (*Hear and laughter.*) He did not mean disrespect to any member of the committee—he had no personal opposition to any of them—nor had he any friend to propose in preference to any of the hon. Proprietors whose names he found in the list. He was, however, glad to see that of his hon. friend Mr. Weeding placed amongst them. (*Renewed laughter!*) On the suggestion he had thrown out, as to the mode of election and the increase of the number of members, he would content himself at present with the hint he had given.

SHUMSOODEEN KHAN, NAWAUB OF FEROZEPORE.

Sir Charles Forbes, on being called upon by the Chairman, pursuant to his notice of motion for certain papers connected with the trial, conviction, and execution at Delhi, of Shumsoodeen Khan, rose and said, that he presented himself to bring for the third time this most important subject before the Court, and in doing so he again begged to assure the Court that he proceeded with great pain, but at the same time in the hope that they would do him the justice to believe that he was actuated by no other feeling than a strong and imperative sense of public duty. It was that feeling which had led him originally to give notice of his intention to submit such a motion, with a view to inquiry, and he assured the Court that he should have been exceedingly happy, if in the course of the last six months he had seen or heard anything to satisfy his mind that he ought not to persevere in it. (*Hear!*) On the last two occasions upon which he had brought the subject before the Court, good reasons had been urged for delaying his motion, and he had consented to do so; but he had seen no reason for abandoning it altogether. On the contrary, his conviction founded upon all the information he had been able to obtain,—information derived partly from the very spot where the lamented occurrence of the murder of Mr. Fraser took place,—was that the Government of India had no right to bring the Nawaub to trial, as not being subject to their jurisdiction; and in order to prove this, his first position, he was desirous of having laid before the Court, the grant under which the Territories of Ferozepore, &c. were made over to Ahmed Buksh Khan, the father of Shumsoodeen, and his heirs in perpetuity, by the East-India Company, for services rendered by him in the field, under Lord Lake. That document would shew, that those territories so assigned by the Company to the Nawaub's father, as a reward for important military services,

were so completely alienated, that the Indian government had not reserved to itself any civil right whatever over the territories and population; the father of Shumsoodeen being in fact rendered virtually independent of the Company, and so also, he (Sir C. Forbes) contended, was Shumsoodeen himself. That being the case, and the murder having taken place in the Territory of the Emperor of Delhi, the Indian government had no right to try Shumsoodeen, on suspicion of being the instigator of the murder. If they had such a power—such a right—he would only say that it was contrary to all his notions of reason and justice and the law of nations. Whether the actual perpetrator of the murder, Kureem Khan, had been regularly tried and convicted by the authorities at Delhi was perhaps doubtful—although, this he was not prepared to deny; but he did very much doubt, as he had already said, whether the Company had jurisdiction over the Nawaub. The next information with which he should wish to be furnished was, upon what grounds and authority a special commission to try the Nawaub had been issued to Mr. Colvin.

A Director.—The commission was perfectly regular.

Sir C. Forbes.—That might be so, although he had never before heard of any thing of the kind. However, assuming the special commission to have been perfectly regular, he supposed there could be no objection to shew to this Court the grounds and authority upon which it was issued. It was the more especially necessary that the Court should see the tenor of that commission, in order that it might be satisfied whether or not the form of trial which took place under it was regular and proper. He (Sir C. Forbes) was not disposed to question any of Mr. Colvin's proceedings. He might have acted strictly in conformity with orders; but he wanted to know whether Mr. Colvin did not sit as the only judge, and without even the usual assistance of the native assessors employed in the courts on all occasions. He believed the attendance of those officers had been dispensed with in that particular instance, and that the only persons who sat with Mr. Colvin were two military officers; he knew not what might have been their rank, nor in what capacity they attended. He did not, however, find fault with the presence of these two military men; on the contrary, he wished the Nawaub, if to be tried at all, had been tried by a court-martial, in preference to a proceeding in which, as he was informed, Mr. Colvin had no assistance whatever, but was himself at once the judge and the jury. That was a mode of trial which ought not to be tolerated in any country, and far less by authority of a

British Government. For these reasons, he should like to see a copy of the commission under which Mr. Colvin acted, if it could be produced. He was equally anxious to see the commissioner's report of the trial, and of his subsequent proceedings, in order to ascertain how far those proceedings were authorized by the commission Mr. Colvin held, and which he (Sir C. Forbes) was not inclined to call in question; but he certainly thought the Court had a right, looking at the extraordinary circumstances of the case, to know something of the trial and subsequent proceedings, if any such proceedings took place; and he particularly wished to know, whether the evidence brought against the Nawaub had been taken in his presence, or, as was reported, in the absence of the accused; not only in the first instance before the magistrates, but afterwards before the commissioner, by reference to Court of the Nizamut Adawlut or otherwise. The next document which he (Sir C. Forbes) wished to be furnished with, was a copy of the Governor-general's order to the commissioner, or to any other person or persons, for the execution of the Nawaub, together with the report of the commissioner to the Indian Government thereon. If he was rightly informed, the proceedings on all those occasions were throughout not a little extraordinary, and such as could not be justified upon principles of British law or usage. The next documents he wished to be produced were copies of the proclamations by the authorities at Delhi, and stuck upon the walls on the occasion of the murder of Mr. Fraser, which were stated to be of a most unusual and extraordinary nature. These proclamations not only called upon parties to come forward and give evidence, under promise of pardon and reward, but they were worded in a style wholly unknown in this country—whether usual in India he really could not say;—he understood they were to the effect of calling upon parties to come forward and state what they pleased, and they should be rewarded accordingly; and that even if it should appear they had withheld information which they might have given, they should nevertheless be protected and rewarded. Now, although hardly to be believed, yet he was assured such had been the case, and the obvious effect of these proclamations was neither more nor less than an invitation to the people to come forward for the sake of pecuniary gain, and, at the same time, to carry out any vindictive feelings they might have formed, to accuse the Nawaub of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Fraser. They were, moreover, peculiarly calculated to encourage one individual, who, beyond doubt, had taken a most prominent part in that horrible affair. He alluded to the accom-

plice Uniah Mea, who had absconded. A party of horse were sent after him, and when he was apprehended, the first thing that was done by the officer in command of the party, was to touch the culprit on the shoulder, saying "I know who you are, do not be afraid—here is a full pardon for you." A pardon for what, he (Sir C. Forbes) begged to ask. He understood that those very words were used, and let the Court bear in mind what a temptation it was to this man, thus promised his pardon beforehand—thus admitted at once as King's evidence, to make up any story he thought proper, in order to save himself and to gain some of the pecuniary reward promised by these proclamations. Instead of waiting till he had given his evidence, this man was at once pardoned—a course of proceeding which would in the King's Courts have wholly invalidated his testimony, and the more particularly, as he had declared his apprehension, that while the Nawaub lived, he could not go in safety of his own life. He (Sir C. Forbes) contended that these circumstances ought to have invalidated the evidence of the accomplice Uniah Mea altogether, or he should rather say, they ought to have prevented his evidence being taken at all. It was wholly contrary to the practice of the courts of justice in this country, because it was well known that persons were often admitted King's evidences, who from failing or breaking down in their testimony, were themselves placed in the prisoner's box and put upon their trials. (cries of *No, no !*) Why, he was told of a case of that kind which lately occurred at the Gloucester assizes, where a man of suspicious character accused two others of sheep-stealing, and was admitted King's evidence against them; but having failed in bringing the charge home to them, he was himself brought to trial, convicted, and sent to New South Wales for fourteen years. Now this accomplice Uniah Mea, to whom the pardon had been at once given, was allowed on all sides to be a character of the very worst possible description—a man who had manifested no objection to become a hired assassin. And this was the man, who not only obtained a free pardon beforehand, but also received afterwards a considerable pecuniary reward for his evidence, true or false. Under such circumstances, therefore, he (Sir C. Forbes) wished to see the copy of the free pardon given to Uniah Mea, and also to be informed of the amount of rewards paid to him for his evidence on the trial of the two parties said to be involved in the charge. Then there was another document connected with this part of the case, which he thought it very desirable should be produced, and that was, a return of all the sums subscribed by the Europeans and

natives resident at Delhi and its neighbourhood, towards a fund for the payment of those rewards to which he had already adverted—rewards to be applied to the persons giving information, and otherwise bringing about the conviction of the parties charged. There was one singular circumstance connected with that reward fund, which he must mention—it was, the sum of 2,000 rupees subscribed by the Nawaub himself, and for which he was called upon, after he had been tried and convicted, to be paid to the parties who had given evidence against him. This really appeared almost incredible! but such he was assured had been the case, and the existence of such a subscription list shewed at least the general feeling which existed,—a feeling which he should think must have rendered it barely possible that the accused could have had a fair trial. In this country, under such circumstances, the trial would not have taken place in the district where the crime was committed—they would have had the effect of removing the proceedings to another district, and perhaps to a superior court of justice. Having said thus much, and having reason to believe the greater part of the facts he had stated, it would not be wondered at that he had formed an opinion, in the first place, that the Indian government had not jurisdiction over the Nawaub, and in the next place, that he had not had such a fair trial as every British subject ought to be, and would be, entitled to. Why any difference or distinction had been made in this instance he was at a loss to imagine; but he might be allowed to enquire why it was the Indian government had the power to appoint any tribunal they thought fit, that the Nawaub had not been allowed a trial by jury? If he had been allowed such a trial, he (Sir C. Forbes) thought it probable he would have been acquitted, because the evidence of Uniah Mea would not have been admitted, and then there remained nothing but circumstantial evidence, upon which, without the direct testimony of Uniah Mea, the jury would have been slow to convict. He (Sir C. Forbes) had heard it doubted, even by Directors themselves, whether the territories and other property of the Nawaub were liable to be confiscated, and this was upon the occasion of a certain proposed appropriation of them, which perhaps had not taken place; but he wanted to know whether or not that had been the case, and also to be informed what was the amount of the property so proposed to be appropriated. He was aware that it might be said, these were subjects with which the Court of Proprietors had nothing to do—that the Court of Proprietors were not competent to judge of, or deal with, the facts of the case—but that argument would be altogether incon-

istent with the opinions formerly expressed by hon. Proprietors now within the bar of the Court. So much he himself disagreed from that opinion, that he would say at once it was competent for the Proprietors to call for information upon any subject that related to the interests of the Indian Empire, or which had reference to its good government; and that it was the bounden duty of the Proprietors to interfere whenever they saw occasion to do so. The Directors had never been slow to call upon the Proprietors to interfere when they wanted to get certain support, and he maintained, it was competent for the Court to institute the enquiry for which he now contended. He thought that all men, whether in high stations or otherwise, were not the worse for being watched (*a laugh*), and as they had a perfect right to scrutinize the public acts of public men, surely the Proprietors had a right to be informed upon such matters as the impartial administration of justice in India, upon which the maintainance of their interests must necessarily so much depend. But surely this right would not now be denied by those who a few months ago quoted the letter addressed by Lord Glenelg (then Mr. C. Grant), in 1833, to the Chairman of the day, in which that right hon. gentleman clearly stated the duty of the Proprietors in reference to Indian affairs; and his letter had often been referred to in that Court, but particularly in July last year, in consequence of a speech delivered by a right hon. baronet in the House of Commons, questioning the powers possessed by the Court of Proprietors. Now he (Sir C. Forbes) had often said, and he repeated, that if the Proprietors had no power to interfere in such matters, if they were to be made mere cyphers or puppets—it would be better that they should not be there at all. But would it be said that they had not the right to interfere with the executive departments of the Company? Why, the Proprietors had actually been called together on the subject of the recall of Lord Heytesbury and the appointment of Lord Auckland as Governor-general—and after that, would it be contended that they had no right to interfere when a still more serious act of the executive was called in question? Would it be denied that their dividends must depend upon the good government of their Indian possessions? It could not be denied; and as this was a question involving the impartial administration of justice and good government in India, he contended that the Proprietors were deeply interested, and had a right to interfere, and seek for information. Lamenting his want of talent to do justice to so important a subject, he should be happy to be set right as to any of the facts stated, if he had fallen into error; and he would now conclude by moving that the following

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papers be laid before the Court of Proprietors.

1. Copy of the Sunnud, or Grant, by the Governor-general of Bengal to Ahmed Buksh Khan, (the father of Shumsodeen Khan) and to his heirs from generation to generation in perpetuity, of the Territories of Ferozepore, &c., as a reward for important services in the field under Lord Lake in 1804-5.
2. Copy of the Governor-general's special commission to Mr. Colvin, for the trial of the Nawab Shumsodeen Khan of Ferozepore, charged with instigating the murder of Mr. Fraser.
3. Copy of the Commissioner's report to the Governor-general, of the proceedings in the trial of the Nawab and subsequent proceedings thereon.*
4. Copy of the Governor-general's order or warrant to the Commissioner, or others, for the execution of the Nawab.
5. Copy of the Commissioner's report to the Governor-general of the execution of the Nawab, and the circumstances attending it.
6. Copy, or Copies, of the Proclamation, or Proclamations, issued by the Magistrate of Delhi, or others, offering rewards for the apprehension of the murderer of Mr. Fraser.
7. Copy of the free pardon given to Unia Mea, the accomplice of Kurreem Khan in the murder of Mr. Fraser, upon his apprehension, to induce him to give his evidence.
8. Copy of the protest or remonstrance of the Nawab, or of his Vakcel, or Agent, against the admission of the evidence of Unia Mea, and others, not taken in his presence, he being thereby deprived of the opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses.
9. Return of the pecuniary rewards bestowed upon Unia Mea, and others, for their evidence on the trial of Kurreem Khan and of the Nawab.
10. Return of the sums subscribed by Europeans and Natives, at Delhi and in the neighbourhood, for rewards on that occasion, inclusive of the sum of Rs. 2,000, subscribed by the Nawab, and demanded of him after his trial.
11. Returns of the annual Revenue and appropriation of the Nawab's confiscated territories, and of the amount sale of his personal property, with the appropriation of the proceeds.

Colonel Sykes said, that although the hon. baronet, Sir Charles Forbes, had not spoken to him upon the subject of this motion, he had much pleasure in seconding it, because he understood that doubts were entertained in this country, as to whether the trial of this Indian prince had been properly conducted, and it was desirable that it should be shewn that justice had been done in the matter, in order to satisfy the minds not only of the people of India, but also the people of this country. He conceived that the administration of justice ought not only to be pure, but, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion—*sans reproche*. He, therefore, was most desirous, for the sake of the Indian government—for the sake of the Court of Directors, and for the sake of the Company, that it should be shown that justice had been done in this instance. Without making any speech, he would say, that he was anxious that, on all occasions, the proceedings of the Company, at home and abroad, should bear the test of investigation; and repeating that he had had no communication with the hon. baronet on the subject, he had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The Chairman said, that he felt it his duty, in the first place, to disabuse the mind of his hon. friend who had brought

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forward this motion, and who seemed to anticipate that it would be contended that the Court of Proprietors were not competent to discuss any question that had relation to the Government of India. He (the Chairman) was sure his hon. friend had never seen any disposition manifested by the Directors to interrupt discussions of this nature; discussions in which his hon. friend had himself largely participated on this as well as on former occasions. But he (the Chairman) had felt it his duty to rise immediately on this subject, because he thought it most desirable to deprecate discussions of this kind. He was sure the proprietors would do the Court of Directors the justice to admit that the Court of Directors were ready to afford them every information, when it could be afforded with propriety; and he would now ask the Court of Proprietors the plain and simple question, namely, whether they really thought it desirable that the proceedings of Courts of Justice in India, should be subject to the revision or control of this or of any other Court? (*No, no!*) The Court of Directors even had no such power over the proceedings of their own judges, and he could not but think that the most dangerous consequences must result from the discussion here of questions of this difficult and delicate nature. He would, therefore, at once say, that the Court of Directors would never consent to the motion of his hon. friend. (*Hear, hear!*) He (the Chairman) did not enter upon the merits of this particular case, because that would justify the propriety of discussion, which he denied. He believed, dissenting as he did from many of the covenants of his hon. friend, that there never had been a trial conducted with greater propriety and regularity, and he believed further, that there never had been an instance where guilt was brought home more clearly, or where the individual suffered more justly. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Crawford, M. P. said, that he came to the Court, this day, without having any intention of addressing it, but as his hon. friend, the hon. baronet who had brought forward the present motion, had alluded personally to him, he might be permitted to state the reasons why he had attended. He had often before broken a lance with the hon. baronet, but he had always, as he thought he should now, come off scathless. He (Mr. Crawford) came here to-day, anxious to guard and watch over the interest and character of a person whose conduct, he thought, probably might have been questioned and assailed, and with whom he and his family, were closely connected. He meant Mr. Colvin. (*Hear, hear!*) He was anxious to watch the proceedings of the day, and to hear the observations

that might be made, in order to see if the character and conduct of his friend, Mr. Colvin, were impugned. He, however, did not find that such was the case, and he certainly should not have risen, if he had not been, in some degree, forced to do so by the hon. baronet. Having, however, been so, he had no hesitation in saying, that the sentiments he entertained on this matter most entirely and perfectly coincided with those which had been so properly and ably expressed by the Chairman. He did not think the hon. baronet had laid a single public ground for his motion, or for any investigation, even if the Court had the power to enter upon it.—(*Hear, hear!*) The hon. baronet had, it was true, told some long rigmarole stories, collected from parties to whom he paid great deference, but of whom the proprietors had never heard before. (*Laughter.*) He (Mr. Crawford) was not in possession of that sort of information; he had, however, received information, which induced him to come to the very opposite conclusion to that at which the hon. baronet had arrived, as to the occurrences from the beginning to the end of the transaction. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not go, however, into the merits, but would most cordially give his vote for refusing the documents which the hon. baronet had called for. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder said he would take up only a very few moments of the time of the Court. The only questions seemed to him to be, whether the Court before which the Nawaub had been tried was legally constituted, and whether the proceedings were regular and proper, and he (Mr. Fielder) begged leave to ask, whether there were any documents before the Court of Proprietors which would warrant the hon. baronet in making the statements which he had done on the present occasion? God forbid that he (Mr. Fielder) should impugn the hon. baronet's veracity or integrity—he had no such intention, for no one stood higher in his estimation than the hon. baronet; but he begged to be informed whether there were any documents before the Court of Proprietors which could at all support or warrant the statement which had been made.

The Chairman: None whatever.

Mr. Fielder resumed.—Then the hon. baronet, it seemed, had collected information from the *Delhi Gazette*, and from other Indian papers, and had not brought forward a single document or paper to contradict them. He (Mr. Fielder) would venture to say that the Court was a legally constituted Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He meant to state that the Nawaub was not forced before it—he was summoned regularly, either to appear absolutely before the tribunal, or to show sufficient

cause to the contrary. He had not shown any reason against his being so summoned—he voluntarily appeared before it—he never protested against its constitution or its jurisdiction, but he made his appearance at Delhi on being summoned; he employed counsel, he caused the witnesses to be examined, and the whole evidence was given before the Court in a formal and regular manner. Twenty days afterwards the same evidence was again gone through, on the trial of the Nawaub, as had been taken on the trial of the actual murderer, Kurheem Khan, and the whole course of proceeding was strictly formal, proper, and regular. It had been mentioned by the hon. baronet that there had been proclamations for witnesses, and that rewards had been offered by the Europeans, amongst whom a strong feeling against the Nawaub existed. Now, who were the witnesses? Europeans? No; out of fifty-one witnesses examined for the prosecution, forty-nine were of the same caste, the same religion, as the Nawaub himself, and only two were Europeans. There was a regular advocate employed by the Nawaub, and the trial, so far from being a summary proceeding, went on from day to day with order and regularity. There was no hurry. The murder occurred in the month of March, the proceedings did not take place until July; and what was done afterwards? Why, after fifty-one witnesses had been examined for the prosecution, and thirty on the part of the Nawaub, a solemn decision was come to by the Court at Delhi, in the jurisdiction of which the Nawaub had himself acquiesced. What then followed? Why, the whole proceedings were then sent up to the Superior Court at Allahabad, and by that Court they were revised and confirmed.

Sir Charles Forbes.—I must beg to contradict the hon. Proprietor. (*Order, order!*)

Mr. Fielder resumed.—He took his information from the Delhi and other papers before the Court, which were as yet uncontradicted, and as the proceedings transpired so long since as July 1835, he had reason to say that they were correctly stated. He repeated, that the proceedings of the Court at Delhi were revised and confirmed by the Superior Court. The period which the transaction occupied served almost to prove his position. The murder was perpetrated in March, the proceedings of the trial took place in July, and the Nawaub was not executed until the following month of October.

Mr. Twining begged to ask, merely for the sake of information, if the hon. Proprietor was not really going into the merits of the case, which all present seemed most anxious to avoid? (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder said he had no wish to do so, or further to occupy the attention of the Court.

Sir Charles Forbes claimed for his hon. friend, Mr. Fielder, the right to proceed with his observations. He was anxious to hear all that his hon. friend, who, in his opinion, had made the most sensible speech that had yet been delivered on the subject, had to say. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) It was the only sensible speech at all affecting the question, not even excepting his (Sir Charles Forbes') own (*laughter*), and he hoped his hon. friend would proceed.

Mr. Twining.—But the hon. Proprietor near him (Mr. Fielder) was going into the merits of the question, when at the commencement of his speech he said he did not mean to do so, and that was the reason he (Mr. Twining) had put the question he did to the Chairman and to the Court.

Sir Jeremiah Bryant said, that he humbly submitted to the Court that this was a question vitally affecting the Indian Government, who had been, as it were, put upon their trial, and therefore he contended that every person who could give the Court any information upon the subject ought to be heard. Every person who could, in justification of the Indian Government, shew that the trial of Shumsodeen had been justly, fairly, and impartially conducted, ought to be listened to with attention by this Court. (*Hear, hear!*) The question really was, whether or not the Government of the country had confirmed an unjust sentence, or whether their conduct had not been assailed, and remarks made upon it which they did not deserve. Now, he (Sir Jeremiah Bryant) had known Mr. Colvin as a judicial officer for full thirty years, and he would venture to say, that his character was such as ought to inspire a perfect confidence as to the propriety of the proceedings before him, and of strict rectitude of the verdict. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure that he could say of Mr. Colvin, as indeed he could of all the civil servants of the Company at Bengal (and he spoke from experience), that he and they would never be found (whenever it might be examined into) to have been the voluntary agents of the Governor in the commission of any wrong in a judicial proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*) For his own part, he could not understand how it was possible that any court could be conducted with greater propriety and publicity than had been the tribunal over which Mr. Colvin had presided, and before which Shumsodeen had been tried. It was assembled on the very threshold of the accused; it was assembled in the presence of his friends, and it was congregated in the very bosom of his own

country, and he (Sir Jeremiah Bryant) thought it was a great mistake to say, that his execution had excited any strong feelings either at home or among the Europeans in Hindostan. He believed that the homicide of Mr. Fraser had been traced justly home to the Nawaub, and he was most decidedly of opinion, that the Indian Government had observed a pure and holy administration of criminal justice. (*Hear, hear!*) He admitted that strong feelings had been excited among the natives, the Mussulmans, in favour of the Nawaub, and against the British; but those feelings would be justly estimated, when he mentioned, that the Mussulmans and native people assembled in thousands with girls singing hymns over the grave of the assassin. (*Hear, hear!*) He had but one observation more. The honourable baronet (Sir C. Forbes) had alluded to the subscriptions that had been raised to offer rewards for the discovery of the perpetrators of the foul deed. He would ask, what were these subscriptions but a proof of affection and attachment to the memory of the murdered man. (*Hear!*) Mr. Fraser had been the friend and associate of Shumsoodeen's father, and of Shumsoodeen himself, who contributed his subscription as a sort of a blind to his own guilt. (*Hear, hear!*) In other instances the subscriptions were dictated by feelings of affection and attachment to Mr. Fraser; and as a proof, one of the first upon the list was the name of a most honourable and gallant officer, Colonel Skinner, who commanded the corps to which poor Fraser had belonged. Colonel Skinner was one of the first to come forward, and he (Sir Jeremiah Bryant) did not think that the contribution by Shumsoodeen of Rs. 2,000 was anything but a cowardly attempt to screen his own guilty act. (*Hear, hear!*) On the whole, it appeared to him that nothing but the most complete justice had been done; that the public servants of the company had properly discharged a most painful duty; and, by the due administration of the law, justice to the shade of a valued and justly esteemed servant had been effected. (*Hear, hear!* and loud and general cries of *Question.*)

Sir Charles Forbes said he should offer but a very few words in reply.—He had commenced by saying, that he should be happy to hear any gentleman who took a different view of this case from that which he himself entertained. He had done so, and must now be allowed to say, that he had heard nothing to induce him to change the opinion which he had formed upon the whole transaction. Despite the strong observations which had been made as to the propriety and regularity of the proceedings of the Court at Delhi, he could state, and he did not hesitate to do so,

that the execution of the Nawaub had produced the greatest sensation, not only there, but all over India; and he thought that in this, as in all cases where the conduct of the Company, or their servants, or of the Government, was called in question, there should be an investigation openly and fairly conducted. If he had stated anything which he ought not to have done, or which would not be borne out by the documents he had moved for, let him at once be told so—let it be shewn that he was in the wrong; by that mode of proceeding, the hands of the government would be strengthened, and they would be acquitted of all the observations at home and abroad, to which this transaction had subjected them. This, however, was not palatable. He saw clearly there was a wish to smother this question altogether. (*Cries of No, no!*) Hon. Proprietors might cry "No, no!" but what would be the result? Had the Court of Directors done anything in the matter, in order to satisfy the public mind? Would the Court of Directors do any thing? What was the view they took of the subject? Why, they had been told by the hon. Chairman that the Nawaub was guilty, and had been justly executed. Now, he (Sir C. Forbes) contended that if the Nawaub had not been fairly tried he could not have been justly convicted, and ought not to have been executed. The proceedings which had been carried on against the Nawaub, would not have been tolerated in this country. It was said, that the proceedings of the judges in India were not to be questioned by the authorities in this country. What, were the judges in India more independent than the judges of England and the Colonies? Why, the proceedings of the judges here would be called in question by the House of Commons—this had been done recently in the case of the Dorchester labourers, and the sentences of the judges had been reversed on the ground of a wrong conviction.

A Proprietor.—No, no! The men were pardoned, and then recalled home from transportation.

Sir Charles Forbes.—Well, they were recalled from transportation—if they could recall the Nawaub to life, he should be satisfied. (*A laugh!*) Still, however, the question had been entertained by the House of Commons; and, in like manner, he contended it was competent to this Court to question the proceedings of their judges in India. He again, however, begged to remark, that he had not cast, nor did he mean to cast, any reflections upon Mr. Colvin. He had the highest respect for the character of that gentleman, and had no desire to say, or to be supposed to mean, any thing personal to him. He may have acted in conformity with his

instructions. There was one point he had forgotten to mention, when he before addressed the Court. Let it be remembered that the unfortunate Nawaub was virtually condemned before he was tried; for the Indian Government seized upon, and confiscated his territories—marched in an army and took military possession of them, before he was put upon his trial. Was that fact to be denied?

Mr. *Felder* rose to order, the hon. baronet was making a second speech, and not confining himself to reply.

Sir *Charles Forbes* submitted that he was strictly in order. He repeated, that the Nawaub's territories were seized and confiscated before he was tried, and thereby all his subjects were let loose to indulge their vindictive feelings against him, as well as to reap pecuniary reward. He saw, however, very clearly, that this matter was likely to be given the "go by" to. (*Hear! and Question.*) He should have rejoiced, if the excellent remarks of his gallant friend, Col. Sykes, (with whom he had had no communication on this subject) had been more fully attended to by the Court. That gallant gentleman, in common with himself, desired in this case investigation and publicity. Surely the Chairman and those around him, still less the City of London Reformer, (Mr. *Crawford*), would not object to publicity. Be that as it might, he (Sir C. Forbes) had done his duty; if he had failed it was not his fault, he was perfectly satisfied with what he had done; and, in conclusion, he begged, that his motion might be put to the Court.

The *Chairman* then put the motion. Only four hands being held up in its favour,

The *Chairman* declared the question to be carried in the negative.

Mr. *Weeding* said, he would embrace that moment to give notice of a motion for the next Court. He should on the next Court move the following resolution:

That it is expedient to discontinue the East-India Company's finance agency at Canton, inasmuch as it deranges the operations of commerce between Great Britain and China, to the great injury and loss of the British merchant, manufacturer, producer, and consumer; while it is not indispensable as a means of enabling the Company to place sufficient funds in this country to meet the territorial payments of India, payable in England.

APPEALS TO THE KING IN COUNCIL.

Sir *Charles Forbes* then moved for the production of a series of papers connected with the appellant jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

The *Chairman* said, that if the hon. baronet would amend his motion, and confine it to the outstanding Adawlut appeals, he for one would consent to it.

Sir *Charles Forbes* said, that all he wished for was the production of a return

similar to the document moved for in a preceding year by an hon. Director. He trusted the Directors would apply themselves to this question, and that one of them, Mr. *Wigram*, who had taken some share in the previous proceedings, would endeavour to obtain, either a repeal of the existing act, or such an amendment of it, as would carry into effect a system similar to that recommended by Mr. *Tucker*. He hoped that the hon. Director, Mr. *Wigram*, would understand that he (Sir Charles Forbes) merely followed, by this motion, the course which the hon. Director had himself pursued on a former occasion.

Mr. *Wigram* begged to say, that he never was favourable to the enactments of the Bill to which the hon. baronet had referred, because he thought it was not to be endured, that any appeal should be for nearly thirty years before the Privy Council. He, however, could not pledge himself to go on with the subject further than he had proceeded: his object had been to wait and see what would be the effect and working of the Bill; and if he found that the Bill did not work well, then he certainly should again interfere. He would therefore suggest to the hon. baronet the propriety of taking a similar course; and to be slow in calling for the repeal of an act (when there was but too much proneness for legislation), until that act had been fairly tried. He begged further to state, however, that out of thirty-eight causes, only two had been decided by the Court; thirteen had been settled by private compromise, and he wished to wait for information from India, as to the manner in which those decisions had been received there before he again moved on the matter. It was not for him to account for the delays which had taken place before the Privy Council; but he thought that prudence dictated that the Court should be slow and cautious in approaching the Legislature for a repeal of this act, unless they had sufficient grounds for going against its provisions. He, however, did not think that at present any sufficient grounds existed.

Mr. *Astell* submitted that it was not competent now for the hon. bart. to vary the terms of the motion of which he had given notice.

Sir *Charles Forbes* contended, that he was strictly in order in pressing his motion, even though he had consented to amend it as the hon. Chairman had suggested.

Mr. *Wigram* could not see that any good or utility would result from the motion, even if adopted as amended. He repeated, that it would be much better to wait to see what intelligence reaches this country from India upon the subject, before any step was taken in the matter.

He was guided only by the public information he received, and was not actuated, as it would seem others were, by what they heard privately. He felt himself bound to discharge his public duties on public information alone. The results of the operation of this bill had only been sent out thirteen months ago, and the Court he thought was bound to wait until it could learn what was thought of that measure by the Indian population.

Sir Charles Forbes said, he could not consent to withdraw his motion.

The Chairman enquired if the hon. bart. persisted in the motion as it originally stood.

Sir Charles Forbes begged leave to amend it according to the suggestion of the hon. Chairman.

The Chairman said, that if that amendment were made, he should vote for the motion.

Mr. Astell repeated his objection, that in point of order it was not competent to the hon. bart. to move the amended motion, which was not any thing like that of which he had given notice. He objected, secondly, to the motion, because it was founded upon information obtained privately. How came his hon. friend, the worthy bart., to know what had passed in the Court of Directors, but from private information, upon which he now grounded his motion. He contended, that it was most inexpedient and incorrect to make use of private information in such a manner; it was contrary to all practice; and on these grounds and with great respect to his hon. friend in the Chair, he called upon the Court of Proprietors not to grant the present motion, from which, even if granted, no possible advantage could arise.

Sir Charles Forbes said that he might safely leave the point of order in the hands of the Chairman, for he believed that, according to all practice, this being a General Court, it was competent to him to drop one motion and bring forward another *instantly*.

The Chairman said that was perfectly true.

Sir Charles Forbes said that under such circumstances he should beg his hon. friend Mr. Astell to put aside his question of order. He had seen the document to which one part of his motion referred; and adopting the hon. Chairman's suggestion, he should persist in moving for its production.

Mr. Tucker had no hesitation in declaring that he was the individual who had given the document in question to the hon. baronet, because he thought it was essential to the case he had to submit to the Court. He (Mr. Tucker) was perfectly ready to justify the course he had taken—the document was a public

one, and he begged to say that he was not in the habit of communicating any that did not come within that character.

The Chairman then put the amended motion, which was agreed to.

INDIAN MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dr. Campbell begged to be permitted, before the Court rose, to put a question relating to the present situation of the Company's medical establishments in India. From existing circumstances, and having himself served in a medical capacity under the Company in India, he was induced to ask if any memorials had been received from those medical establishments, praying to be placed within the scope of the boon which had been extended, as to length of service, to military officers; and if he might be permitted, by the courtesy of the Chairman, he would request information as to the reasons which induced the Court of Directors to withhold from their medical establishments in India a participation in the boon which had been bestowed on every military man in the Indian army. The hon. Proprietor was proceeding at considerable length to urge the superior claims of the medical servants of the Company, when

Mr. Wigram rose to order. He did so with great reluctance; but there was no question before the Court, and he had understood the hon. Proprietor merely rose to ask a question, which the hon. Proprietor had already put. He was sure the Chairman would confine himself simply to answering the question, without offering any reply to the observations which the hon. Proprietor seemed disposed to address to the Court. To that hon. Proprietor he (Mr. Wigram) meant no disrespect by this interference.

Dr. Campbell said, he was anxious (having put his questions) to shew the injustice of excluding the medical service from the boon conferred by the Court of Directors on the military officers. His first question was, had the memorials of the medical officers been received? because—

Mr. Marriott interposed. It was very hard, at the hour which had arrived, to be detained by a discussion when there was no motion before the Chair.

The Chairman said, he was sure the hon. Proprietor was not aware that when a question was put, it was not usual to accompany it with any large discussion.

Dr. Campbell bowed to the decision of the Chair, and repeated his questions.

The Chairman said, the hon. Proprietor had asked him, whether any memorials had been received from the medical establishments in India, praying to be placed on the same footing as to length of service as the officers of the Indian army. He (the Chairman) begged

to say, that the memorials had been received last week, and that they would be immediately taken into consideration by the Court of Directors. He begged to add, that he had no wish to impede or interpose, to prevent any regular discussion, but he must say the hon. Proprietor was rather out of order in pushing his observations. He (the Chairman) also felt it his duty to state, that questions relating to pay did not belong to the Court, but were strictly the province of the executive body, the Court of Directors. With respect to the position of the medical officers of the Company, it was different from the other branches of the service. The medical officers had a retiring fund to themselves, to which the Court of Directors contributed, and their retiring allowance from that fund was very considerable. Hence the distinction taken in the recent regulations between them and the military officers in the Company's service. The Court of Directors would, however, take into consideration the memorials which had been received, and they were disposed to do every justice to all the Company's servants, whether medical, civil, or military. At the same time, he must repeat that such a question as the present, did not properly belong to this Court, but to the Court of Directors, who would lose no time in attending to it. (*Hear, hear!*)

The conversation here dropped.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

Mr. *Fielder* inquired what arrangement had been made between the Government and the Company on the subject of steam navigation, or steam communication with India. He begged to know first whether the whole management of the steam-vessels engaged in that navigation would belong to the Government or to the Company. He had observed, from the usual channels of information, that coals were to be deposited at Alexandria, Mocha, and at Bombay. Who would keep up those depôts? The next question he had to put was, as to who, providing this arrangement was concluded, was to pay or be responsible for carrying it into full effect? He conceived that by such a communication a mutual benefit would be conferred both on Europe and Asia, and that therefore those countries ought to join in the expense.

The *Chairman* said he felt great pleasure in answering the question put to him by the hon. Proprietor. The subject was one in which he (the Chairman) had always felt a deep interest, and he was now happy to say that an arrangement had been finally concluded with her Majesty's Government for establishing a monthly packet to Alexandria, and from Bombay to Suez; the whole expense to Alexan-

dria, and half the expense from Suez to Bombay, to be paid by the Government (the Government receiving the postages). For the purposes of the communication, coals had been sent out to Alexandria, and it was the intention of the Court of Proprietors to keep up those depôts. He must also mention that Mr. Waghorn had been appointed deputy-agent, and half his expenses were to be borne by her Majesty's Government. This explanation, he hoped, would be as satisfactory to the hon. Proprietor to hear, as it was for him (the Chairman) to make.

Sir *Charles Forbes* thought this a most improvident arrangement, inasmuch as all letters for that communication must go through the general post-office, and pay a heavy rate of postage. He should wish to be informed first if the Company proposed to build any new steam-vessels for this service; and if so, whether, instead of building them in this country, the Court of Directors would not build them in Bombay, where they might be built much better, and of more durable materials, than in this country.

The *Chairman*, in answer to the question of the hon. baronet, begged to state, that the Court of Directors were going to build more steam-vessels, but that it had not yet been determined where they would be built. That was a question of detail which had not yet been decided by the Court of Directors, and one which did not belong to this Court. On the whole, he believed the arrangements had given satisfaction, and as the whole charge was not thrown upon the Company, it proved that the Court of Directors were not inattentive to the interests of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *Charles Forbes* enquired whether these arrangements were to be embodied in a bill before Parliament.

Mr. *Wigram* said he was very glad that question had been asked. Such a bill he thought most desirable, and he thought that some arrangement ought to be effected to secure at a cheap rate the intercourse by letter between residents in India and their families at home. He was one who thought that the letters to residents ought to go free.

The *Chairman* said that the hon. Director (Mr. Wigram) was not aware of the details of the arrangements. By those arrangements the postage of a single letter from England to Bombay would be two shillings and sixpence, the present charge being three shillings and sixpence, and the charge upon ship letters by the Cape would be fourpence for a single letter.

Mr. *Fielder* said it was a consideration whether the whole postage would be equal to the money received from the Government.

Sir *Charles Forbes* asked whether any-

thing had been done with respect to the memorials sent from the sugar-growers of Madras, stating that they could more than supply themselves with that commodity, and asking for the same privileges in that respect as were granted Bengal.

The *Chairman* replied, that memorials

had been received from Madras, and were at present under the consideration of the Court of Directors, who would lose no opportunity of endeavouring to extend to Madras and Bombay the same advantages in this respect as Bengal enjoyed.

The Court then adjourned.

SUPPLEMENT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

FURTHER files of Calcutta papers, down to the 25th Feb., have reached us.

The half-yearly meeting of the subscribers to the new Bengal steam-fund took place on the 19th, Sir E. Ryan in the chair.

A report was read and adopted, which congratulated the subscribers on the near prospect of the establishment of a steam-communication between England and India: it announces the balance of the fund to be Co.'s Rs. 55,169, subject to the payment of Rs. 4,000 to Mr. Waghorn, and it commends the "unequalled zeal, ability, and economy in his duties," of Shaikh Tauher Ally, the agent despatched to Juddah, where his activity and intelligence attracted the notice of the officer in charge of the Indian naval force in the Red Sea.

The editor of the *Englishman* (Feb. 17), in commenting upon the article on steam-navigation in our October number, submits the following as a plain, simple, and practicable course of proceeding: "Let there be a steamer of the largest size, with her accommodations equitably divided between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and Bombay, those of each place being reserved sacredly for the wants of each. The steamer leaving Calcutta would call at Madras to take up passengers, &c., from that place, at Galle the same, then to Socotra, where she should be joined by the Bombay passengers, &c., on a smaller steamer, and thence the whole would proceed on to Socotra. To this the communication on this side the isthmus, we feel assured, must eventually come."

There is a probability of a navigable communication being opened between the Hindoon (a stream running from the hills, through the western part of the Doab, into the Jumna, a little below Delhi) and the Ganges, through Meerut.

One of the provincial papers states, that a Swiss traveller is perambulating the upper provinces, with the view, as it is given out, of opening a mercantile communication between his native country and India; and that his samples of goods consist principally of shawls and hosiery!

Runjeet Singh has invited the Commander-in-chief to visit Lahore, and ho-

nour the nuptials of his grandson Now-Nihal-Singh, with his presence. His Exc. intends accordingly to proceed from Meerut direct to Lahore, by the route of Kurnaul and Loodhiana. After this visit, his Exc. will go direct to Simla, and visit Delhi in November next.

A new equipment of the artillery of the Indian army is about to be introduced, whereby the three presidencies will be assimilated to each other and to the royal service. The present equipment of twenty-four pounder howitzers and nine-pounder guns is to be exchanged for twelve-pounder howitzers and six-pounder guns; and the cheek carriage is to supersede the trail pattern.

The Bishop of Calcutta, whilst at Cawnpore, laid the first stone of two sacred edifices—a spacious Central Church, for the accommodation of the civilians, staff, European infantry, and mercantile community; and a smaller place of worship, to be erected at the expense of government, for the artillery and cavalry of the eastern end.

In the Insolvent Debtor's Court, Feb. 20, the proprietor of the *Englishman* was fined Rs. 500, for a contempt of court, in publishing in his paper of the 20th January, a letter signed "A Creditor," reflecting on the evidence of Mr. Cullen, in the matter of Cruttenden & Co. The judge (Sir B. Malkin) declared that he did not treat the subject as one in which Mr. Stocqueler intended to interfere with the due administration of justice, and that he punished by fine, in order that it might reach the writer (whose name Mr. S. had refused to give up), who might pay the fine, which the *Englishman* announces he has done.

Dwarkanath Bhowe, the son of Kishub Ram Bhowe, a youth of 16, who was converted by Mr. Ewart, of the Scottish Mission, and who was taken violently from Mr. Ewart's carriage, has since escaped from his father's house, declaring that he was put in chains there, threatened with death, and had sweetmeats with noxious drugs put into them, to make him *pagul*, or idiotic. The statements of some of the witnesses show that the Hindus of the presidency are in a "transition" state. One of them, on being put upon his oath, says, that he

cannot be sworn, as "I do not believe in the Bible, the Koran, or the Ganges water;" while another declares more explicitly that he "does not believe in the truth of Hinduism, or any other religion."

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on the 22d February, for the purpose of taking into consideration the communications made from the "Bank of India;" when a resolution was proposed by Mr. W. Fergusson, expressing a desire to encourage the establishment of the new bank; but the following amendment, proposed by Mr. Hurry, and seconded by Mr. Colvin, was carried by a small majority: "That, although the meeting are fully aware of the benefit that would accrue to the country by a large influx of capital, yet, having just begun to feel the effects of the abolition of one great monopoly, they cannot approve of the establishment of an institution, which must create another monopoly of at least equal power;" and Mr. T. Bracken then proposed this resolution, which was also adopted: "That it is not expedient to establish any bank which combines the issue of notes payable on demand, with foreign exchange and remittance operations."

A letter from one of the passengers who proceeded from Bombay in November last, by the *Hugh Lindsay*, overland, *viâ* the Euphrates, was received at that presidency in February, and gives a delightful picture of the *agremens* attending that route. The writer states, that they were captured and plundered by the Arabs at Lemlun, and he does not know how they escaped being murdered, as was intended. They were kept seven days in a state of dreadful suspense. He attributes

their release to a Seyud officer in the Pasha's service.

The *Bombay Gazette* refers to a report now current, of the actual or intended recall of two high functionaries at that presidency, on account of the proceedings in Col. Kennedy's case. The statue of the late Sir John Malcolm, by Mr. Chantery, has arrived at Bombay, and is most advantageously placed, in the vestibule of the Town-hall, facing the Literary Society Library.

Sydney papers, to the 25th February, contain little additional news.

Some sensation has been produced there by a discovery that bills forwarded from the Patriotic Association to England, to the amount of £500, for the expences of the Colonial agent here (Mr. Bulwer), had disappeared in a mysterious way.

Singapore papers, to the 2d March, are just received. They mention that mines of antimony (of superior quality to that imported from Borneo) had been discovered in some hills about forty miles from Perak, by a gentleman from Penang, which are deemed inexhaustible. A vessel with 1,100 peculs (about 150,000 lbs.), had arrived at the settlement.

Advices from Canton, to the 20th of February, state that the opium question remains undecided, though it is rumoured amongst the Chinese, that orders have been received from Peking to legalize the trade in the drug for a year, to see how the experiment will work. This is, however, inconsistent with the usual policy of China. It is generally believed that some great change in the management of the foreign trade is meditating.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 10.

Steam Communication with India.—Lord W. Bentinck presented the Calcutta steam petition, and moved for the appointment of a Select Committee to enquire into the practicability of effecting a steam communication with India.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said that an arrangement having been made by the Government with the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, for effecting a communication by way of the Red Sea, it must be clearly understood that he consented to the appointment of this committee on condition that it should not in any way interfere with that arrangement.

The motion was then agreed to, and the Committee appointed.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 23. No. 91.

June 14.

East-India Maritime Officers' Bill.—

The order of the day being read for the house going into committee on this bill, and that counsel be heard on the part of the East-India Company against it, Mr. Serj. Spankie and Mr. Wigram were heard, when

Sir J. Hobhouse moved that the committee should be postponed till that day six months, which was carried by 68 against 32. The bill is, therefore, lost.

PREROGATIVE COURT, June 2.

Reynolds v. Thrupp and the East-India Company.—This was a question as to the validity of certain imperfect papers propounded as codicils to the will of Mr. Robt. Mitford, late judge of the Provin- (2 L)

cial Court at Dacca, who died at Paris on the 21st April 1836, leaving personal property, in India, to the amount of £80,000, besides a small real and some personal estate in England. He left a widow, from whom he was separated, and on whom a settlement had been made; a brother, with whom he was not on good terms, a sister, a nephew, and a niece. In 1835, he made a will, which was not disputed, whereby he bequeathed the residue of his property to the Bengal government, in trust, to apply it to charitable purposes for the benefit of the native inhabitants of Dacca. In March 1836, he went to Paris, where he was soon after attacked by illness, and being informed of his danger, sent for his solicitor to bring his will, and for his niece (Mrs. Reynolds) and her husband, who was an executor of his will. The solicitor did not arrive at Paris till after his death. The deceased dictated to Mr. Reynolds the papers in question, one of which declared that it was a codicil to his will, and proceeded:—"Ann and you must sink every thing for your own use." The papers were unsigned, undated, and unattested.

Sir H. Jenner pronounced against the validity of the papers, except one, which bequeathed a legacy of £100 to the deceased's servant. The residuary bequest to Dacca, therefore, stands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEMISE OF THE CROWN.

Whitehall, June 20, 1837.—On Tuesday morning, the 20th of June, at twelve minutes past two o'clock, our late Most Gracious Sovereign, King William the Fourth, expired at his Castle of Windsor, in the seventy-second year of his age, and the seventh year of his reign. This event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to his late Majesty's faithful and attached subjects, to whom he was endeared, by the deep interest in their welfare which he invariably manifested, as well as by the many manly virtues which marked and adorned his character.

Upon the intimation of this distressing event, the Lords of the Privy Council assembled this day, at Kensington Palace, and gave orders for proclaiming her present Majesty, who made a most gracious declaration to them, and caused all the Lords and others of the late King's Privy Council, who were then present, to be sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council.—*London Gaz.*

BODEN SCHOLARSHIP.

The successful candidate for the Sanscrit Scholarship at Oxford, founded by the eminent Col. Boden, and open to all members of the University who have not

attained the age of twenty-five years, is Mr. Arthur Wellington Wallis, Magdalen Hall.

STEAM-COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The following is a copy of the Petition of the Merchants and Traders and other inhabitants of the City of London to the House of Commons, in favour of Steam-communication with India:

"That your petitioners are, some of them, extensively engaged in the trade to India, and are all of them, from family or other ties, deeply interested in obtaining a speedy and regular communication between that country and Great Britain.

"That from the experience already acquired, your petitioners consider that the strongest grounds exist for believing that the above object may be obtained by the route of the Red Sea, and by the use of steamers.

"That in the month of July 1834, a committee of your hon. House, after a minute investigation of the subject, recommended the immediate adoption of measures for the regular establishment of steam-communication by that route, and your petitioners and the whole community of India have been anxiously waiting in expectation of that recommendation being carried into effect.

"That your petitioners have learnt with satisfaction, that a plan is now under discussion between his Majesty's Government and the Hon. East-India Company, to open such communication, and to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the French government, by the establishment of packets from Marseilles to Alexandria.

"Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly pray that your hon. House will be pleased to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry into effect the recommendation of your committee, and thereby secure to the people of India, and the commercial and manufacturing interests of this country, and to the numerous families whose happiness is so deeply interested therein, the establishment, with the least possible delay, of an authorized line of steam-communication with India by the Red Sea."

NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN THE EAST-INDIES.

Rear-Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B., is to supersede the Hon. Sir T. Capel, as commander-in-chief of the squadron in the East-Indies. The *Wellington* is to be the flag-ship.

RETIREMENTS, &c. FROM THE COMPANY'S SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Moore, of Infantry, from 4th May 1837.—Major, G. A. Kempland, 8th L. C., from 21st July 1836.—Major

Wm. Aldous, 30th N. I., from 30th March 1837.—Major Wm. Turner, 54th N. I., from 26th Jan. 1837.—Major J. C. Hyde, artillery, from 5th April 1837.—Lieut. O. J. Younghusband, N. I., from 13th March 1837.—Lieut. Thos. Edwards, artillery, from 10th March 1836.—Rev. A. Macpherson, A. M., chaplain, from 15th Feb. 1837.

Resigned.—Capt. John D. Dyke, 4th L. C., from 18th June 1835.—Surg. John Forbes Royle, from 25th April 1837.

Absent from India Five Years.—Wilton Rees Bayley, writer.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Lieut. Col. Archibald Inglis, of Infantry, from 3d April 1837.—Major Evan Macpherson, 42d N. I., from 10th Jan. 1837.—Major Thos. W. Wigan, invalid establishment.—Capt. J. W. Harding, 14th N. I., from 12th April 1837.—Capt. John Milnes, 29th N. I., from 18th July 1836.—Lieut. John Douglas, 1st N. I., from 21st April 1836.—Lieut. John Lewis, 48th N. I., from 19th Dec. 1836.—Lieut. Aeneas Macqueen, 49th N. I., from 17th April 1835.—Surg. John Lamb, M. D., from 23d Feb. 1837.—Surg. Alex. Stuart, from 29th April 1837.—Assist. Surg. B. W. Wright, from 25th Feb. 1837.

Name Removed from the Army List.—2d Lieut. Henry Tyler, artillery, from 13th Jan. 1837.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Retired in England.—Brev. Col. William Miles, of Infantry, from 28th July 1831.—Capt. J. T. Molesworth, 11th N. I., from 24th April 1837.

Resigned.—Lieut. Edward Marsh, 10th N. I., from 23d Feb. 1837.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 30. *Oriza*, Ager, from Canton 27th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Volunteer*, Donough, from Singapore and Penang; off Holyhead.—*Custor*, De Jong, from Batavia; off Portland.—JUNE 1. *Fiscount Melbourne*, Thomas, from China 25th Jan., and Cape 1st April; at Deal.—*Kellie Castle*, Pattullo, from China 23d Jan.; off Plymouth.—*Sublime*, Anderson, from Bengal 15th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Castle Huntley*, Jolly, from China 23d Jan.; off Dartmouth.—*Thomas Grenville*, Thornhill, from Bengal 24th Jan.; in the Channel.—*Christopher Rawson*, Henton, from Bengal 19th October 1836, and Trincomallee 12th Jan. 1837; off Liverpool.—2. *Roxburgh Castle*, Cumberland, from Bengal 27th Jan., and Cape 23d March; off Dover.—*Edmond Castle*, Fleming, from Mauritius and Cape; at Deal.—*Heywood*, Jones, from China 24th Jan.; off Holyhead.—5. *Jane Goudie*, Simpson, from V. D. Land 26th Jan.; in the River.—*Olive Branch*, Shirling, from Cape 14th March; off Hastings.—*Henry Bell*, Westly, from Mauritius and Cape; off Torbay.—6. *Jane*, Churchward, from Mauritius 24th Feb.; off Falmouth.—7. *Richard Reynolds*, Liffen, from N. S. Wales 31st Dec.; off Hastings.—*Meldin*, Hogg, from Bengal 1st Jan., and Cape 17th March; at Deal.—9. *Cornwall*, Bell, from Bengal 13th Feb., and Cape 8th April; off Falmouth.—*Francess*, Heath, from Madras, 20th Jan.; off Holyhead.—10. *Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, from Madras 17th Feb., and Cape 2d April; off Plymouth.—*Tigris*, Thierington, from China 3d Feb.; off Holyhead.—12. *Scotia*, Campbell, from Bengal 8th Feb.; *Robert Small*, Fulcher, from Bengal 27th Jan., and Cape 2d April; and *Esoline*, Jameson, from V. D. Land 30th Jan.; all off Margate.—*Carnatic*, Brodie, from Bombay 2d Feb., Ceylon 17th do., and Cape 5th April; *Duke of Buccleugh*, Martin, from Bengal 11th Feb., and Cape 4th April; and *Richmond*, MacLeod, from Bengal 8th Feb., and Cape 8th April; all at Deal.—*Tigris*, Stevens, from Ceylon 12th Feb., and Cape 4th April; and *New York Packet*, Gregory, from Ceylon 24th Jan.; both off Hastings.—*Hendrika*, Admiral, from Batavia 11th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Arabian*, Cain, from V. D. Land 24th Jan.; off Dover.—*Narcissus*, Rogers, from Manilla 15th Feb.; at Cowes.—13. *Louisa Campbell*, Price, from Ceylon; off Folkestone.—*Cordeila*, Creighton, from Canton 28th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Africa*, Cronghan, from Canton 24th Jan.; at Liverpool.—14. *Royal Admiral*, Fotheringham, from Bombay 1st Jan., and Tellicherry 22d do.; off Dartmouth.—*Douglas*, Hamilton, from N. S.

Wales 20th Feb.; and *Fatima*, Mathers, from China 8th Feb.; both at Liverpool.—*Molson*, Pasley, from Mauritius 23d Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Sussex*, Roxby, from Mauritius and Cape; off Cork.—*George Home*, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Jessie*, Bell, from N. S. Wales 28th Feb.; off Liverpool.—15. *Tropic*, King, from Bengal 27th Jan.; *Red Rover*, Currie, from N. S. Wales 3d Feb.; and *Capricorn*, Smith, from Ceylon 6th Feb.; all at Deal.—*Duke of Wellington*, Smith, from South Seas; off Dover.—*Painter*, Adboll, from China; off Dungeness (for Amsterdam).—*Britannia*, Ferris, from Bombay 14th Jan., and Cape 28th March; off Hastings.—*St. Lawrence*, Bunker, from Batavia 28th Feb.; at Deal (for Bremen).—16. 11. M. S. *Atholl*, Harley, from Cape 20th April; at Portsmouth.—*Strathfieldsay*, Jones, from China 24th Jan.; in the River.—17. *Patriot*, Eastmure, from N. S. Wales 4th Jan., and Rio de Janeiro; off Portsmouth.—19. *Affred*, Tapley, from Madras 5th Feb., and Pondichery; at Deal.—*Duke of Argyll*, Bristow, from Madras 25th Feb., Cuddalore 1st March, and Cape 21st April; off Portsmouth.—20. *Fanny*, Taylor, from China 23d Jan.; off Cork.—21. *Triumph*, Green, from Bombay 5th Feb., Tellicherry 15th do., and Cape 20th April; and *Lady Raffles*, Pollock, from Bengal 8th Feb.; both off Portsmouth.—*Patric King*, Clarke, from Batavia 24th Feb.; off Cork.—22. *Broxborough*, Chapman, from Bengal 20th Feb., and Cape 21st April; and *Hushmy*, Hyde, from China 8th Feb.; both at Deal.—*Moffatt*, Boulton, from Bombay, 5th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Victoria*, Wilson, from Bengal 15th Feb.; at Bristol.—*Thomas Harrison*, Harrison, from N. S. Wales 1st Feb.; at Liverpool.—23. *Orwell*, Lancaster, from China 23d Feb.; off Poole.—*Canton*, Mourdant, from China 19th Feb.; at Bristol.—*William Giles Anderson*, Dobson, from N. S. Wales 20th Feb.; at Liverpool; *Enterprise*, Roberts, from Bengal 13th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Crociogeur*, Ray, from N. S. Wales 20th Feb.; off Dover.—*Duke of Northumberland*, McCarthy, from Bengal 28th Feb., and Cape 4th May; off Portland.—24. *Cambrian*, Paul, from Bengal 20th Jan.; *Auriga*, Chalmers, from V. D. Land 10th March; both off Plymouth.—*Gulnare*, Henderson, from N. S. Wales; off Liverpool.—*Muster Lass*, Garrew, from Cape 19th April; off Torbay.—25. *Mary Catherine*, Campbell, from Bengal 23d Jan.; and *Constitution*, Gledin, from Manilla 20th Feb.; both at Portsmouth.—*Aden*, Henderson, from Mauritius 27th Feb., and Cape 13th April; at Liverpool.—*Singapore*, Lock, from Singapore 2d March; off Plymouth.—*Medeum*, Kyles, from China, and *Janet*, Leitch, from V. D. Land and Bahia; both off Kingsbridge.—27. *Georgiana*, Thoms, from Bengal 22d Feb.; off Falmouth.—*Rowley*, McLachlan, from Bengal 12th Feb., and Cape 19th April; off Cowes.—*Lord Lyndoch*, Baker, from Batavia and Cape; off Plymouth.—*Protector*, Davidson, from Mauritius 18th March; and *Layton*, Wade, from Manilla, Singapore, and Cape; both off Brighton.—*William Forster*, Young, from Cape 7th May; in the River.—*Tulna*, Edwards, from Batavia; at Cowes.—29. *Royal Saron*, Renner, from Bengal 22d Feb.; off Kingsbridge.

Departures.

MAY 28. *Gipsy*, Forshaw, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—JUNE 1. *Minerva*, Ireland, for Cape and Madras; from Portsmouth.—*Edphinstone*, Fremlin, for Hobart Town (with convicts), and *Recovery*, Johnson, for ditto (with ditto); both from Deal.—3. *Asia*, Stead, for Bombay (with Company's troops); from Deal.—*Arabian*, Brown, for Bengal; from Bristol.—*Ann*, McAlpine, and *Dumfries*, Thompson, both for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—4. *Duke of Lancaster*, Hargreaves, for Madras; *Ingleborough*, Rickett, for China; and *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for ditto; all from Liverpool.—6. *Bunbury Packet*, Garnock, and *Allerton*, Evans, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Courier*, Dixon, for Cape and Ascension; from Deal.—11. M. S. *Lorne*, Blake, for Lisbon, and Trincomallee; from Plymouth.—8. *Charles Kerr*, Arnold, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Alexander Baring*, St. Croix, for China; from Cowes.—9. *Andromeda*, Jackson, for V. D. Land; and *Vanguard*, Walker, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—10. *Seringapatam*, Denney, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—12. *Lyndor*, Hilbery, for St. Helena; from Deal.—13. *Wulmer & Co.*, Bouchier, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Jane Brown*, Dunlop, for Batavia and Singapore; from the Clyde.—*Osprey*,

Summers, for N. S. Wales; from Bristol.—14. *Augusta Jessie*, Edenborough, for N. S. Wales (with emigrants); from Portsmouth.—15. *Lord William Bentinck*, Doutry, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—16. *Memnon*, Every, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—17. *Elera*, Blair, for Bombay; from Greenock.—18. *H. M.* surveying ship *Beagle*, Wickham, for Cape, Mauritius, and Australasia; from Plymouth.—19. *Artemis*, Sparkes, for Launceston; from Deal.—20. *Whitby*, Swinton, for Bengal (with Company's coals); and *Galatea*, Tayt, for Cape; both from Deal.—21. *George and Mary*, Gibson, for Mauritius; from Torbay.—*Sovereign*, Campbell, for Hobart Town; from Deal.—22. *Herculean*, Huxtable, for Bengal; *Euphrates*, Hanney, for Bengal; *Phoenix*, Hartley, for Bengal; and *John Knus*, Thompson, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—*Solway*, Proctor, for South Australia; from Deal.—23. *Hesperus*, Baxter, for Mauritius and Bengal; from Liverpool.—24. *Christopher Rawson*, Harding, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—25. *Raj Rance*, Phillips, for Bengal; from Deal.—26. *Joshua Carroll*, Toby, for Cape and Swan River; from Deal.—27. *Indemnity*, Roberts, for Cape and Algoa Bay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Vincent Melbourne, from China; J. C. Whiteman, Esq.; Mrs. Whiteman and family.

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal (additional): Mrs. Bird and three children; Ens. Forbes; Mr. Doveton.—(Dr. and Mrs. Macquenn were landed at the Cape).

Per Sir John Roe Reid, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Duhaizer and child; J. Dewar, Esq.—From Cape to St. Helena: Capt. and Mrs. Knipe and child; A. Beale, Esq.; J. Pennell, Esq.; J. Wright.

Per Mary Ann, from Madras: Mrs. Ogilvie; Mrs. Minchin; A. Crawley, Esq., C.S.; Col. Ogilvie, N.I.; Capt. Minchin, N.I.; Mr. Hooper; Masters Reece and Baines; Miss Minchin; two Misses Baines.—From the Cape: Mrs. Rowles; two Masters Keckwick.—(Mrs. Baines died at sea 15th April).

Per Robert Small, from Bengal (corrected list): Mrs. Gen. Smith; Mrs. Alexander; Mrs. O'Hanlon; Miss Fulton; W. Alexander, Esq., C.S.; Maj. Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B. qu. mast. gen.; Brig. Gen. Smith, Bengal army; Col. Rodder, artillery; Capt. Smyth, engineers; Capt. O'Hanlon, 1st L.C.; Lieut. Knox, 6th L.C.; Lieut. Mayow, 14th N.I.; L. H. Bodelio, Esq.; E. Berges, Esq.; F. Gambinny, Esq.; two Masters and three Misses Rows; Master Alexander.—From the Cape: Mrs. Rose; Master and Miss Rose.

Per Castle Huntly, from China: Capt. J. H. Johnston, late of the *Louise Family*; C. R. Read, Esq.; three Misses and Master Jackson, children of Welby Jackson, Esq., H.C.S.; five servants.—From St. Helena: Sir Wm. Doveton; Thomas Greentree, Esq.; Mrs. Greentree; three Misses Greentree; Master Doveton Greentree; Mrs. R. M. Beale; two Misses Beale; three servants.

Per Scotia, from Bengal: Mrs. Gen. Watson; Mrs. Vanrenen; Mrs. Brandon; Mrs. Beckett; Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Downes and son born at sea 16th May; Mrs. Davis; Maj. Gen. Jas. Watson, C.B.; Maj. Davis, Bengal army; Capt. Brandon; Capt. Watson, H. M. 38th regt. A. D. C.; J. O. Becket, Esq.; Charles Lane, Esq.; Robert Lyall, Esq.; Dr. Downes, assist. surgeon; Misses Graham and Vanrenen; three Misses Brown; two Misses Becket; Masters Lane, Vanrenen and Wroughton; nine servants.

Per Cornwall, from Bengal: Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Beadle; Mrs. Sim; Mrs. Cooper; Mrs. Finch; Miss Falconer; Major Robinson, 34th N.I.; Dr. Cooper, medical service; Dr. Finch, ditto; Lieut. Tweedle, 4th L.C.; Mr. Wall, pilot service; Mr. Turner, ditto.—From the Cape: Mrs. Golding; Mrs. Phillips; two Misses Golding; two Masters Phillips.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Lieut. Col. Pattle, 4th L.C.; E. Lee Warner, Esq., C.S.; R. W. Hughes, Esq., C.S.; three Misses Pattle; Misses O'Connell, Bowers, and Arthur; two Misses Finch; Masters Pattle, O'Donnell, Hudson, Duff, Bowers, Arthur, and Finch; four Masters Edward.)

Per Richmond, from Bengal: Mrs. McLeod; Mrs. Ellis; Capt. Sandy; Lieuts. French, Shepherd,

Morgan, Cornish, and Sutherland; F. Ross, Esq., Masters Brown and Crump; Misses Brown, Ellis, and Crump.

Per Carnatic, from Bombay: Mrs. Brodie; Mrs. Whitehill; Mrs. Frith; Mrs. Holland; Mrs. Ferrer; Mrs. Rowley; Col. Whitehill; Col. Lethbridge, Madras army; Major Holland; Capt. Rollings; Capt. Hallam; Lieut. Bullock, Nizam's service; J. G. Frith, Esq.; Masters Malcolm, Whitehill, Ferrer, Currie, Seaton, and Browne; three Misses Frith; Misses Rowley, Currie, and Patch; two Company's invalids; seven servants.

Per Duke of Burleigh, from Bengal: Lady H. T. Gordon; Mrs. Salmon; Mrs. Martin; Mrs. Hedges; Mrs. Garrett; two Misses Gordon; Miss Hyde; Major Day; Capt. Henderson; Capt. Garrett, 7th L.C.; Dr. N. Maxwell; Dr. Thompson; Lieut. Delamain, artillery; Mr. Thomas.—(Mr. Abbestie was landed at the Cape).

Per Richard Reynolds, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. John Grose; Mr. J. Briggs; Mr. Kckenger.

Per Triumph, from Bombay: Mrs. Franklin; Mrs. Ducat; Mrs. Elliott; Wm. Hart, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Crozier; Lieut. Clendon, I.N.; Mr. Turner, I.N.; two Misses Franklin; two Misses Ducat; two Misses Elliott; two Masters Ducat; two Masters Elliott; Masters Miller, Clendon, and Turner.—From the Cape: Mrs. Williams; Capt. Kennedy, B.N.I.; Capt. Wolfe, H. M. 96th regt.; Capt. Willians Royal engineers; Lieuts. Hoskin and Bortin, H. M. 96th regt.; two Misses and two Masters Williams.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Lawrie; Mrs. Spens; Col. Kennett; Capt. Lawrie and Burnett; Mr. Spens.)

Per Alfred, from Madras: Mrs. McPherson; Mrs. Johnston; Mrs. Marchand; Major McPherson; Wm. Speld, Esq.; Messrs. J. and W. Fallofield; two Masters Halem; Masters Cleveland and Bemaire.

Per Duke of Argyll, from Madras: Mrs. Smith; Mrs. Rindall; Mrs. Bruere; Mrs. Morehead; Mrs. Ballard; G. J. Morris, Esq., Bengal C.S.; R. T. Porter, Esq., ditto; W. A. Morehead, Esq., Madras C.S.; H. V. Conolly, Esq., ditto; Henry Morris, Esq., ditto; J. G. S. Bruere, Esq., ditto; Col. Smith, 26th N.I.; Major Carlton, Bengal army; Lieut. Balfour, 40th M.N.I.; Lieut. Pratt, H. M. 63d regt.; Ens. Ramsbottom, ditto; Rev. Mr. Stuart; G. B. Iard, Esq., merchant; W. H. Hallett, Esq., late of H. C. service; W. J. Welsh, Esq.; eight servants; two invalids from H. M. S. *Zebra*.—(Lieut. F. Cotton, Madras engineers, was landed at St. Helena.)

Per Broxburnburgh, from Bengal: Mrs. Vibart; Mrs. V. Jackson; Mrs. Wm. Bell; Mrs. J. W. Macleod; T. G. Vibart, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. J. E. Grounds, N.I.; four Misses Bell; two Misses Vibart; three Misses Dashwood; Miss Macnaghten; Masters Dashwood, Forbes, Jackson, Macleod, and Bell; two Masters Macsween.—(From the Cape: Capt. Slater, R.A.; Capt. Wotherpoon; Messrs. Thalwiter, Letterstedt, and De Kock, merchants; Mr. John Stevens, from Calcutta; Master Thalwiter.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Mrs. Macsween; Mrs. Hay; Christ. W. Smith, Esq., C.S.; Chas. Macsween, Esq., C.S.; Capt. Hay, B.E.R.; Master W. Macsween.)

Per Orwell, from China: Sir George A. Robinson, Bart.; Lady Robinson and five children; John Dodgson, Esq.; two servants.

Per Duke of Northumberland, from Bengal: Mrs. Chester and two children; Mrs. Knyvett and three children; Hugh Frazer, Esq., C.S.; G. N. Campbell, Esq., C.S.; Major Bell, 1st N.I.; Capt. C. Chester, B.N.I.; Capt. Brown, 11th L. Draga; Mr. McClure; Mr. Roussac and son; Mr. Falconer; Mr. Iselin.—From the Cape: The Rev. B. Shaw; Mrs. Shaw and family; Mrs. Hohne; Mrs. Kaufman; Mr. Joseph Sturges; Miss Sturges; Master E. Edwards.

Per Patriot, from Batavia: J. Trall, Esq.; two Misses Trall.

Per Helen, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Latour; Messrs. Muslier, Serudel, and Stone.

Per Athol (transport), from the Cape: Major Gregory; Capt. Cowper; Lieuts. Wallace, Rainer, and Kennedy; Ens. Haw; Paym. Duntwin; Qu-mast. Castray; and Asist. Surg. Armstrong; all of H. M. 18th regt.

Per Royal Saxon, from Bengal: Capt. Auberjonois, 52d N.I.; two children; Lieut. Hagart, 52d N.I.

Expected.

Per Java, from Bengal: Mrs. Parish; Mrs. Strange; Mrs. Smoult; Mr. Heming; W. H. Smoult, Esq., barrister; Rev. Dr. Parish; Capt. Strange and Henning, H. M. 26th or Cameronians; Lieut. Shum, ditto; Ens. Robson, ditto; Lieut. Moultrie, B.N.I.; Dr. Thompson, medical establishment; two Masters Strauge; Miss Heming; forty-three invalids of H. M. service, three women and seven children.

Per William Jardine, from China: T. Fox, Esq.

Per Fergusson, from Bengal: Mrs. Blagrove; Mrs. Boulderson; Mrs. Craigie; Mrs. Boileau; Mrs. Debude; S. M. Boulderson, Esq., C.S.; Col. Craigie; Col. Colvin, engineers; Capt. Boileau; Lieut. Tremeneheere; Misses Craigie, M. Craigie, Debude, Boileau, and Fisher; Masters Blagrove, Boulderson, Craigie, Colvin, Towles, Debude, Boileau, and Stewart.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Walmer Castle, for Bombay: Major and Mrs. Sandwith; Miss Campbell; Capt. Morton; Lieut. Stock; Mr. Richardson; Mr. Hadow; Mr. Austen; Dr. Atkinson; Mr. Hanley.

Per Repulse, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Stalkart, and Miss Stalkart; Major Trelawney; Hon. Major Upton; Capt. Burrell; Lieuts. Kitchner, Weaver, Hamilton, Pitman, Atchet, Fairclough, Graves, and McNair; Mr. Milca; Mr. Sandes; Mr. Menzies; 300 King's troops, &c.

Per Lady Feversham, for Bombay: Mrs. Aitcheson; Miss Broadhurst; Miss Scriven; Major Aitcheson; Capt. Pottinger; Mr. Steer; Mr. Reest; Mr. Montague; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Hall; Mr. Jones; Mr. Croker.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 21. At Bulstrode Street, Manchester Square, the lady of Captain S. R. Hicks, Madras army, of a son.

29. At Edinburgh, the lady of Daniel Ainslie, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter.

— At Bayswater, the lady of A. D. Gordon, Esq., formerly of the Bengal army, of a daughter.

31. At Bath, the lady of Lieut. Col. Bowyer, C.B., of a son.

June 3. In Baker Street, Portman Square, the lady of William Wilberforce Bird, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, of a daughter.

5. In Harley Street, the lady of John Forbes, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Belinda Street, Canonbury Square, Mrs. Samuel Sampson, eldest daughter of the late James Gilmour, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

— At Balgarvie, the lady of Col. Webster, Hon. E. I. Company's service, of a daughter.

11. In Cumberland-terrace, the lady of Thomas Hankey, Esq., of a son, still-born.

Lately. At Sternfield Rectory, Suffolk, the lady of the Reverend William Money, of a daughter.

— At Southampton, the lady of Colonel Fagan, C.B., Bengal army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 27. At St. Mary's, Islington, J. G. Ramsden, Esq., of Rye, Sussex, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Henry Garden, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

29. At Manchester, Mr. G. P. Marshall, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Artillery, to Miss Louisa Mary Crossby, of Knowsley, near Prescot.

— At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, William George Phillips, commander of the ship *Raj Rames*, of Calcutta, to Katherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Black.

June 1. At Madron, Cornwall, Cooper Ewbank, Esq., of Liverpool, to Louisa Caroline, second

daughter of the late Hon. Sir George Cooper, Knt. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

— At Norwood, Walter J. Hunter Esq., of the Bombay civil service, to Helen S. Pillans, youngest daughter of James Pillans, Esq., Edinburgh.

— At Lancaster, Capt. H. J. Gagon, of the Bengal army, to Emma, youngest daughter of J. T. Wilson, Esq., of Lancaster, solicitor.

— Lieut. Archibald Douglas, of the Madras engineers, eldest son of William Douglas, Esq. of Drummond-place, Edinburgh, to Helen, second daughter of the Rev. William Broadfoot.

7. At Mitcham, Capt. T. D. Rippon, of the Madras army, to Jane, daughter of John Field, Esq.

20. At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. H. G. Gibson, of Great St. Helens, London, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late David Bagley, Esq., of Bengal.

— At All Souls Church, Mr. Thomas Shepherd, late of Michigan, U. S., to Elizabeth Smith, niece of the late R. A. Druce, Esq., of the East-India Company's service.

22. At St. George's, Hanover Square, George T. Lushington, Esq., of the civil service, Bengal, second son of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, M.P., to Marianne, youngest daughter of the late Hesse Gordon Esq.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. On board the *Thomas Grenville*, on his passage from Calcutta to England, Charles Henry, second son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart.

March 22. At sea, on board the *Castle Huntley*, from China and St. Helena, James Hamilton, Esq.

May. 28. Mary, daughter of the late Dr. Anderson, of Madras, aged 37.

29. At Maybole, suddenly, David Brown, Esq., Bengal medical service, son of the late Mr. David Brown, Air.

— At Sutton, of a rapid consumption, Eliza Caroline, second daughter of William Stubbs, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

30. At Newcastle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, R. P. Williams, Esq., late superintending surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.

31. At Worthing, Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Capt. R. P. Brittridge, 13th Bengal N. I.

June 1. At Edinburgh, Agnes Ann, eldest daughter of the late James Heriot, Esq., of the Bengal medical service.

— At Pershore, aged 75, J. Davidson, Esq., of Cork Street, London, father of the late lamented African traveller.

4. In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Sophia, relict of the late Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq., of Calcutta.

5. At Lorraine-place, Holloway, aged six years, Henry Nuthall Brightman, Esq., late of Calcutta, merchant.

11. At his grandmother's house, 28, Inverleith Row, Edinburgh, in his 18th year, William Toone Duncan, student of medicine, youngest son of Major Gen. Duncan, Hon East-India Company's service, Bengal.

12. At Montrose, aged 87, M. J. Burnes grandfather of Captain Burnes, the Bokhara traveller, and of Doctor Burnes, K. H.

13. At Bath, Mary Ashmeade, youngest daughter of Hugh Fergusson, Esq., aged 14 years.

20. At her house in Wimpole Street, Mrs. Humfrays, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Humfrays, of the Bengal engineers.

Lately. At Ballincollig, J. Towell, Esq., late assistant surgeon in the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— At Paris, Thomas Jenkins, Esq., formerly a captain in the 11th Light Dragoons.

— At Roundhaugh, Isabella, relict of John Leyden, and mother of Dr. J. Leyden, author of the "Scenes of Infancy," &c.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 os. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 8 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 23, 1837.

	R.s.	A.		R.s.	A.
— Anchors Sa. Rs. cwt.	11	0 @	— Iron, Swedish, sq. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6	5 @
— Bottles do.	100	10	— flat do.	6	6
— Coals B. md.	0	67	— English, sq. do.	3	14
— Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	38	0	— flat do.	3	13
— Brasiers, do.	38	0	— Bolt do.	3	15
— Thick sheets do.			— Sheet do.	3	15
— Old Gross do.	36	14	— Nails cwt.	9	8
— Bolt do.	37	0	— Hoops F. md.	5	0
— Tile do.	34	8	— Kentledge cwt.	1	4
— Nails, assort. do.	34	8	— Lead, Pig F. md.	7	12
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.	35	0	— unstamped. do.	7	10
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.			— Millinery do.	15	D. to 30 D.
— Copperas do.	2	1	— Shot, patent bag	3	2
— Cottons, chintz pce.			— Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	7	8
— Muslins, assort. do.	1	0	— Stationery do.	25	D.
— Yarn 16 to 170 mor.	0	6	— Steel, English. Ct. Rs. F. md.	6	10
— Cutlery, fine do.	10	to 25 A. to P.C.	— Swedish do.	7	4
— Glass 5 A.			— Tin Plates Sa. Rs. boxes	18	12
— Hardware 35 D.			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	5	8
— Hosiery, cotton. 5 A.			— coarse and middling. 1	4	0
— Ditto, silk 15	to 47 D. to P.C.		— Flannel fine. 0	15	— 1

MADRAS, February 15, 1837.

	R.s.	A.		R.s.	A.
— Bottles do.	100	8 @	— Iron Hoops candy	35	@
— Copper, Sheet candy	200		— Nails do.	70	
— Bolt do.	218		— Lead, Pig do.	50	
— Old do.	240		— Sheet do.	50	
— Nails, assort. do.	315		— Millinery P.C.		
— Cottons, Chintz piece	4		— Shot, patent bag	3	
— Ginghams do.	2		— Spelter candy	40	
— Longcloth, fine do.	9		— Stationery do.	10 A.	
— Cutlery, coarse 15 A.			— Steel, English. candy	35	
— Glass and Earthenware 10 A.			— Swedish do.	42	
— Hardware 10 A.			— Tin Plates box	16	
— Hosiery 15 A.			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	10 A.	
— Iron, Swedish, candy	52		— coarse 10 A.		
— English bar do.	28		— Flannel, fine 10 to 12 ans. pr. yd.		
— Flat and bolt. do.	28		— Ditto, coarse 7 to 8 ans. do.		

BOMBAY, February 4, 1837.

	R.s.	A.		R.s.	A.
— Anchors cwt.	12	@	— Iron, Swedish St. candy	42.8	@
— Bottles doz.	1		— English do.	43	
— Coals ton	10		— Hoops cwt.	6.8	
— Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	62		— Nails do.	10	
— Thick sheets do.	65.8		— Sheet do.	7.8	
— Plate bottoms do.	65.8		— Rod for bolts St. candy	43	
— Tile do.	52		— do. for nails do.	47	
— Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.			— Lead, Pig cwt.	11.8	
— Longcloths do.			— Sheet do.	11.8	
— Muslins do.			— Millinery do.	20 D.	
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0.11		— Shot, patent cwt.	10	
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	1.4		— Spelter do.	9.4	
— Cutlery, table 10 A.			— Stationery do.	15 D.	
— Glass and Earthenware 10 D.			— Steel, Swedish tub	10	
— Hardware P.C.			— Tin Plates box	18	
— Hosiery, half hose. 10 A.			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4	
			— coarse 2		
			— Flannel, fine 1.8		

CANTON, February 14, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
— Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3	@	— Smalts pecul	30	@
— Longcloths do.	3	— 10	— Steel, Swedish tub	3.7	
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.			— Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1	— 1.56
— Cambrics, 48 yds. do.	5		— do. ex super yd.	2.5	
— Bandannoes do.	13	— 2.30	— Camlets at Lintin pce.	20	— 27
— Yarn, Nos. 10 to 50. pecul	37		— Do. Dutch do.	22	— 28
— Iron, Bar do.	13	— 13	— Long Kils do.	81	— 81
— Rod do.	3.50		— Tin, Straits pecul	27	— 28
— Lead, Pig do.	7		— Tin Plates box	7	—

SINGAPORE, February 25, 1837.

		Drs.	Drs.			Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul	6	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	doz.	2½	@ 4
Bottles	—	100	31	— do. do. Pullicat	doz.	1½	— 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing	pecul	34	— 35	— Twist, 30 to 40	pecul	48	— 49
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	—	24	— 21	Hardware, and coarse Cutlery	—	scarce	wanted
— Imt. Irish	—	34-36	do. 1.90	— Iron, Swedish	pecul	41	— 5
— Longcloths 38 to 40	—	34-36	do. 41	— English	do.	3½	— 4
— do. do.	—	36-40	do. 51	— Nail, rod	do.	4½	— 4½
— do. do.	—	40-44	do. 61	— Lead, Pig	do.	5	— 5½
— do. do.	—	44-54	do. 9	— Sheet	do.	5	— 5½
— do. do.	—	54	do. —	— Shot, patent	bag	—	—
Prints, 7-8. single colours	—	do. 2	— 21	— Spelter	pecul	5	— 5½
— 9-8.	—	do. 2½	— 21	— Steel, Swedish	do.	4½	— 5½
Cambric, 12yds. by 45 to 50 in.	—	do. 11	— 21	— English	do.	—	—
Jaconet, 20	—	do. 40	— 11	— Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	9	— 10
Lappets, 10	—	do. 40	— 11	— Camblets	do.	25	— 30
Chintz, fancy colours	—	do. 3	— 5	— Ladies' cloth	yd.	1	— 2

R E M A R K S.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1837.—The quantity of piece goods disposed of during the week has been very large, the demand however still continuing principally directed to the lighter fabrics of white goods. We can hardly quote improvement in prices, but the prospects of the trade are such as to give reason to look for early advance. Coloured cottons continue comparatively neglected; the near approach of the hot weather, however, may induce a re-action.—Cotton Yarn has experienced but a moderate enquiry during the past week, and without alteration in price.—Woollens: the bazaar very much depressed in consequence of the close of the cold season.—Metals: there does not appear to be any material change in the market for any kinds.—*Price Current.*

Madras, Feb. 23, 1837.—The sales of Europe articles by the invoices were confined in the past weeks to a small invoice of Oilman stores, including ham and cheese at prime cost, confectionary and grocery, &c. at an advance of 10 to 15 per cent., other descriptions not saleable otherwise than by retail, and the market quite dull.—*Ibid.*

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1837.—Extensive business in Piece Goods has been transacted during the week, and the following are the particulars of sale given in our returns:—Madapollams, grey, 9,000 pieces; bleached, 2,000 do.; Longcloths, grey, 1,700 pieces; bleached, 2,200 do.; white, 450, do.; Mulls, grey, 3,500 pieces; bleached, 1,000 do.; Jaconets, grey, 1,600 pieces; Shirtings, 300 pieces; Chintz, pine,

1,000 pieces; Lappets, 5,060 pieces; Gingham, checked, 500 pieces; Zebra Dresses, 1,200 pieces; Dhooties, 17,000 pieces; Cambrics, grey, 400 pieces; Turkey Handkerchief, 3165 dozen.—*Ibid.*

Singapore, Feb. 25, 1837.—The imports of Cotton Piece goods, plain, printed, and woven, since our last, have been rather heavy. The *John Dugdale* brings about 600 packages, a considerable portion of which are no doubt intended for transshipment to Manila, by Spanish bottoms. Cambrics, stocks of low quality heavy, and scarcely in any demand for the Siam market for the last two seasons. Long cloths, the stocks are now very considerable. Woollens, long-ells, about 1,000 pieces in the market, offering at prices from Dols. 9½ to 10½ per piece, according to quality. Cotton Twist, the stocks rather heavy. Metals, stocks small.—*Ibid.*

Canton, Feb. 7, 1837.—We have no alteration to notice, as for several days there has been nearly a cessation of trade, the Chinese being engaged in the settlement of their accounts previous to the new year.—Feb. 14. In general business there is little activity at present, most of the merchants being still absent.—*Ibid.*

Manilla, Feb. 2, 1837.—Bills on London in very small demand. Imports dull. White and grey goods, however, do much better than coloured, with which we are overstocked. There are sales of the former, but not of the latter at present.—*Ibid.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan	Prem. 12 8	11 8
Second 5 per cent.	0 4	3 8
Third 5 per cent.	3 0	2 8
4 per cent.	Disc. 1 14	2 4

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal, Prem.	Co. Rs. 17,006.10	a	17,380
Ditto, New Share, 4,000, Prem.	—	—	—
Co. Rs.	1,575	a	1,525
Union Bank. (Co. Rs. 2,700) Co. Rs. 1,050	a	1,100	—

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills	7	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	4	0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5	0 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight—to buy, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d.; to sell, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d. per Sa. Rte. —to buy, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 23, 1837.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—3½ disc.	—
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3½ prem.	—
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2 disc.	—
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—2 disc.	—

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1837.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.	—
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 106 to 106.8 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.	—
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100.8 to 100.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	—

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 106.12 to 107 Bom. Rs.	—
Ditto of 1825-26, 107.12 to 110.12 per ditto.	—
Ditto of 1829-30, 110.4 to 110.8 per ditto.	—
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 105.4 to 105.8 per do.	—
Ditto of 1835-36, 98.8 to 98.12 Company's Rs.	—

Singapore, Feb. 25, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, at 3 and 6 months sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per Spanish dollar.	—
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 205 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.	—

Canton, Feb. 14, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 5s. per Sp. D.	—
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 Co. Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co. Rs. per ditto.	—
On Bombay, Private Bills, 220 to 222 ditto.	—
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ to 5 per cent. prem.	—

AUSTRALIA.*

A glance at the map of New Holland, a transient observation of its extent and position, and a superficial acquaintance with the rapid advances made by our settlements on its coast, will suffice to awaken in the least inquisitive and speculative mind, magnificent ideas of the future destinies of that vast country. In the eloquent words of a colonial writer, who has not exaggerated the capabilities of his adopted country, "with eight thousand miles of sea-coast, and a series of splendid harbours unsurpassed in the wide world; with every variety of climate and of soil; with a territory abutting upon India and China on the one hand, and stretching towards the southern Pole on the other; with a vast ocean, extending immeasurably to the eastward, rich in the hidden treasures of the deep, and studded like the evening sky with ten thousand populous isles, all fair to the eye as Eden, and exhibiting, in their half-civilized population, the very form and pressure of primeval antiquity,—who can doubt that the destinies of Australia are inconceivably high?" The embryo elements of this mighty future empire are now forming, and it is for the Government and people of England to determine whether its political structure shall result, like the Epicurean universe, from the fortuitous concurrence of its component atoms, or receive a definite shape from the plastic hand of wise and provident artificers.

If the question did not necessarily force itself upon the consideration of the imperial Legislature, on the periodical renewal of the law for the general government of the colony, when a review of our policy cannot well be avoided, it is of sufficient moment to challenge frequent attention. The subject addresses itself, distinctly and forcibly, to the two great motives which govern mankind, moral obligation and self-interest—the welfare of millions, for a succession of ages, and our future political existence as a nation, may depend in no slight degree upon the manner in which the foundations of the society are laid in the Anglo Australian empire. How insignificant, in the comparison, appear all the questions which agitate the community, to such a feverish extent, at home—poor-laws—church-rates—and even dissenters' marriages!

The work before us affords valuable materials for considering this important topic. Its author is Mr. James Macarthur, who belongs to a family whose name, as benefactors to the colony, will ever be associated with its history. A temperate spirit reigns throughout it, and though Mr. Macarthur adopts the views of a party in the colony, which is inevitable where a community is split into two antagonistical parts, his moderate tone exempts him from the reproach of being a partisan, and the authentic and official documents inserted in the Appendix to his book (which constitutes its largest part), supply ample *data* by which the most severe and suspicious critic can test the soundness of his conclusions.

* New South Wales; its present State and future Prospects: being a Statement, with documentary Evidence, submitted in support of Petitions to his Majesty and Parliament. London, 1837. Walther.

The petition,* which it is the ostensible object of this work to enforce, was signed by six out of the seven members of the Legislative Council, not holding Government appointments, fifty-seven justices of the peace, four clergymen, five solicitors of the Supreme Court, and three hundred and fifty-five landholders, merchants, and other free inhabitants. We find, from the journals of the time, that it provoked a counter-petition, from the adverse party, who consider the only remedy for the admitted defects of the colonial administration to consist in the grant of "free institutions," and "a representative legislature, on a wide and liberal basis."†

In our observations upon Mr. Macarthur's work, we shall refrain, as much as possible, from intermeddling with the subject on party grounds. Conceding to Mr. Wentworth, the leader of the "liberal" party, as pure and honourable motives as Mr. Macarthur's—though he may express his opinions in less discreet and abstinent language—we shall endeavour, in the course of our inquiry into the political condition and the political exigencies of Australia, to seek and adhere to facts.

The first question which ought to be disposed of, concerns the aboriginal inhabitants; if British settlers are to extend over the entire surface of this vast island, what is to become of the native tribes? are they to amalgamate with the settlers, to exist as a distinct nation, or to be exterminated? One of these three courses must be adopted, and it is infinitely better to choose at once and regulate the mode of action, than, by a kind of political blindness, let accident or temporary convenience decide so important a question. Extermination by force, begging the question of its practicability, we take for granted is too barbarous a policy to be pursued towards men, who have a better natural right to the soil than ourselves; and gradual extermination, by imparting to these poor creatures only the vices of civilized life, is, perhaps, still more barbarous. To amalgamation, adopted as a principle, nature raises a repugnance which policy could not overcome; and there remains, therefore, as the most preferable course, that of recognizing the aborigines as an independent nation, conceding to them so much of the rights which belong to such a state as they are in a condition to claim and enjoy, and endeavouring, by education and moral amelioration, to elevate them in the scale of civilization, and thereby at once make them an adequate return for the loss of a part of their territory, and convert them into useful allies and friendly neighbours.

Of those (and they are numerous) who say that the Australian savages are irreclaimable, we ask, what has been done to reclaim them? Upon this point Mr. Macarthur's conclusion is rather at variance with his facts. He is evidently of opinion that this race cannot be ameliorated, nor their rapid decay and ultimate disappearance arrested. But it is a little too hasty to draw such a conclusion from the complaint of *two* missionaries, that "no real spiritual-mindedness has yet been manifested," amongst the *fifteen children* under their tuition! For even these gentlemen tell us in their report, that "many of the aboriginal natives are improving in Scrip-

* See an abstract of and extracts from the petition in Asiatic Intelligence, vol. xxi. p. 30.

† Ibid.

tural knowledge;" that the children "do not want an ability of learning;" that "their intellects want merely to be developed and their habits regulated;" and they conclude with declaring, that "they have no doubt of the gradual and ultimately abundant success of the mission." Nor without this distinct evidence, should we doubt that these human beings possessed human faculties. It is, of course, easier to exterminate than to instruct them: the difficulty of the latter operation is increased by our own people. The missionaries trace the atrocious acts committed by the savages, and from which inferences unfavourable to them are drawn, "to the wicked intercourse with many of their white neighbours." Our conclusion, therefore, is, that the civilization of the Australians requires only the proper application of proper means.

The success or otherwise of this object will materially depend upon the form and character impressed upon the social system of the colony, which is the next point we proceed to consider.

Mr. Macarthur has examined *ab initio* the views with which the settlement of New South Wales was founded. The Act 27 Geo. III. c. 2, and the Letters Patent of 1787, expressly recognize it as "a colony," subject to a "civil government;" although, for a long period, the circumstances of the settlement, and the odium attached to the name of "Botany Bay," discouraged voluntary emigration thither: the first governor, Mr. Phillip, still, however, urging the sending out free settlers from the mother-country. Meanwhile, a perpetual tide of criminals poured in, no definite plan for their management being thought of; and at length, under the administration of Governor Macquarie, it was adopted as the leading principle of the local government, "that New South Wales was a convict colony, established for their benefit, and had been brought into its present state of prosperity by their means."* This absurd principle—which, as Mr. Bigge observes, taught the emancipated convicts to look upon no title to property in New South Wales to be so good as that derived through the several gradations of crime, conviction, servitude, emancipation, and grant—was carried out into practical operation, in the laxity of discipline and the dispensation of early indulgences to convicts, by Governor Macquarie; and this false policy tended to confirm and to exaggerate the evils resulting from the original formation of the colony, in which the penal settlers so greatly outnumbered the free colonists, that in Mr. Collins's time (1789), "there were none but convicts to fill many of those offices to which free people alone should have been appointed."† It is to this radical error in the foundation of the colony that Mr. Macarthur very justly ascribes, not only its comparative inefficiency as a penal settlement, but also most of the difficulties experienced in administering its affairs, and the embarrassments in legislating for its future government. Had the grants of land, distributed with such indiscriminate profusion, been limited to rewards for good behaviour amongst the emancipated convicts, they would have been beneficial; but being made without reference to good or ill conduct, the free colonists were compelled,

* Mr. Commissioner Bigge's Report, 1819, p. 148.

† History of New South Wales, pp. 48, 68.

in self-defence, to maintain more strictly the barrier which it was the Governor's object to break down; whilst, on the other hand, the emancipated convicts were encouraged to claim a full participation in civil rights and political privileges, upon the basis of property alone. Mr. Macarthur states that this policy also originated a feeling "at one time very generally prevalent amongst this class, and which still exists in the minds of many, that the colony was *theirs by right*, and that the emigrant settlers were interlopers upon the soil!"

In a colony thus founded by criminals, augmented for a long period by supplies of similar characters, with but a slight admixture of better materials, and where the influence of numbers was increased by the false policy of the Government, it would not be difficult to foretel what must be the state of the society. Accordingly, the petitioners allege that the extraordinary prosperity of the colony in agriculture and commerce "is unhappily counterbalanced by a lamentable depravity of manners, and by the fearful prevalence of crime." In proof of this state of things, they refer to Mr. Justice Burton's charge to the jury at the close of the sessions of 1835, which is appended to the work before us; wherein the judge, after stating some appalling details respecting the mass of crime which came before the tribunals, observes: "The picture presented to their minds would be one of the most painful reflection; it would appear to one who could look down upon the community, as if the main business of us all were the commission of crime and the punishment of it; as if the whole colony were continually in motion towards the several courts of justice; and the most painful reflection of all must be, that so many capital sentences, and the execution of them, have not had the effect of preventing crime by way of example. In his opinion, one grand cause of such a state of things was an overwhelming defect of religious principle in the community." The judge then relates facts which tend to demonstrate the truth of his conclusion, and with reference to the disregard of religious duties, he states, that the masters of assigned convicts usually permitted them to spend the Sunday in drunkenness and debauchery, and that "many of the worst crimes which had been brought under his notice were committed on that day."

Mr. Macarthur exhibits the following abstract, from the official documents in his Appendix, of the extent and progressive increase of crime in the colony:

"In the first eight years of that period, the proportion of convictions by the Criminal Court, relatively to the whole population of the colony, appears to have been about one in 375 persons. During the next three years, it amounted to about one in every 360. In the five years, from 1821 to 1825, to about one in 183. And from 1831 to 1835, the five years concluding the period, it had increased to one in 119 persons. *

"It has not been practicable to obtain returns for the intervening years, 1826 to 1830, sufficient to complete the calculations; but those above referred to fully substantiate the allegations contained in the petitions, as to the increase of crime which has occurred in the colony.

"The preceding calculations, however, have reference solely to the convic-

tions in the superior Criminal Courts, and do not include the minor offences disposed of summarily by Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions.

"In the year 1825, the convictions for offences of the latter description, committed almost exclusively by the convict population, amounted to about six thousand; whilst the number of convicts, at that time in the colony, appears to have been about sixteen thousand. In 1835, this number had increased to twenty-eight thousand, and the convictions for petty offences, in that year, amounted to nearly twenty-two thousand."

From a comparative statement of crime to population, given in a statistical work published at Berlin, it appears that, in the United States of America, the proportion is one offender in every 3,500 persons; in New South Wales, one in every twenty-two!

The following are the defects pointed out by Mr. Macarthur in our system of transportation:

"The principal existing defects may be thus stated:—The absence of a consistent and definite plan for the management of the convicts; the unequal manner in which the same sentences consequently operate, even in precisely similar cases; and the want of an efficient and trustworthy body of superintendence and police, to carry into effect a better regulated and more uniform discipline;

"The assignment of convicts to the service of individuals residing in the towns, and their employment as domestic servants, whether in town or country; the want of sufficient attention to the character of the parties to whom they are assigned; and the sending convicts of the educated classes to the colony at all, which is in itself a source of much evil;

"The existing state of the law relative to tickets of leave, especially in its operation upon cases of transportation for seven years—a term originally too short to have a salutary effect as a punishment, and the deterring influence of which, if it have any, must be much weakened by the present system of tickets of leave;

"The facility with which spirits are obtainable, more particularly in the towns, and the licentiousness and crime thence arising;

"The difficulty of providing adequate religious instruction for the large body of convicts in the colony, scattered as they are under the present system over so wide an extent of country; and the increased uncertainty of punishment, attributable in part to defective police, in part to the increased chances of acquittal in the courts of justice; as well as to other causes."

Without going further into this part of the subject, we think it must be evident that a society, in which such a mass of crime is in active operation, cannot exhibit a very high standard of morality; and, accordingly, some most deplorable statements have been made of the immorality and depravity of some orders of the Australian Society to the Emigration Committee at home.* These qualities are nourished and extended by various causes. Drunkenness is a prevailing vice amongst the lower classes, and is, as elsewhere, one of the most fertile sources of crime. "As the sale of spirits is a sure path to wealth, so robbery frequently furnishes the means of payment." A very considerable amount of the colonial revenue arises from

* In a recent case of seduction, published in a Sydney paper of March last, we observe the Attorney-general of the colony remarking upon "the proverbial depravity and immorality of the community."

the consumption of spirits; and publicans and illicit dealers in spirits are every where to be found, who scruple not to receive stolen property in payment. These publicans are described by Mr. Justice Burton,* as "chiefly persons who have been transported to the colony, or who are married to convicts; many of them notorious drunkards, obscene persons, fighters, gamblers, receivers of stolen goods, receivers or harbourers of thieves, and of the most depraved of both sexes. They exist upon the vices of the lower orders, and inasmuch as there are no licensed pawnbrokers in Sydney, they are in fact the pawnbrokers; but not, as frequently occurs in other countries, upon occasion of some temporary pressure on the poor for some necessary of life, but for intoxicating liquor." Then the illegal occupation of waste lands, by petty settlers, mostly emancipated convicts, who plunder their neighbours, and keep up nests of profligacy and crime in the interior, is a serious evil to the young colony.

The consequences of this taint in the colonial society are easily appreciated by considering its effect upon the administration of justice. In New South Wales, there are eighty thousand inhabitants, of whom upwards of twenty-five thousand are convicts. During two years, there served in the Supreme Court, 1,289 jurors, of which number 666 (more than half) were emancipated convicts and publicans keeping low pot-houses, of the character already described. The scenes represented as passing in the jury-room, on criminal trials, are a complete satire upon the institution of juries. The opinions of such jurymen are formed without reference to the parties' guilt; and it may be concluded that the worst characters receive most mercy at their hands. Judge Burton† mentions several most painful facts communicated to him by jurymen. One will suffice. A person was tried, and acquitted, to the surprise of the bystanders. It appeared that one of the jury declared he would acquit because he knew the prisoner, another because he knew his father, and a third because he knew his mother. The other nine were for conviction. They were locked up the whole night, "during which there was much foul and disgusting language," and next morning the nine yielded to the three, "rather than continue to be so associated." And the learned judge declared he has reason to believe that much of the unwillingness of respectable persons to appear and serve on juries, arises from repugnance to association with disreputable persons, and from the ill-conduct displayed by such persons. This, therefore, is an evil which strikes at the very root of all social improvement.

Another source of vice and of crime is the disproportion of the sexes; and this is an unavoidable consequence of transportation.

If this be a true picture of the social state of the colony of Australia, so far from rejoicing that it is extending itself into the interior—that villages and towns are increasing—that population is augmenting—it is, under present circumstances, rather a fact to be deplored; for, with the spread of the population will be the development, in an accelerated ratio, of immorality; and the native-born youth, instead of realizing the promising

* Letter to the Colonial Secretary, April 30, 1836.

† *Ibid.*

hopes held out by Mr. Bigge, will inherit and practise the vices of their parents.

Mr. Macarthur and the petitioners have recommended some very judicious remedies for the existing evils, entitled "administrative and legislative measures." Under the former head are comprised—the reform of the magisterial system, as respects formation and jurisdiction; the improvement of convict discipline, by relieving the governor from the details of this department, and placing it under the charge of an officer appointed by the Home Secretary; the encouragement of voluntary emigration, under an officer located in England; the promotion of general education and of religion. The legislative measures suggested are—the ensuring increased efficiency and energy to the administration of justice; a jury law suited to the peculiar circumstances of the colony; the recognition of the principle of applying the land revenue solely to the carrying into effect a good system of voluntary emigration. He says:

The modification and gradual discontinuance of transportation to New South Wales; the encouragement of voluntary emigration, and the promotion of a well-devised course of general education and religious instruction, are the chief objects to be attained, inasmuch as their effects will be permanent,—the other measures partaking more or less of the nature of temporary expedients, rendered necessary by past mismanagement, and by the peculiar circumstances of the colony.

Considering that all the evils which are apparent in the social system of the colony are traceable, without the possibility of doubt, to transportation, our opinion is, that the measures suggested by the petitioners are but palliatives—that the transportation of convicts to New South Wales should *instantly cease*. There is not a solitary argument in its favour, as respects the interests of the colony itself, but the want of labour; and what are the labourers with which the system supplies it? Mr. Macarthur says, that the labouring classes generally, both shepherds and agricultural servants, as well as mechanics and others, throughout the colony, "are, with few exceptions, dishonest, dissolute, idle, and disorderly, being mostly convicts or emancipated convicts;" and that this is also the character, in too many instances, of the small settlers and other middle classes, both in the country and in the towns. It is admitted, that the supply of convict labour does not, and cannot, keep pace with the increasing demand for labour; free labour must, therefore, be had; but were it demonstrable that free labour and convict labour could be carried on with advantage upon the same establishment, which they manifestly could not, still it would tend further to demoralize the society, whilst it would destroy the essential object of this secondary punishment, which is a penalty annexed to crime. Stop, then, at once the system which has been the origin of so much mischief; a healthy tide of voluntary emigration would soon set in towards a place, where labour was not discouraged by the stigma it now bears there, and employers of free labourers would soon perceive how far their services transcended in value those extorted from *assigned* servants. The subsidiary measures recommended in Mr. Mac-

arthur's book will then, and not till then, produce the benefits expected from them ; for it is utterly impossible to purify a society like that of New South Wales, whilst it is receiving fresh infusions of vice, fresh elements of corruption, which so readily coalesce with the old.

We heartily recommend the contents of Mr. Macarthur's work to the consideration of those who have the power to remedy the evils it describes.

JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.

BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

OUR party consisted of three European gentlemen, about thirty servants, and about seventy or eighty *cúlies* (porters); we had two *jhampanis* (chairs balanced on poles), each carried by eight *jhampanis*; three *tattús* (ponies), and four tents : in all about 120 people.

We left Simla on the 18th September 1835, and arrived at Fágú bungalow (12 miles) to breakfast. Our way lay through Mahású, whose magnificent cedar and fir forest,* and beautiful green knolls, at an elevation of nine thousand feet, I had traversed six times, with a fresh accession of admiration at each. Rain is frequent at Fágú, which seems so placed as to catch every cloud that rises from either valley below. We descended to the bungalow at Parálí, on the Girrí, whose roaring torrent pierces through a narrow valley of rice and grass fields, surmounted by bare rocky mountains.

Next day we proceeded to Kotkyc, up the valley of the Girrí, which we crossed by a ricketty wooden bridge, one hundred feet above the river. The scenery, from our being at the foot instead of on the face and ridge of the hills, appeared more like that of the British highlands than any I had yet seen. The absence of forest aided the resemblance. Kotkyc is a very pretty place, with its Rana's castle picturesquely perched on a rocky peninsula, at the junction of the Girdhi, coming from the Hattú range, with the Girrí. The chief called on us, with his son, a good-looking fair boy. The two streams we here crossed by *sangos*, or planks. Water boiled here at 202° ,† the temperature of the air being 70° at 3 p. m. (about 5,500 feet).

On the 20th we left Kotkyc, and after some very pretty scenery, recrossed the Girrí by a wooden bridge, and began to climb, holding our *tattús'* tails to help us up, till a gentle slope conducted us to our breakfasting tent, in a small grove of cedars, on the edge of a pond. From hence we had a fine view of the mountain covered with forest, whence the Girrí rose quite close to us. Here water boiled at $197\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the air being 60° at 10 a. m. (about 8,000 feet).

In ascending the brow of a steep mountain, we were caught in a storm of hail and rain, and at the summit we could see only one snowy peak, the mist disappointing us of a grand prospect. On our way down to Dehra, the weather cleared, and we had a beautiful view of cultivated slopes leading down to the

* It is necessary to state that the names of trees of the coniferous tribe, in this journal, are botanically correct, though differing from those vulgarly given ; for instance, what is commonly called the Deodar Pine, I call cedar ; it might also be called larch, it being the *Larix Deodará* ; however, it is equally correct to call it the Himálaya cedar. The tree called by hill visitors Scotch Fir, is not a fir, but the *Pinus longifolia*, the native *Chír* ; I therefore speak of it as apine. When I speak of firs, I mean either *Abies morinda*, the *Kattar* of the natives (as at Mahású), a most magnificent tree ; or the *A. Webbiana*, or *A. spectabilis*. I only once saw the *Pinus excelsa* (the native *Kail*) at Uncha Gháti. The *P. Gerrardiana*, or edible pine, grows in the Baspa valley.

† Our table of boiling water altitudes is not quite correct ; the heights are slightly below the truth.

green valley; the *batté* (amaranth), a bright scarlet and pink flower, prevailing, presented a most lively aspect. Crossing a clear and rapid stream, and making a very deep descent, we reached a bungalow a little above the Rana of Júbál's castle, a most picturesque pile, with hanging galleries around, seemingly on the point of falling into the torrent beneath.

Having made a fatiguing march of fourteen miles, half being fearfully steep, we halted a day. In a walk through a grove of pines we discovered a spring strongly chalybeate. Water boiled at $200\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; air at 10 a. m. 71° (about 6,100 feet.)

Marched on the 22d to Sári, by an easy level road above the stream which waters the Dehra valley. Some of the rocks on the opposite slope were large, and with the pines and red flowers made a pretty scene. The stream was shaded by alders. The first view of the green valley of the Pábar was enchanting, with the island fortress of Raengurh underneath, which was given by the British government, along with the adjacent lands, to the petty rájá of Keunthal, in exchange for Simla. Sári is under the Bissehar rule, and in its castle lives an old raní. Water boiled at $202\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; air $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ at noon (about 5,500 feet).

The geological features in our march hitherto resembled those of Simla and Mahású; argillaceous schistus, and micaceous schistus; the latter, largely veined with various-coloured quartzes, with quartz rocks, smoky as well as white, have been most frequent. The flowers were beautiful; sage and thyme abound; the former in thick bushes, the latter forming the chief carpet, scented our daily path.

On the 23d we proceeded along the banks of the clear-flowing Pábar, a tributary of the Touse, which holds its rapid course through rich rice-fields. The valley is on an average about a quarter of a mile broad. There are often islands breaking the Pábar into branches. From our camp at Rúrú, we had a fine view of the Chángsíl range, between 11,000 and 13,000 feet high; and of the precipitous Bambhúra, 9,844 feet. Water boiled at 203° , the air being at $11\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. 74° (height about 4,896 feet). It is rather singular that Rúrú is inhabited by a colony of Musalmáns, who are a rare race in the hills. They are about eighty families, and they have been planted here for five or six generations, they tell me. In the afternoon we descended the crags above the Shikní, and bathed in the stream, where we found a few yards smooth: the rocks towering on each side; the bridge in the air over-head; the Búrhan peak, covered with forest, in the distance, at a great height, and the deafening cascades amongst which we were situated, made our bathing-place a delightful scene.

On the 24th we continued our march up the Pábar valley; the road in some places very rocky and not safe. We breakfasted at a place called Batteára, at the junction of the Machlet with the Pábar, and within view of the bold and bare crags of the lofty Morál mountain, and of the fortress of Battanlí, on the left bank of the valley. We found the camp at Chargång, where the Andryta meets the Pábar. We spent the day on the banks of the latter stream, which here boils over rocks, and makes a sea of foam. The air was deliciously cool in the shade, although the exposure to sun during our march after breakfast was very disagreeable. The Pábar and its tributaries are full of all kinds of fish. I can perceive much variegated siliceous schistus, and coarse gneiss in the torrent bed to-day. The scene is becoming wilder and wilder every march, for the valley is becoming narrow, and the rocks very precipitous. Water boiled at $201\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the air being at 73° noon (height about 5,600). While on the river side we bathed, and found the water dreadfully cold at one p. m. The

thermometer in the shade was at 73°, and the water of the Pábar 52°. The river rises in a deep snow bed.

Next day, a most romantic and beautiful march to Pekka; the first part through a narrow gorge, rocky, and wooded with fine alders; the river rolling deep beneath, and precipices of the wildest shape impending overhead. We found our breakfast spread under the shade of some fine mulberries, and in the midst of a grand display of scattered rocks, down one portion of which rushed a large cascade into the Pábar. Farther on, we came to a tremendous climb, and kept ascending over rocks and precipices till we arrived at the fine horse-chestnuts of Pekka, and commanded a noble view of the hither-side of the snowy range, at the head of the Pábar and Rúpin rivers. The scenery here repays one amply for the terrible ascent:—water-falls, and wild precipices, and glorious forests are seen in every direction, and, to add to our enjoyment, the breeze was delightfully cool. In our road to-day, the Gumári, a large tributary of the Pábar, from the Changsíl ridge, struck us as a most noble stream. Pekka is famed for its honey and its bears: its peaches, too, are not to be despised. Water boiled at 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ °, the air being 58° 6 p.m. (height about 7,900 feet).

September 26th, we had a difficult but grand march to Janglíg: we were obliged to leave our tattús before we reached our camp, at the junction of the Sípon with the Pábar, where the only bridge is a small plank. The *Syces* will take them on to Massúri, unless they get other orders from us in a few days. The ascent to Janglíg is very steep, but the scenery is truly sublime. The precipices on the opposite bank of the Pábar are awfully high, and covered to the top with cedar trees, through which rocks of the most precipitous character jut out. Our camp was placed in a grove of very large horse-chestnut trees. Some of these trees at Pekka were greater than any I ever saw, even in the gardens of Trinity and Christ Colleges at Cambridge: one, at a yard from its base, measured 21 feet 6 inches round. Noble walnut-trees and peach trees, loaded with fruit, were plentiful on the road; from which also we, at one part, saw two snowy ridges, the peak of one of which was called by our guide Shaitúl, over which is a well-known dangerous pass at the head of the Andrytí. From Janglíg immense mountains are visible, close at hand; one especially, rugged and awful, but no snow. Water boiled at 196°, the air being 58° at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.m. (about 8,860). We halted on the 27th, and next day marched to Lítí, where Lady William Bentinck has built a bungalow for the cúlies who come hither in the service of visitors to the snowy range. Our way lay through and above noble cedar and latterly birch forests, till at length we reached the limit of trees, and came out on the narrow valley, from whose snow beds the Pábar emerges. On the south-west, the precipices, which yesterday had appeared so awful, shrunk into nothing when compared with the semicircle of snowy heights which shut in the valley a-head of us, making a scene of stern and savage sublimity.

There was, on our arrival, more snow in the passes which ascend from this hollow than we expected, and large masses of it, frozen, glittered in the crevices and fissures of the rocky walls around us. After breakfast, I climbed up, nearly a thousand feet, to the spot whence a waterfall tumbled over a precipice out of a deep hollow formed in the midst of these wintry heights; and on my way back, through deep beds of juniper bushes, resembling heather, I was caught in a thick storm of snow and hail. On reaching the tents, which were even then loaded with snow, I found the whole camp in a state of mutiny. Firewood is very scarce at Lítí, and only procurable from a few stunted birch

trees, the way to which lay through the ice-cold waters of the river, and in the midst of the heavily falling storm. So situated, and with the prospect of ascending middle-deep in the snow up the pass next day, the *cúlies* (many of them at least) declared they would not go on. What was to be done? We went to our cold beds (not, however, till we had discussed a basin of hermetically sealed English soup), lamenting our hapless fate, and intensely hoping for a change of weather. The morning of the 29th (shall I ever forget its frost?) only woke us to fresh horrors, for nearly a foot of snow had fallen in the night; the water in the *bhísty's* (water-fetcher) bags, and in the water-jugs within the tents, was frozen hard, and there was not a symptom of the weather clearing, or—of fire. The thermometer in tents, 8 a. m., 24°. Then loud arose the cries of congealing *cúlies* and servants, and deep were the groans against mad Feringís, who go hunting for the sublime in the regions of everlasting frigidity. Visions of a death among “thick-ribbed ice” began to float even in our more Boreal imaginations: when lo! at noon, the sky began to break into blue patches, and the sun to peep out. Far fled the rude clouds surcharged with their dreaded burdens; smiles again appeared on the faces of the most philosophical of our Hindús (the Musalmáns still shivering and looking as sully as despair and as black as night), and a *dak* (post) carrier entered our tent with a packet of letters, some from England, and a heap of newspapers. By promises of reward, we persuaded the mutinous *cúlies* to collect, for us and themselves, a heap of wood, and we this night went to bed with brighter prospects, though still bitterly cold. At *Lítí* the height is about 11,480 feet. Thermometer 46°. Water boiled at 191½°.

The morning of the 30th was beautifully fine; so, after a little more grumbling from five or six of the most intractable *cúlies*, off we started for the *Búrín*, or *Bruang* Pass. I soon felt inconvenience from the rarity of the air, finding it impossible to walk more than a few yards without stopping. The latter part of the ascent was frightfully steep. My *jhampán* was of no use. The snow was often a foot deep. On the right I observed the snow-bed from which the *Pábar* rises, which it leaves in a bright cascade. All the torrents from the mountain side which join it, many of which we passed in our ascent, were full of icicles and stones frosted over. As I neared the crest, I became weaker and weaker; a sickish sensation came over me, and I walked up a few steps at a time, leaning on a man, who helped me over the scattered rocks—the *debris* from the precipitous wall above—which, with the snow, made walking most fatiguing. At the crest, the *súmár*, or icy wind, blew furiously, producing a sense of cold I never felt before, and hope I may never feel again. The prospect was confined; nothing but snow-capped lines of mountains running into each other, with a few distant ranges to the west and south, indistinctly seen. The walls of the Pass rose precipitous one thousand feet above us; but who could live in that freezing blast? The calculated height of the *Búrín* Pass is 15,296 feet. The crest was entirely composed of mica-schist. The descent was abrupt down a wall of ice covered with snow, knee-deep, for about a quarter of a mile, down which we followed our guide, sitting, sliding, and walking, or rather slipping, till we reached some scattered rocks. My *jhampanís*, with the spirit of mischief, sent my *jhampan* flying down the slope. The *cúlies*, in sympathetic madness, despatched their loads by the same expeditious route, regardless of danger to their contents or to our heads. We continued our painful descent through deep snow, often up to our waists, and over immense mica-schist, gneiss, and occasional granite rocks, momentarily expecting fractured limbs or a dislocated neck. When we reached the limit

of forest, we learned that our tent had been carried two miles further, and we did not get till late in the evening at our encamping ground, in the midst of a noble birch and cedar forest, over the bed of a roaring river, which broke through vast caves of snow. Our tent-poles were still far behind, and our beds still farther. We managed to get made some *chapaties* (grain-cakes) and a little tea; and the *calassis* (tent-servants) having arranged the tent so as to keep off the wind, we laid down to rest *sub dio* on the cold ground. My eyes were sore from the snow; and in the morning we rose half-frozen, our faces and eyes red, and blind as owls.

It was not till the following night (October 1st) that our tents and *petláras* (clothes-boxes) arrived, with our dinner implements, which were sadly diminished by breakage. The *cúlies* and servants complained of sore eyes and swollen feet. Height about 10,314 feet.

On the 2d, we marched to our first Kanauri village, Bruang, and a lovely march it was, through forest, with stupendous rocks towering around us. There was one spot which realized the utmost idea I had ever formed of sublime scenery—snowy peaks in the distance; crags covered with cedars, pines, firs, and birch, some thousand feet high, in the fore-ground, with a torrent at our feet, foaming over immense rocks. Lower down, we came to noble cedar and yew trees: one of the latter measured twenty-four feet round. Then came walnut, peach, and apricot trees; and at length we reached the pretty village of Bruang, where we found our tents, near a temple, with horns of wild goats and sheep fixed to its carved doors and walls.

We halted next day. The morning was frosty; the day warm. The ground about Bruang is rugged, and cultivation seems abandoned on that account. Wheat, which is imported, is dear. We could distinguish the point of junction of the Baspa with the Satlaj some thousand feet below us to the north; but the narrowness of the gorge, through which the Satlaj flows, is so extraordinary, that we could not have believed such a river was between us and the snow-capped mountains in front, if we had not seen the Chiní road cut out on their face, carried over awful crags and along the edge of precipices, which road we knew to be trans-Satlaj. Height about 7,700 feet.

October 4. We descended by a steep and rough path, through forest and fruit trees, to a tottering *sango*, over a torrent from the Búrin Pass, which joins the Baspa, and then continued our course above this river. At length we came to a fearful ascent up the face of a projection from the mountain on our right into the narrow glen of the Baspa. The cedars and yews were immense. On the opposite (east) side of the river, a shoulder of the great Ráldang was bare, and very steep. After much exertion, we reached our camp at the village of Cháng-so, whence we had a glorious view of the Ráldang or Kylás, on the right of the Baspa valley, broken into immense peaks. The near scenery was lovely, as Cháng-so has fine groves of walnut and peach, birch and cedar, crowning precipitous rocks, whose summits were sprinkled with snow. The road to Cháng-so was crowded with the rocky *débris* of the hills above, and talcose gneiss, in addition to the usual mica slate and quartz, met our eye, of every colour and fineness.

We descended, next day, a few hundred feet, through natural orchards of fruit trees, to the Baspa, which we crossed by a *sango*. At this bridge the scenery is most striking. On the right, a fertile and rather wide valley stretched to the roots of the snowy ranges, which bound it on the N., S. and E., through which the Baspa flowed rapidly, intersected by islands; on the left, high precipices hemmed in the stream, which seemed only recently to have burst its way,

becoming a torrent boiling over immense rocks, above this spot, being confined to a passage of not more than a yard wide, through which it rushed tumultuously down a descent of a thousand feet, in a space of hardly two miles, to the narrow pass by which it enters the equally narrow glen of the Satlaj. The local tradition is, that the valley was once a lake, and the character of the scene favours the notion of a body of water having broken through one of its barriers to the S.W.

A few miles brought us to the picturesque village of Sangla. The view of Ráldang mountain, 6,000 feet higher than Mont Blanc, with its snowy peaks, the ranges which shut in the valley on every side, their lower parts richly wooded, and the valley itself, full of fields, divided by rows of magnificent walnut trees, was enchanting. Some of the men and boys here are very fair, and a few of the women; but the latter acquire dark and coarse features from their out-of-door work. They wear their hair very long behind, with a large bunch at the end of its plaits, tied with red cloth, and silver ornaments, which are common, as well as gold, about their dress, which is of thick woollen. The men spin, and the women labour in the fields. Polyandry is frequent here.

We halted next day to procure a supply of corn, and a few extra cúlies to help us over the Rúpin pass. I walked towards Rakcham, higher up the valley, the scenery magnificent; rocks, torrents, forests, smiling fields and orchards, with the stupendous Ráldang and other peaks in front or overhead. The elevation of Sangla is about 8,300 feet, a valley 4,000 feet higher than Ben Nevis!

I visited Rámru, which we passed yesterday. It is a larger village than Sangla, and built on a crag at the base of the great shoulder of Ráldang, which forms the Hárang pass, between the upper and lower Kanaur, a ghat which, though steep and long, is the only road practicable to loaded men from the Baspa to Puári, Búrang, and other places near Chiní. At Rámru is a celebrated temple, but the people would not let us see it. Some of our servants and cúlies are very lame and ill, and one of the latter is dying from the combined effects of swollen feet and exhaustion on a weak frame.

On the 7th, we had a continued ascent of nine miles to Núru, at the extreme limit of brushwood. There are some caves here, luckily for the cúlies. We are again amongst granite and gneiss rocks; the Baspa valley, as far as we saw, has a deep white soil, but it is not calcareous or cretaceous; its rocks are chiefly gneiss, and talcose, argillaceous, and micaceous schist: higher up it may be different. Height of Núru, about 12,300 feet.

We purchased some grapes at the village of Bárang, N.E. of Sangla, and at the frontier of the grape country of Purári, Chiní, &c., where sixty pounds of fruit are procurable for a rupee. They are of a delicious kind, thin-skinned, and very juicy.

Next day, we crossed the Rúpin Pass, 15,480 feet. On our way, we saw the hither side of the Gúnas Pass, whose other face we were close to at Lití. The ascent was easy; I felt a slight oppression at the chest, but nothing more; so I attribute our sufferings on the Búrin ascent to the extreme cold. From the top, on the N. and E. the prospect was truly sublime;—snowy peaks and ridges, of various shapes and altitudes; on the S.W., range after range, some sprinkled with snow, some bare, some richly wooded, stretched to the horizon; the near scene consisting of piled-up rocks and snow-capped pinnacles of every form. The pass itself is hardly twenty feet wide; the walls of it are not many hundred feet higher than the door. There was no icy wind, as on the Búrin ghat, but the thermometer in the shade at noon was

only 29°: in the morning, however, it was only 20°, and 22° in the tents. The sun was quite hot enough, and I was very glad of a green veil, to keep off the intense glare of the sun and snow. At this awful elevation, we ate grapes and drank cherry brandy!

The descent was at first very steep and rugged; there were large beds of snow; then two more descents brought us to a snow-bed, into which, in a magnificent cascade of some four hundred feet perpendicular, fell the infant ice-born Rúpin. The icicles at the side of this fall, and in many other places, were of immense size. Then we passed over tremendous rocks to another glorious cascade, and then to another falling into the Rúpin from the icy precipices on the right. All hereabout we saw the dung of bears. At length, after clambering over more precipices and snow-beds, we arrived at our tents, pitched under the shelter of some high rocks close to the bed of the ice-bridged Rúpin, at an elevation of 10,460 feet, on the limit of forest. Here we banqueted on mutton-steaks and carrot-soup.

In the afternoon we descended to the village of Jakí. No language can describe the beauty and sublimity of this march. The descent was at first along the left bank of the Rúpin, through a birch forest bearing the autumnal tint, contrasting finely with the dark foliage of the intermingled cedars and rhododendrons, the latter (*r. campanulatum*) a shrub, as in England, and not a tree, as at Simla. The river was frequently arched by beds of frozen snow, one of which, of amazing size, we crossed, and ascended some hundred feet a high crag, thickly wooded, from the top of which we commanded a view of precipices overhanging the Rúpin utterly beyond the power of words to describe. One precipice was at least two thousand feet in perpendicular elevation from the torrent, and above it soared mountain upon mountain. After this, the road lay through a deep cedar forest, the trees of great height. The river thundered at a fearful depth below, and the walls of rocks on the opposite side were as thickly covered with trees and brushwood as those on the western bank. We roused some very large *monals*, those wonders of the pheasant tribe.

Jakí is on the face of the hill, a little out of the forest. At night, the thermometer was nearer 50° than 30°, and we slept without gloves and great-coats. The height of Jakí is about 8,700 feet. I forgot to mention that the crest of the Rúpin ghát was all black-grained mica schist, externally discoloured by the weather. From the crest to Jakí we met much gneiss (indeed, there is a wall of gneiss from here to Shaitul Pass, which is next to the Satlaj); but the rocks are grey mica schist chiefly, with large quantities of garnets intermixed, as every where else. Other rocks and crystals are, of course, often met with, as chlorites, cyanites, tourmalines, &c.

We descended, on the 10th October, by a rugged path, to the Rúpin, and soon after a small stream, crossed by a frail plank, joined the river. We thence mounted through forests of gigantic filberts, walnut, elm, ash, cedar and fir; and then descended to a sango, 44 feet long, over the Rúpin, where it is joined by a torrent coming from a deep glen from the snowy range. Close to the sango another torrent poured down into the Rúpin. From this bridge, the eastern bank, along which we climbed through wood and brake, was lovely. After crossing another torrent, and obtaining a view of a series of cascades on the face of the opposite mountain, we arrived at Koar, a very pretty village, 6,850 feet. Next day, we descended, by an easy path, through jungle and brushwood, with the village and red fields of Dúdrú on the opposite bank, to the bed of the Rúpin, at the spot where a large tributary from the Chángail

ridge joins it. The temperature of the water was 49°, of the air 69°. We thence continued our course along the river, sometimes above the stream, and sometimes in its deserted bed, through a narrow gorge, whose precipices are nearly as awful as any higher up. After toiling for four hours, we reached the mouth of the gorge, where the river descends to a pretty village, and where a stream from the snowy mountains joins it, and is crossed by a very unsafe sango. Hereabouts are large quantities of a smooth marble-looking rock, which, on being broken, was merely fine white silex. Our camp at Dúni was prettily placed above the valley, and commanded fine prospects of wood-covered hills and distant crags. Height 5,176 feet.

October 12th; the weather heavenly. We have now entered Garhwál and the territory of Dehra Dhún and Massúrí. A very short march to Bhittrí, still on the face of the mountains on the east bank of the Rúpin. Next day, very early, whilst our tents, &c. went round to Kengárí, we set off up the hill after game, which was in prodigious quantity; the chief bird was the *monal*, called at home the Nepal pheasant. Height 7,000 feet. This night we observed for the first time Halley's great comet; the servants said it portended trouble to the country.

Oct. 14th. We marched to Guychan, on the south bank of the Tonse, opposite to where the Rúpin, having come 10,000 feet (350 feet per mile of descent), in less than thirty miles, joins the larger stream, which we crossed by a sango. I found the Touse water to be 49°, while the air was 70°. The descent to the river from the north bank was tremendously steep and rocky, and I wonder how the party escaped with integrity of limb. We had a noble view of an immense snowy mountain, called Sargarúní, to the east. Guychan is a flourishing village, some hundred feet above the river, on the base of the great mountain, Kedár Kánta, 12,600 feet high, and covered half-way up with wide-spreading cultivation and small hamlets. The people of Kanaur do not appear so civilized, or so agreeable in any respect, as those of Bissehar. They wear warmer clothing than the people in the immediate neighbourhood of the snow, and they do not look too clean. On both sides of the Tonse we observed to-day some very coarse granites, and a stone (apparently gneiss) curiously striped with black veins, in large quantities. Height 4,200 feet. Next day, we marched along a thick forest of pines, overhanging the Tonse, for seven miles, to our breakfasting-place, under a tree, whence the view of mountains covered with woods to their summit, on every side of us, was most enchanting. Indeed, the whole march was full of charming scenery—the quantity of pines on both banks of the Tonse is astonishing—one square mile would furnish a navy with timber, and one hill all the navies of the world. Though the Tonse and the Jamna, which it joins, have very bad rocks and rapids, I think that timber *could* be floated down them; and if so, what profitable hills these would be to an enterprising speculator! We saw to-day the gigantic Chór mountain again towering in the west, and also the Júbal hills, which we crossed nearly a month ago. This would be a lovely neighbourhood for a station, just on the borders between the tamer and the sublimer scenery, and possessing fine prospects of both kinds. All the rocks to-day were coarse gneiss. After breakfast, we proceeded through the same pine forest, turning to the south, and leaving the Tonse and the lofty mountains that separate it from the Pábar (the Báлча ridge joining the Chángsíl) behind us. After about 11 miles, we opened upon a pretty valley of grass and rice fields, the latter just reaped, watered by the Gúrúgarh nála, which gives name to the valley. We pitched at a village a little above

the stream on the right bank. The ridges of hills that surround this hollow, we were told, are full of wild sheep, and the fields of partridges.

October 16. We crossed the Gúrúgarh nála, and ascended, through another forest of pines, to the crest of the ridge, which forms the north side of the Rám Sarái valley. Hence, to the north, we saw some snowy peaks towards Búrin Ghât, with many a range *now* between us and them, and on the east and south we looked down on the valley, wide and pretty enough, but destitute of wood. The descent was easy, and we came upon the rice fields of one poor village, and then of another, and then to our camp, in a wide expanse of unshaded grass, and close to an inclosed piece of ground, where Dr. Falconer, of Saháranpúr, is experimenting on the tea plant. No success has as yet repaid his exertions here or elsewhere in the Himálaya mountains; the seeds still remain in the ground, without having sent up one sprout. The Rám Sarái valley was once very rich; but its fertility is now very partial, and little else is to be seen but large meadows and undulating elevations of high grass. The hills round are lovely; the top of Kédar Kanta is the only bare spot visible in all the mountain heights. Thermometer in the shade, at noon, 69°. Height about 4,480 feet.

The bed of the river Ráma, which waters this valley, and the hills around it, are full of fragments of sandy quartz; but as yet, mica slate (veined with quartz), grey, black, and green, is the staple of the hills. The limestone country, which we have yet only edged, runs S. E. and S. W. towards the plains.

On the 17th, a *shikari* (native hunter) brought us a wild sheep, which he had killed: it is a large animal, with short strong horns. We at first marched across the valley, through grass and bog, to the foot of the hills, whence we had a long but easy climb through the same kind of pine forest as yesterday and before. We then descended to the Banál glen through fine oaks, pine wild pears, and other wood. The rocks to the top of the range were quartz and quartz conglomerate; on the descent, mica slate, and in the nála, lumps of sandy quartz. There are some large villages in Banál. Height 4,340 feet at Gadhaulí. The Garhwál people hereabouts do not seem to be troubled with goitre, as those of Bissehár, where even the children have tumours of an immense size.

On the 18th, we marched through rice fields along the Banál to its junction with the Jamna, which is here a broad and very rapid stream, with scattered rocks in it. The overhanging banks are stoney and crumbling. Height 3,380 feet. We observed to-day for the first time the custom of men treading out rice from the straw. Two lean on a bar, and keep time with their feet as they beat out the grain.

Our course, the following day, lay through damp fields of spear grass to the rájá's bridge over the Jamna, a well built wooden structure, supported by stone piers. The river is here broad, deep, and strong. From the bridge we proceeded along the left bank, with an occasional climb over the abrupt angles that jut into the water. We passed a small clear stream that emerges from a subterranean passage in the mountain Ganganí, and rapidly joins the Jamna. The story is, that this is a real branch of the Bhágirathi, though the distance over the intervening range is two days' journey. The guide told us that whenever the Bhágirathi is discoloured, so is this rivulet. This tradition is convenient to the sick and old, who do not like to climb the mountains to bathe in the large stream of the sacred river. After this, a large stream crossed our path, thickly strewn with blocks of quartz, the *debris* of the hill, whose base we were treading, and thence we ascended to our camp at the village of Kotnúr.

(The remainder next month.)

A FAMILIAR ANALYSIS OF SANSKRIT PROSODY.

No. II.

52. THE following verses in the *Arya* metre will illustrate the varieties that occur :

Gita Govinda, vi. 1.

Atha tám | gantum a | sactám	S, B, GG,
Chiram anu | ractám | latú-grī | hé drish | twa	NL, GG, J, GG, G.
Tach chhari | tam Gó | vindé	B, GG, GG
Manasija | mandé | sa | khī prá | ha.	NL, GG, L, GG, L

53. In this instance, we see that, in the sixth place, the amphibrach (J) is used : this species is called *Arya Gīti*, as the editor has pointed out in the preface. I may here remark, that Mr. Colebrooke (Essays, p. 73) has accidentally said that, in this variety, "the *eighth* foot is completed" (that is, J is used instead of a monosyllable); whereas the *sixth* foot is the one in question.

54. The following specimens occur in *Bhartr̥hari*; and one is here adduced, because Professor von Bohlen entertained a doubt as to the scansion (*Præf.*, p. xviii.).

Bhartr̥hari, i. 37.

Saha cá | ra cusuma | késara	S, NL, B
Nicarabha | rāmó | dabhúchi | ta dígan | té	NL, GG, J, S, G
Madhurama | dhu vidhura | madhupé	NL, NL, S
Vimadhau | casyana | bha | védut | cant'há.	S, B, L, GG, GG

Ibid., i. 100.

Yad yas | ya násti | ruchiram	GG, J, S
Tatrú | syaiva | spríhá ma | nó jné | 'pi	GG, GG, J, GG, L
Raman'í | épisú | dhám sau	S, B, GG,
Namanah | cámaah | sa | rójin | yáhi.	S, GG, L, GG, G

Id. (Nūti), ii. 30.

Yada ché | tanópi | pádaih	S, J, GG
Sprisht'ah | prajvala | ti | savitur a | cántah	GG, B, L, NL, GG
Tat té | jasví | purushah	GG, GG, S
Paracr̥ita | nícr̥itam | ca | tham saha | té.	NL, S, L, B, G

55. In the same volume, other verses in this metre are pointed out by the editor as incorrect in scansion; which must remain so until other manuscripts are collated.

56. Sir William Jones, in his "Supplement to the Essay on Indian Chronology" (Works, vol. i.), has cited passages in this metre from an astronomical work; and has attempted to give an idea of the *Arya* metre in the Latin language. We may well regret that that illustrious genius, who evidently understood the laws of this metre, has defined it in expressions so very obscure: and Mr. Colebrooke's words, already referred to, are yet more enigmatical.

57. In the sixth foot, the proceleusmatic (NL) rarely is used in Sanscrit; the following instances occur in Mr. Yates, p. 389 :

Brīndá | vané sa | lalitam
 Calpa | druma cān | *da nihita* | tanu yash | t'ih
 * * * * * *
 * * * * * *

Pumsām | calicá | la vya-
 la hatá | nám nāst | *yupahatir* | alpá | pī.

58. But it is common enough in the modern poetry of the Telugu language; as follows :

1. Tela tela | végud'u | bulugulu
 Calacala | balucan | *ga gajamu* | *cannulu | dán ai
 Tela tela | véguççu | dammula
 Cheliyall | anayuda | *ya sikhiri* | *sikharamb' | ckken.

In the following, J alone is used in the sixth seat :

2. Zunnulu | gala yad'u | vulu mahi
 Dunnaca | vittaca | *phalinçu* | *tóraru | modavul
 Çann ava | si pálu | biducunu
 Vannega | nela nela | *cu mud'u* | *vánalu guriyan.

1. The dawn awoke, melodious notes
 Burst forth on every spray;
 While gently, o'er the brightening hill
 Arose the orb of day.

2. Within the honey-dropping woods,
 Spontaneous harvests rise;
 The kine pour forth their milky floods,
 And bounteous are the skies.

The rhyme in this language is very peculiar: the four lines are alike in the *second* syllable; and, in the even verses, the initial of the fourth (seventh) foot rhymes to the (fourth) beginning of the line. This variety is called *Canda Padyam*, and is the favourite metre in all the larger Telugu poems.

59. In all the varieties of the *Arya* metre, we should notice that the amphibrach (J) is uniformly *excluded* from the *uneven* feet.

Section IV.

On Extraordinary Metres.

60. The following metres belong to the "half-equal" class, but present no difficulties: the first and third lines being uniformly on one model, and the even lines on another. The names are not to be found in Colebrooke or Yates. All such metres are called *Upajāti*, or 'Varieties.'

Lines 1st and 3d	υ υ - υ υ | - υ - υ -	SLL + RLG
Lines 2d and 4th	υ υ - - υ υ | - υ - υ -	SB + RLG

Specimen from *Bhāravi*:

Sahasá vida | dhítana criyám
 Avivécah param | ápadám padam
 Vr'ín'até hi vi | mris'ya carín'am
 Gun'a lubdhá swayam | éva sampadah.

61. Another sort occurs in the *Bhāgavatam*, book x. part 1st. The lines stand thus :

1st and 3d	o o o - o o	| - o o - -	NB + B, G G
2d and 4th	- o - o o o	| - o o - -	RN + B, G G

Śarasi śarasa | hansa vihangah
Chāru gita hrīta | chétasa étya
Harim upāsata | té yata chittáh
Hanta mīlita dri | s'ó dhrīta mauna.

62. The measured prose, called *Dand'acam*, is yet more unlimited, and is accordingly named after an interminable forest, which is as celebrated in India as the groves of Academus were in Greece. This metre is defined (Colebrooke, p. 130) as having certain numerical limits; a shorter extent having one appellation, while another is given to prose of greater extent. All these names are, I believe, obsolete; and in printing a passage of *Dand'acam*, we shall find it convenient to break it into lines having five or six feet in each. Thus, to copy a passage from Colebrooke, p. 144:

Prachalita cari | crītti | paryanta | chanchan, &c.

Here we see that the paragraph commences with six short syllables and an amphibrach; after which there is a succession of two long syllables and one short. One long syllable is added at the close. In fact, this is merely a kind of chant, or blank verse.

Section V.

On the Uniform Metres; resumed.

We will now return to the uniform metres, and close the present essay with the following specimens.

63. The *Mandācrānta* metre is composed (with three pauses in the line) of a molossus and long syllable; a tribrach and anapæst; then two anapæsts and a long syllable. Or, in the more compendious notation of India, M G + N S + R R G. If the line be scanned with feet of three syllables, as is usual in Sanscrit, it will be thus expressed: M B N T T G G. Of this, the model (Yates, p. 368) runs thus:

Mandācrāntá tad anu niyatam vas'yatám éti bálá.

In this metre, Cálidása composed his unrivalled *Mégha Dúta*, of which I shall adduce a passage (verse 81), with the excellent version by Professor Wilson:

Tanví s'yámá s'ikhara das'aná pacwa bimbá dhar ósht'í
Madhyé xámá chakita harin'í préxan'á nimna nábhīh
S'rón'í bhárad alasa gamaná stóca nainrá stanábhyām
Yá tatra syád yavati vishayé s'r'isht'ir ádyai vadhátuh.

There, in the fane, a beauteous creature stands,
The first best work of the Creator's hands,
Whose slender limbs inadequately bear
A full-orb'd bosom and a weight of care;
Whose teeth like pearls, whose lips like cherries* shew,
And fawn-like eyes still tremble as they glow.

* In the original, *Bimbas*, which I venture to change for the equivalent English metaphor.

64. The same metre is employed in the following epigram ; wherein I have divided the lines according to the accent :

Gandhád'hyá sau | jagati vidadá
kétakí swarn'a varn'á
Padmá bhrántyá | rasica madhupah
pushpa madhyé papáta
Andhí bhútah | cusuma rajasá
cant'aca chhinna paxah
Sthátum gantum | dwayam api sakhé
naiva sactó dwiréphah.

The bee entered the kétaki (a beautiful yellow flower, full of fine pollen), mistaking it for the golden lotus; she fell in, and the dust blinded her eyes, and her wings were rent by the thorny stamina: it is misery to remain, and impossible to escape.

64. *Tōl'aca* तोटक This consists of four (S) anapaests, as in this model (Yates, p. 358, No. 5) :

Mudi tó | t'a calé | rapané | tum agham.

Here we see a prosodian driven to divide words in a curious mode, so as to preserve the technical name of a verse. Yet these memorial lines are convenient as an aid in recollecting the names of metres.

Specimen. *Raghu Vams.*, viii. 90 :

Sa tathé | ti viné | tur udá | ramatéh
Prati grīh | ya vachó | visasar | ja munim
Tad alabdha padam hridi sóca ghané
Prati yátam ivántacam asya guróh.

The prince bowed to the revered instructor, and let the hermit depart : but his words entered not his grief-stricken heart, and returned, as it were, to him who spoke them.

66. *Radh'óddhata* (R N R L G). Model (Yates, p. 356, No. 8) :

Krishna vénú ninadai Rathóddhatá.

An instance will be found in the *Raghu Vamsam*, book ix. verse 68. This may be exemplified in the following epigram, wherein are summed up the seven *excusable* errors, to which transcribers of manuscripts are liable :

¹ Bindu, ² durlipi, ³ visarga, ⁴ dírg'hicá
⁵ S'r'inga, ⁶ pancti-⁷pada-bhéda dúshan'am
Hasta-véga-jam, a-buddhi-púrvacam
Xantum arhata niríxya sajjanáh.

Errors with regard to (1) the nasal dot, (2) illegible writing, (3) the mark or accent expressing H, (4) the upright mark expressing A, (5) the mark for ऋ, viz. कृ, (6) missing a line, or (7) a word. All are unintentional slips of the pen, and should be pardoned.

Here the poet claims undeserved indulgence for aberrations by which the perverse negligence of transcribers deteriorates every work in the language.

67. *Príthvī* (J S J S Y L G). Model (Yates, p. 368) :

Duranta | danujé | s'warapra | caradus | tha Príthvī | bharam.

Specimen. Part of a song, extracted from a comedy .

Alam Camala janmaná ! Camala lóchanen ápy alam !
Manóbhava viródhina, vishama lóchanéu ápy alam !
Pratixan'a vijrñmbhanád ubhaya bábu cúlāncasha
Stana trūtítā canchucam namata yauvanam yóshitám !

68. The *Śwāgatā* metre (R N B G G). Model (Yates, p. 356) :

Swāgatā daracarah sura vargah.

Specimen. *Raghu Vams.*, ix. 73.

Cumbha púran'a bhavah pat'ur uchchair
Uch chachára ninadó 'mbhasi tasyáh
Tatra sa dwirada vrñhita s'anki
Sabda pátinam ishūm visasarja.

The prince heard a soft clear sound on the wave, caused by filling a vase with water; but he supposed it to be an elephant drinking, and loosed his whizzing dart.

69. It does not appear worth while to extend the present essay to further varieties of uniform metres. The reader already perceives that uniform metres are governed by the ear, as tunes; and when an unusual metre is used, the name is generally specified in the margin. The name of each will be found in Mr. Yates's volume, which is a republication of the treatise composed by Gangá Dás. This prosodian, equally devout and pedantic, has composed every specimen so as to convey the praises of the god Vishnu.

70. Sanscrit prosodians have extended their rules to certain descriptions of *prose* called *Chūrnica*, and *Vachanam* : but, according to European ideas, these modes are quite independent of prosody. And they even include remarks on *style*, which evidently has no necessary connexion with orthography. These refinements may be seen in Mr. Colebrooke (p. 133) and Mr. Yates.

71. The ancient metres peculiar to the *Védas* are very briefly noticed by Mr. Colebrooke: and the most learned brahmins confess, that no fixed principles can be discerned. All that can be known regarding this very obscure subject will be stated, as I am led to hope, in Professor Rosen's forthcoming edition of the *Rig Veda Samhita* : wherein, at least, we shall find all that can be ascertained by genius, industry, and sound learning. Like the metres used in Hebrew poetry, as explained by Bishop Lowth, these in all probability are, like religious *chants* in English or Latin, quite different from secular metres.*

72. The *Pracrita* metres do not fall within the scope of the present essay. Very slightly mentioned by Mr. Colebrooke, they have been fully discussed by the learned Lenz, in his edition of the *Urvasia of Calidas*.

73. The *musical* measures have been described with great critical acumen in Professor Lassen's edition of the *Gita Govinda* : but musical notation appears necessary to the full illustration of the subject; and the little that has been done towards this may be seen in Sir William Jones's

* There are some peculiar phrases used in the prosody of the Vedas. For instance, *Pluta* : which is defined as "a long compounded of three shorts." This simply means a long syllable, and in prosody is represented as such : but in strictness it is a prolonged sound or quaver, as that of a vocative. It is called *three shorts*, to distinguish it from the common *guru* (see sect. 3) which is defined as equalling two shorts.

ingenious treatise on the Musical Modes of the Hindus. To our ear, the musical metres of India seem as wholly lost as those of Attica.*

74. And totally different from all the above are the prosodial systems peculiar to the living languages of Southern India. In all these, Sanscrit forms, as usual, the basis of learning: but a double metrical system is used; one, wherein the *Sardula*, the *Arya*, and a very few more metres, are borrowed from Sanscrit; the other, wherein Sanscrit knowledge is wholly unavailable; for the metres proceed on peculiar principles, and uniformly require rhyme. Proofs of this will be found in Beschi's High Tamil Grammar, and in Brown's Prosody of the Telugu and Sanscrit Languages, printed at Madras in 1827; and the subject is noticed here lest the reader should imagine that the Sanscrit and Pracrit systems form a key to the refinements peculiar to the languages of the Indian Peninsula.

75. It has now been shewn that Sanscrit prosody is not so difficult as the systems found in Greek, Latin, or other languages, whether ancient or modern; and a little attention to it will greatly facilitate the progress of the student. Its importance to the critical scholar does not need much proof. In Monk's Life of Bentley (vol. ii. p. 219), the learned biographer has the following apposite remarks:

76. "The good sense of Hare shewed him how essential was a knowledge of prosody for the correction of the author's text, and the rejection of emendations made by critics who were ignorant or regardless of the metre. Nor are these the only fruits to be derived from this branch of knowledge. Every one is sensible of greater pleasure in the perusal of a poet, and recollects him better, when his ear recognises the harmony of numbers, than if he were to read the verses as mere prose."

77. If, then, an acquaintance with this branch of orthography assists elocution, conveys the melody, and elucidates the intent of the writer, it furnishes a yet more important aid in those passages wherein it enables us to detect omissions and spurious insertions. These occur in nearly all Sanscrit manuscripts, and often impede the progress of the reader.

London, June 1837.

CHARLES PHILIP BROWN.

* Indeed, the musical modes are so independent of prosody, that the word *Krishna*, from even becomes short in the first syllable, and *vice versa* as regards some other words.

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ERRATA.—Page 159, line 19, for *Caryēshu* read *Cāvyēshu*.

— 160, — 30, for *manjuvke vac read manjuvac*.

— 160, — 44, for *deviation* read *division*.

BISHOP CORRIE.

THE Rev. Daniel Corrie was born in the year 1777. Being nominated in 1806 to a chaplaincy on the Bengal establishment, he proceeded to India, when in his thirtieth year. His college friend, Henry Martyn, was then at Calcutta, and by him, as well as the Rev. David Brown, of Aldeen, Serampore, he was kindly welcomed. The residence of Mr. Brown was then the rendezvous of the evangelical clergy, and there, in the infancy of Indian missions, Martyn, Corrie, and Brown, met Carey, Marshman, and Ward, and, with a mutual forgetfulness of all sectarian distinctions, mingled their councils for the advancement of the great cause. "This is among the most pleasing recollections of Serampore, of which Aldeen forms the eastern extremity," observes the *Friend of India*; "there is a melancholy satisfaction in recurring to the friendly meetings which were held at the Pagoda of Aldeen by these early labourers in a field which has since been marked out by the encampment of different sects."

After a few months spent here and in Calcutta, Mr. Corrie was stationed at Chunar; and having, with his habitual diligence, applied himself to Hindustani on his voyage, he was soon able to expound the doctrines of Christianity to the natives in their own tongue. He engaged native Christian teachers and catechists, established schools for native children, and, in conjunction with and by the aid of friends, he built a small church at Secrole and another at Benares; the beautiful church at Chunar was built by him in 1818, as well as a small chapel at Buxar, for poor invalids and native Christians.

He continued at Chunar (having paid one visit to Calcutta, to meet his sister from England) till 1810, when he was removed to Cawnpore, to labour with his friend Martyn. A liver attack obliged him, in about a year, to suspend his labours, proceed to Calcutta, and afterwards to sea. David Brown went in the same ship, in a dying state. The vessel was driven back by a storm almost a wreck, and Mr. Brown died shortly after. Mr. Corrie embarked on another vessel, bound to the Mauritius; but this was likewise assailed by a tempest, and obliged to put into Vizagapatam. These exposures to sea air had, however, so beneficial an effect upon his health, that he returned to Calcutta.

In November 1812, he married Miss Myers, daughter of Mrs. Elderton; a happy union, which was not dissolved for twenty-four years, and not till within six weeks of his own decease.

Being appointed to Agra, in 1813, Mr. Corrie took with him Abdool Messee, a Mahomedan native, who had been converted by Henry Martyn, and baptized the year before by David Brown, and whom Mr. Corrie brought into notice. At this time, he opened a correspondence with the Church Missionary Society. A native congregation was soon formed at Agra, and soon reckoned fifty members; but in June 1815, a dangerous attack on the liver drove Mr. Corrie from India for a season, to visit his native land, where he remained about two years.

Whilst at home, he communicated a strong and lasting impulse to the missionary cause, in private and in public, by bearing the testimony of a faithful eye-witness to the delusions of the heathen, and the remedial efficacy of Christian education; enforcing these topics at the meetings of various missionary associations, and in the annual sermon preached by him before the Church Missionary Society in 1816.

On his return to India, in 1817, with Mrs. Corrie and an infant daughter, he was stationed at Benares, where, with renovated zeal, he devoted his mind and energies to missionary objects, establishing schools, and building places of worship,—the fine church at Chunar and the chapel at Buxar.

These exertions were not intermitted when, in 1819, he became, in succession, presidency chaplain; he still exerted himself to promote the great object of native education, and aided Mrs. Wilson in founding schools for native females.

In 1823, on the death of Dr. Loring, Bishop Heber conferred on Mr. Corrie the appointment of Archdeacon of Calcutta; an office, however, which did not divert his attention from his native congregations. For their use, he translated Sellon's Abridgment of Scripture, as well as the Prayer Book, and many of the Homilies, into Hindustani. He likewise drew up "Outlines of Ancient History," in English, for native youth, a work which is in course of publication; and amongst his papers has been found a MS. translation of Sim's Christian Records, into Hindustani, completed in 1834.

The Calcutta High School, a valuable instrument of education, was organized and established by Bishop Turner, mainly at the suggestion and through the advice of Archdeacon Corrie; the Madras Grammar School, the Vepery School, and Vepery Seminary, were fostered by him. The committee of the Madras Grammar School (now to be called Bishop Corrie's Grammar School) have recorded, in a resolution, that "it was to his Christian love, and self-denying faith, and the consequent warm and timely support which he afforded to promote its object, that this institution owed its re-establishment, and under his superintendence it was placed upon its present foundation: to his fostering care, under the blessing of God, the committee attribute its subsequent prosperity."

The *South Indian Christian Repository* relates the following anecdote, respecting the Calcutta High School, illustrative of the Bishop's "self-denying faith:"

"Owing to a mistake between the committee of the Calcutta High School and himself, the Bishop had become pledged to give Mr. Kerr, who was to proceed to Calcutta, £400 per annum, and to pay his outfit and passage-money from England. Upon Mr. Kerr's landing at Madras, applications were made by a member of the council, and by another gentleman, for his services; by accepting either of which, on behalf of Mr. Kerr, the Bishop would have been relieved from all responsibility, provided that gentleman himself agreed to the offers. To this, however, the Bishop would not consent, and so anxious was he that the East-Indian community, especially, should have the advantages of a good education, that before Mr. Kerr's arrival, he took an opportunity of assuring a friend in private, that though he had laid by nothing, and had no funds to which to apply (his income being taken up in the necessary demands upon it), yet that, rather than run any risk of letting the Grammar School fall to the ground, he should refuse every application, and would consider himself engaged to supply whatever might be wanting of the £400 per annum. The committee, however, did not dare to look for any success such as that with which it has pleased God to bless them, and it is a great comfort that they never had occasion to call upon their Bishop and patron for any thing beyond his annual subscription. The event has proved that his experienced mind took a just view of the benefit which this institution is calculated to bestow on India; and that it was not under the impulse of feeling, but in simplicity of faith, that he committed the matter to God, and left it in his hands."

As Archdeacon of Calcutta, Mr. Corrie had thrice to supply the vacant see, on the deaths of Bishop Heber, and his two immediate successors.

In 1834, Madras having been erected into a bishopric, all eyes seemed to be turned upon Archdeacon Corrie, as the fittest person to fill it. His qualities were peculiarly those of a superintending pastor,—learning, talent, experience, and meekness of heart and mind; firmness tempered with urbanity, and zeal regulated by prudence. In April 1835, he arrived in England, and on Trinity Sunday, 14th June 1835, he was consecrated Bishop of Madras, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Litchfield, Carlisle, and Bangor. During his short stay in England, the Bishop attended the annual meetings of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the Church Missionary Society, where he delivered interesting statements of the progress of the two kindred causes. The University of Cambridge conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

On the 24th October, he landed at Madras, and on the 28th of the same month was installed in St. George's Cathedral. He preached his first sermon on the following Sunday, from the Epistle to the Galatians, vi. 14: "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified unto me, and I unto the world."

Not three months after his arrival, the well-known difficulties of the Tinnevely mission called him, as head of the Church Missionary Society, to the seat of those unhappy troubles; and the influence of his visit was felt—as the influence of his presence was always felt, where trouble existed and peace was to be restored. In Tanjore, as the head and representative of another missionary society (that for propagating the Gospel), he followed up the work that Bishop Wilson had happily begun in his recent visit to the south. The Bishop, at first, felt some discouragement under the difficulties which surrounded him. His ignorance of the vernacular tongues of South India seemed to separate him from the natives, and his time of life forbade the hope of acquiring the necessary information. "All I can now do," he wrote, "is to watch and pray against despondency; and, by the grace of God, to be found doing what I can in my place."

He entered, the latter part of last year, upon his visitation tour, and returning on the 15th November to Madras, had to encounter the anxiety and fatigue of watching by the dying bed of his beloved wife, whom he attended to the grave on the 21st of December. The chastened sorrow which characterized his demeanour on that occasion, will long be remembered at the presidency. When at Hyderabad, on his visitation, the fatal disease seems to have been formed and partially developed; and on the morning of the 31st of January, he was suddenly seized in the vestry room of St. Mary's Church, and in the course of an hour was in a state of insensibility and torpor, from which he had but few intervals of relief during the five remaining days of his life: yet, the next day, he was able to attend to letters read to him, and converse on their contents:—so again, for a short time on the two following days, and even on the fourth day, on Miss Corrie's repeating Isaiah, xii. 1, he quoted the first line of Cowper's paraphrase of it, and afterwards corrected a mistake of a single word which she made in repeating the fourth line. For twelve hours before his death, however, he seemed wholly unconscious of any thing said or done, and was insensible of pain.

In the particulars given in our last number (p. 210), from the *Madras Herald*, it was incorrectly stated that the Bishop, after his return from his visitation, applied for medical assistance; the fact being that, though suffering

much pain, he could not be prevailed upon to lay himself up, or even to take medicine; he always put it off by alleging the necessity of attending a committee or preaching, his mind being so bent on doing good, that he lost sight of himself.

The following is an authentic account of the *post-mortem* appearances in the head :

The *calvarium* being removed, the *dura mater* presented no morbid appearance; however, on raising the *fals cerebri*, two bony deposits were found nearly in the middle of the vertex on the inside of the *dura mater*, close to the longitudinal *sinus*, spiculated, and pressing into the substance of the *cerebrum*, which was here particularly soft: no diseased appearance of the other membranes, or any turgescency of the vessels. The left lateral ventricle was opened, in which a large quantity of serous effusion was found. All the vessels and the *choroid plexus* were almost colourless; in other respects, the parts were healthy. The right hemisphere was sliced with caution, a large spot of the medullary substance, towards the posterior lobe, was diseased, presenting a deep yellowish colour, and on pressing, gave the sensation as if it were an abscess. The right lateral ventricle being opened, the parts were very indistinct, and appeared as if entirely diseased. The *corpus striatum* and *thalamus opticus* were raised considerably, with the *choroid plexus* spread over them; there was a little fluid. An opening was made into the spot above alluded to; a cavity was then discovered, which was opened throughout its extent, occupying nearly the whole of the posterior, the whole of the middle, and a portion of the anterior lobes, which contained a coagulum of blood, about the size of a large turkey's egg. The walls were perfect, and the substance of the *cerebrum* around firm. The upper boundary was on a level with the ventricle. The surface of the cavity was very soft, and coated with an albuminous-like matter. All the other parts of the brain were perfectly healthy. The thorax and abdomen were not examined.

The concurrent testimony of all sects and classes exhibits the character of Bishop Corrie in the most amiable and exalted point of view. Holiness and humility, gentleness and Christian benevolence, ardent zeal and soundness of judgment, simplicity and purity of mind; forbearing, yet firm in essentials, liberal in his views, urbane in his manners, and cheerful and hospitable in his social intercourse and relations, there seems to have been scarcely an ingredient wanting in his composition to make up a perfect specimen of humanity. He was idolized by his clergy; by the native Christians he was regarded as a father, and all classes looked up to him with respect and esteem. The *Madras Miscellany*, to which we are indebted for many facts contained in this memoir, observes: "The native Christians, from Agra to Cape Comorin, have lost in Bishop Corrie the mild ruler, the affectionate pastor, and the friend who with the fullest Christian sympathy acknowledged them as brethren, and loved them as such;" adding, that he was a friend who could fully enter into all their difficulties, sympathize with all their sorrow, make allowance for all their weaknesses, and appreciate their real faith and real Christian character. "Bishop Corrie," says the *Christian Magazine* of Madras, was gentle and yielding, without one weak compliance or one compromise of an essential principle. He was considerate of the views and wishes of others, without departing from the conclusions of his own sound judgment. His enlarged and liberal mind, with his calm judgment, enabled him to view principles and opinions fully, and then decide deliberately. He was tolerant without laxity, firm without pertinacity, shrinking from popularity, yet attracting all hearts;



mild in the exercise of authority, yet dignified in every word and action. The warm love to his Saviour, which animated his heart, beamed from his benignant countenance, and burst forth in his winning voice. A holy fervour, and an unequalled simplicity, characterized all his discourses and addresses. In one word, Bishop Corrie was one of the most holy, most faithful, most pure, and most beloved of pastors that ever bore rule in the church of Christ. Every one who knew him loved and revered him, and every day brought out some new beauty and excellency of his character." The *Scrampore journal*, the *Friend of India*, bears the following candid testimony to the worth of Dr. Corrie, though a dignitary belonging to a church with which the writer has no connexion :

"The character of Corrie will be best delineated by those who enjoyed the advantage of an intimate communion with him. Yet we cannot allow the event to pass over without recording the deep sense of his Christian virtues, which our acquaintance with him, although limited, could not fail to create. To know him, even in a remote degree, was to love him. It was impossible to come within the range of his influence without being impressed with the most affectionate esteem for his character ; for he seemed to live in an atmosphere of benignity. His venerable figure would always have commanded respect, even if it had not been set off by that suavity of manner and cheerfulness of disposition, which imparted so great a charm to his social intercourse. He never permitted the majesty of divine truth to be compromised for a moment by any deference for his fellow-men ; at the same time he enforced the claims of religion with a degree of mildness, mixed with earnestness, which appeared to give them additional weight. His instructions acquired a tenfold efficacy from his own example, which afforded a pattern of the most genuine Christian simplicity. Free to a great extent from the infirmities to which human nature is subject, he was ever ready to make allowances for the faults of others, while he reproved them with sincerity. If there was any drawback in his character, it appeared to arise from the predominance of the goodness of his heart over the firmness of his determination. He was not merely given to hospitality, but devoted to it. His liberality knew no bounds but his means, and too frequently overstepped even that limit, and obliged him to submit to privations of which his own benevolence was the cause. He acted but as the almoner of his income, which he appeared to consider, like every other possession, only as a trust for the benefit of others. In this trait of his character, he was the exact counterpart of Brown and Thomason, who were remarkable for giving away every thing, and giving it cheerfully. Though Dr. Corrie was not calculated, from the feebleness of his voice, and a nervous tremour, to shine as a public speaker, his private ministrations in society and in his own circle, made ample amends for the absence of pulpit eloquence. From his first arrival in the country, he considered himself a debtor to the heathen, among whom he laboured, as opportunity offered, with zeal and success. To the diffusion of divine truth and of Christian principle he devoted all the powers of his soul, and there was no institution for the promotion of these objects which did not receive his cordial support. Rarely has such a combination of Christian excellence been presented to public admiration. All that remains to us of it now is the example which he has left behind, and which, if rightly improved, will serve to animate and encourage those whom he can no longer instruct with his lips."

The committee appointed at the meeting at the College Hall, on the 8th February, to carry the resolutions agreed to into effect, entered upon its

appointed duties as soon as the meeting was over, and resolved that measures be at once taken to secure the services of an eminent artist in England, and that a committee be formed in London, of which the late Bishop's brother, the Rev. G. Corrie, his brother-in-law, J. W. Sherer, Esq., and his intimate friend, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, senior, are to be requested to be members. A most striking likeness of the lamented prelate is said to be in the possession of his brother. The committee also resolved to write to the principal authorities, civil and military, at the out-stations, and also to Bengal, Agra, Bombay, and Ceylon. The funeral expenses are to be borne as a public charge.

The family has complied with the request of some particular friends, to permit a selection of his Lordship's sermons, &c. to be published by subscription. They are to be edited by the Rev. H. Cotterill, his Lordship's domestic chaplain.

By the death of Bishop Corrie, the consecration of Archdeacon Carr, as Bishop of Bombay, will be delayed; the episcopal jurisdiction and functions appertaining to the see of Madras will be exercised by the Bishop of Calcutta, as provided in the letters patent of the late Bishop.

RICHARDSON'S "LITERARY LEAVES."*

CAPTAIN RICHARDSON is an industrious writer of prose and verse in the newspapers, Annuals, and other ephemerals of Calcutta, in which capacity, we understand, he has earned some reputation. This he is naturally anxious should have a wider sphere, and he has accordingly made up a volume of his select "Essays and Verses," some copies of which, "not without fears for the result," he has struck off for public circulation, and has favoured us with one of them.

If an individual could be content with the fame of a successful periodical writer, he might enjoy it with an almost entire exemption from the vexations which proverbially wait upon literary eminence. He might banquet to satiety upon the food which fattens self-esteem, exult in the *digito monstrari et dicier Hic est*—be noted as the author of the "powerful" articles in such a newspaper, or of the exquisite sonnets in such an Annual—look with complacency on the long list of his literary friends, and assume the merit of philosophical indifference to the renown of having written a book. Should he venture upon this experiment, however, and claim to rank amongst our essayists and poets, his pretensions must be tried by a standard very different from that which is good-naturedly applied to productions manufactured to order, for the amusement of those who abhor the toil of thinking, and which are read once and forgotten. Such things are not within the scope of criticism.

We have turned over Mr. Richardson's "Literary Leaves" with a sincere desire rather to praise than to blame; partly because it is a more agreeable office; partly because we hear that the author is a kind-hearted man, whom we would rather gratify than wound; and partly from an anxiety to vindicate the taste and judgment of the Calcutta "public." We regret,

* *Literary Leaves, or Prose and Verse.* By D. L. RICHARDSON. Calcutta, 1836. Samuel Smith and Co.

however, that we cannot mitigate the sentence which was passed upon him in this Journal some years ago; and we think he would have acted discreetly, had he adhered to his first design, of confining the reprint of his pieces to a small impression, for the perusal of his private friends.

No competent and impartial reader of Captain Richardson's book can fail to perceive that it is the offspring of a mind without breadth or depth; which has possessed itself of the thoughts of others, but has not the faculty of vigorous original conception. He has evidently been a diligent reader, and has ranged superficially to some extent over our elegant literature; but, from the defect to which we have referred, all his ideas and images are the mere shadows of what he has read; and, like all reflections, they are fainter and feebler than the originals. A good memory, or a well-arranged common-place book, will provide an ample store of materials; but in working them up, unless the warp or the woof be original, the fabric, to the eye of a connoisseur, will be but a piece of sorry patch-work. Most of the papers before us are of this complexion: take away what belongs to others, and nothing is left but the stitchery. When Mr. Richardson ventures to trust to his own powers, we have little beyond the commonest observations, the flattest truisms, or vapid "pribble-prabble."

Amongst the most elaborate of these papers are the critical disquisitions; and though they bear marks of great effort, they are below mediocrity. The reflections and sentiments are either impressions received from other writers, and readily traceable to their sources, or the most obvious and hackneyed imaginable. There is scarcely one of these critiques which the respectable newspapers in this metropolis (whose conductors now and then give up a slender portion of their gigantic sheets to literary criticism) would admit into their columns.

The sketches of character are likewise evidently written with an ambitious kind of exertion to bring forth something great and striking, and the failure is equally apparent. The analysis of human character demands the union of some of the highest powers of mind, and it is lamentable to see shallow writers, without a single requisite for the office, set about dissecting a character with as much careless confidence as if they were criticising a trumpery novel. Throughout Mr. Richardson's sketches, there is a total absence of accurate perception and just discrimination of the features which constitute individuality. He sometimes, indeed, deviates from vague generalities into extravagant hyperbole; witness his character of Lord Brougham, which begins thus:

There is no public character now living with whom this distinguished man can be compared. He stands alone in his greatness. He is as much above ordinary politicians as Milton was above ordinary poets. He is an intellectual giant, and dwarfs all his associates, though many of them are "men of mark and likelihood." Perhaps no statesman in any age or country ever exercised so mighty and immediate an influence on the characters and opinions of his cotemporaries. This results partly from his almost universal knowledge and his vigorous grasp of intellect, &c.

And so he goes on, harping on the "gigantic intellect" of Lord

Brougham, on the "pigmies" which other men appear in his presence; finally placing him on a level with Bacon. Now, although Lord Brougham's talents are sufficient to excite the wonderment of little minds, they are the talents of no very uncommon man, and to extol them in such sweeping and extravagant terms betrays a lack of judgment, and that scale of understanding which confounds the unknown with the magnificent.

We have hitherto spoken of Mr. Richardson's prose; his verse is not only not free from the hereditary defects of his prose, but has its own peculiar vices. Were verse and poetry convertible terms, the smoothness of his lines might entitle him to rank some degrees below our Popes and Drydens; but we fear a much less honourable station must be assigned to him. Milton says that "rhyme is no necessary adjunct of true poetry;" he might have added, neither is verse, though it is the ordinary vehicle of poetry. But with our swarms of verse-writers, the vehicle is every thing—in short, the body is mistaken for the soul. Hence we are sickened with an overflow of mawkish sonnets, and other occasional pieces, which have a flow and harmony in their mechanical structure, but with just so much taste and sentiment, and no more, as will keep them from absolute stagnation, or from sinking into the fatuities of the Della Cruscan school. Pope's Ode by a Person of Quality would now-a-days make a respectable figure in our *Annals*. And this is the essential vice of Mr. Richardson's sonnets: they are equally devoid of poetical fancy and of poetical feeling—they are "words and nothing else."

We cannot hope that this writer, or the literary circle where he is an object of admiration, will be pleased with this sentence; but he has appealed to the tribunal of public criticism, he has challenged our opinion of him as an author, and we have expressed it plainly.

We are just reminded that the Indian Government has constructively certified Mr. Richardson's literary capabilities by appointing him Professor of Literature in the Hindu College.* But, if the patronage of Governments were to be taken as an unerring criterion of literary pretensions, it would produce strange confusion in the distribution of posthumous honours, at least:

The Hero William, and the Martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one pensioned Quarles.

The same Government which has patronized Captain D. L. Richardson, neglected the late Dr. John Tytler.

* Captain Richardson was not appointed by the Government, but by the Managers of the College, there not being a person on the spot better qualified whose talents were available.—EDITOR.

THE FUGITIVE OF BHOPAL.

It was one of those glorious nights, which are so common in India, that few of the natives, accustomed as they are to the nocturnal splendours of the heavens, ever pause to contemplate them;—the deep blue sky was so thickly set with stars, larger and far brighter than those which glitter in the western hemisphere, that although there was no moon, every object to a considerable distance was rendered distinctly visible. The prospect was one of melancholy grandeur; and the eyes which for the first time beheld it, though habituated to scenes of desolation and decay, filled with tears as they wandered over the wide-spreading ruins of old Delhi. Not a single light gleaned from the vast masses of buildings rearing themselves from amidst broken fragments, which shewed too plainly the ruin that had reduced the whole of this once splendid metropolis to a barren waste. Here and there a grove of trees, shading some mausoleum, contrasted the freshness of their vegetation with the decay around, shedding a desolate kind of beauty over the scene. The young man, who now in the silence and stillness of the night had reached a spot endeared to him by the tales which had been continually poured into his ear during his infancy and youth, was, as his name denoted, a Mogul by descent. Mirza Ahmud Ismael Bey, now the inheritor of nothing save a noble lineage, which his family traced up to Ees (Esau), son of the prophet Is'hag, or Isaac, sought refuge in a place from which his ancestors had been driven by a persecution of nearly a similar description, which had in former times deprived them of their property in Delhi and obliged them to make an attempt to retrieve their ruined fortunes in a foreign country. In the mutations of an Asiatic life, such vicissitudes were not singular; for it too often happened, that the moment in which families attained to the height of riches and honours, either by exciting the envy of their associates, or becoming a prize for an unprincipled and rapacious ruler, they were marked out for destruction, and fell from affluence to the lowest depths of poverty, happy to escape with life.

Such had been the case with Mirza Ahmud's ancestors, who, driven out of Delhi by a rebel, and having had a narrow chance of a violent death, had entered the service of an independent chieftain, who ruled in Bhopal; and such was now the case with the last surviving male descendant of this devoted race. While acquiring wealth and honours in a distant province, and under a Puthan leader, the family, thus transplanted, never ceased to remember their ancient condition, and the state and consequence in which their forefathers had lived at Delhi. The domestic annals had been handed down from father to son, and the women of the zenana never failed to entertain the children with tales relative to days that long had passed away. They were, however, happy in the land of their adoption, becoming as it were children of the soil, dreaming not of change, and desiring not to quit the place in which they had been sheltered during so many generations, that they might with truth consider it to be the only country to which they could make a claim. Mirza Ahmud's father had added very considerably to the wealth gained by his predecessors, in a war which his chieftain had waged against the combined forces of Scindiah, and of the Rajah of Nagpore, for the success of which the Nawaub, his master, had been mainly indebted to his prowess. The services he had performed in the field, however, availed him nothing, and his wealth only served to render him a desirable victim. It is possible, that notwithstanding the jealousy which the Nawaub had conceived against a reputation that threatened to eclipse his

own, and the treasures so much wanted to recruit coffers nearly exhausted by a long and desperate struggle against two powerful enemies, the family would have escaped had it not possessed too beautiful a daughter. The charms of Izzut Hoolasee Khanum had been noised all over Bhopal, and an emissary of the Nawaub having obtained a sight of her, and reported that they equalled, if they did not exceed, the description which had been spread of them, he became inflamed with a desire to possess so bright a constellation, and for that purpose made overtures to her parents. The beautiful Izzut Hoolasee was already betrothed, and, moreover, she and her intended husband, having seen each other very frequently during their childhood, had become fondly attached. The astrologers, who had ascertained by their initial letters, and the corresponding signs in the zodiac, the constitutional temperaments of each, had predicted great happiness, from the congeniality of their dispositions, in the union which was to take place in the course of a very short time, the preparations having been already commenced. The family of the bride, therefore, resisted every endeavour on the part of the Nawaub to induce them to annul the engagement, and allow the young lady to enter the zenana of the sovereign, as the favourite, though not the principal, wife. Still they did not anticipate the ruin that was to ensue, and taking no precautions to avert the danger, were overwhelmed in one night by the vengeance of their enemy. The father having been summoned into the presence of his faithless master, on his refusal to obey what he considered to be an unjust command, was sacrificed upon the spot. A guard of soldiers instantly surrounded the house, and the mother of the fair Izzut Hoolasee, seeing no chance of maintaining the honour of the family, would not survive its loss, and killed herself. Mirza Ahmud, after cutting down two of the Nawaub's soldiers, would have been hacked to pieces, but for the interposition of some faithful domestics. Unaware that an entrance into the zenana had been already gained, he stood under a portico defending the principal door. The servants, perceiving that all was lost, were intent upon saving the heir and hope of the house; they, therefore, made a temporary diversion in his favour, by flinging down some heavy missiles from the balcony above, and at the same time dragging him into the house, made the doors fast, and hurrying him through a private passage, got him safely into a place of security at some distance. The young man would not, however, have quitted Bhopal, had he not received an assurance from a female whom he knew he could trust, that his sister would not outlive disgrace; she had poison in her possession, and was determined to employ it upon extremity; in short, he was given to understand that she was dead, and having nothing now to detain him in Bhopal, he determined to wend his way to Delhi, impelled thither by the recollections of the numerous stories he had been told concerning the important situation occupied at a remote period by his ancestors, in a city now deserted for its modern rival, New Delhi, or, as it is more commonly called by the natives, Shajehanabad.

After a long journey, night overtook him before he reached the place of his destination—a night so transcendently brilliant, that, accustomed to put the strongest faith in omens, he drew from the shooting stars, kindling before his path, a happy augury for the future, and though fatigued, and in want of food, he almost forgot his destitute condition, in contemplating the interesting scene which spread itself around him. Almost penniless, he determined to husband the small residue of coin which had not yet been expended on the necessities of life, for the exigences of the morrow, and notwithstanding a long fast, to be content with the refreshment which sleep would afford. Accordingly, he

looked out for some place where he might lie down and take the rest so needful to his wearied frame. The tombs, which were very numerous, afforded the most comfortable asylums; but he was sufficiently well acquainted with the habits of the evil-disposed classes of society, to know that they were not always safe abodes, and he preferred a refuge which, though not equally inviting, might be more secure. A pigeon, aroused by some intruder from the place of its repose, took wing, as Mirza, after a long survey of the home of his ancestors, moved from the spot where he had been standing, and flew over his head. Following its guidance, the youthful adventurer passed beneath the wall of a court-yard leading to a building, which, though in an advanced stage of dilapidation, still held together. The pigeon had taken its roost under the shelter of a high pediment, and this circumstance determined Mirza to try whether the mansion would not afford him an asylum also. There was no difficulty in effecting an entrance, for though the gate was choked up with rubbish, the wall had been broken in many places. Notwithstanding the length of time which had evidently elapsed since the hand of man had assisted to beautify this deserted mansion, it was not perfectly desolate, for nature had bountifully supplied the omission: a fountain of water sprang up in the centre of a large quadrangle, which spread itself beyond the court-yard, and was entered by an archway in tolerable preservation; the water, escaping through many apertures from a dilapidated marble cistern, irrigated the ground round about, nourishing several fine fruit trees, and Ahmud, after having performed some welcome ablutions in the refreshing stream, gathered the fruit that hung on the lower branches, and then ascending a stair, laid himself down to rest in a sheltered place.

The sun was high when he awoke from one of those deep slumbers, which long fatigue and a feeling of having reached some desired haven are so effectual in producing. The young man's plans and prospects were equally vague; still he had attained his first object; he had gained a spot endeared to him by a thousand recollections, and which, in his happier days, he had hopelessly desired to visit. The pigeon, his guide of the preceding night, was feeding in the quadrangle below, and this trifling circumstance afforded him more gratification than the occasion seemed to warrant; he looked upon it as a good omen, and determined that, should he find it on his return from the nearest bazaar, he would endeavour to attach it to his person, by a share of his scanty meal.

It was the season for sowing the latter crop, and Ahmud determined to purchase some grain, in order that, if nothing better should offer itself, he might obtain the means of subsistence during any protracted sojourn amid the ruins of Delhi. With that weariness of the world, which young people are apt to feel after some heavy calamity, the orphan contemplated, with some degree of satisfaction, a retreat from the busy portion of society, and provided he could secure wherewithal to support nature, looked with complacency on the prospect of wearing out the remainder of his life in the solitude and silence of the almost savage place which he had chosen. He had slept undisturbedly during the night, and on looking about him in the morning, was satisfied that his domicile was not at present tenanted by any other individual: the mansion, for some reason or other, though more commodious than its neighbours, having been left to perfect seclusion. The new tenant could not be quite certain that the immediate vicinity of the building was equally unoccupied. There was no other ruin of similar dimensions for a considerable distance; but the plain being covered with innumerable fragments, the remains of houses razed

to the ground, whose foundations were still entire, and might contain many subterranean apartments, it was impossible to say whether they were inhabited or not. Should these places have occupants, the probability would be much in favour of their belonging to the scum of society; for though a few persons, like himself, might be driven by misfortunes to seek a home in this desolate region, the majority would resort to it for the purpose of concealing their misdeeds. These considerations determined him to take all the precautions in his power to avoid the observation of his neighbours. A long line of piazza, together with vast quantities of rubbish of all sorts, heaped promiscuously on the earth, enabled him to emerge into the open plain at a considerable distance from the place of his abode, and availing himself of this covert, in preference to the place which had given him egress the night before, he took his way to a neighbouring village. The outward appearance of the young nobleman accorded well with his fallen fortunes, and could not excite remark. All the valuables, which had adorned his person at the period of his flight from Bhopal, had been sold at the various places where he had halted, to purchase the food necessary for his subsistence, and he was now attired in coarse garments, having no superfluity of clothing to offer a temptation to the plunderer, or to give him reason to believe that the wearer was other than he appeared to be, that is, miserably poor.

Nothing particular occurred during this his first excursion. He procured the coarse grain which he proposed to cultivate, and returning as quickly as possible, set about the commencement of his labours. There was a great deal to be done; for in addition to the actual tillage of the ground, it would be necessary to guard against the incursions of stray cattle, by closing those gaps in the walls by which he himself had entered. Pleased with the idea of rendering his habitation more secure, he worked hard, and very ingeniously; for, in order that human eyes might not be attracted by his improvements, it was expedient to give his blockade the appearance of having been formed by accident, and not design. While these works were going on, Ahmud found little leisure to look around him, and being perfectly undisturbed, began to imagine he had no neighbours, or at least, none in his immediate vicinity; and though not relaxing in any of his precautions, he felt more confident than before, content with the society of the pigeon which had become attached to him.

Not having as yet visited Shajehanabad, he at length, making every thing at home as secure as circumstances would admit, determined to take an excursion to the city. After leaving the more remote portion of the ruins, and getting into the high road, which led through them, he met a flock of goats driven by a shepherd, and as he passed them, perceived that one had lingered for an instant behind the rest, and was hidden from the view of the person who had the care of them, by a ledge of stone. On this ledge a man was seated, who, the instant that he saw the goat separated from the flock, seized it, and loosing a coarse cloth which was tied about his head, enveloped the animal so dexterously in its folds, that not a portion was visible. The eyes of Ahmud and of the thief met during this manœuvre; those of the former had never rested upon a less prepossessing object, and startled by the peculiar expression of the countenance, a sort of instinctive feeling kept him silent. He might have seized the robber, and compelled him to relinquish his stolen property; and a disagreeable sensation came over him at the idea of thus rendering himself a sort of accomplice in the theft. Still, as a stranger, and one who courted obscurity rather than publicity, he did not relish the idea of

putting himself forward on this occasion. The thief, perceiving that he was not likely to be betrayed, gave his new acquaintance a look of infinite meaning, and stealing away under cover of the friendly ridge, was soon out of sight.

Not particularly pleased with this incident, Mirza Ahmud pursued his way to the city. After strolling about for some time, he returned to the suburb nearest to his quarters, and seated himself to rest under the shade of some fine trees, opposite to a low postern door, which led apparently into the garden of a nobleman, whose house closely adjoined. While gazing listlessly at the passing scene, the heavy folding doors, which were thickly studded with iron, flew open, and a palanquin, surrounded by red curtains, came out; in turning briskly round an angle, close to the place where Mirza was seated, the wind caught one of the curtains and blew it aside, and the young man obtained a momentary glance of the most beautiful creature he had ever beheld: the charms of the fair unknown even surpassing those of his sister, which had cost the family wealth, honours, rank, and to many of its members, life itself. The palanquin took the road which Ahmud travelled, and rising, he followed it. The bearers, however, were fresh and numerous, and they soon distanced him; and losing sight of the equipage at a turning of the road, he continued his route, but more slowly. The sight of the beautiful occupant of the palanquin had given a new impulse to the young stranger's thoughts; he blushed at the supine manner in which he had submitted to adverse circumstances, and instead of looking forward, as heretofore, with complacency to the idea of supporting existence by the labours of his hands, as a cultivator, wished for weapons and a horse, that he might enter the service of some hardy chieftain, and fight his way to fame and fortune. Troubled by these cogitations, as he plodded onwards, he reached the ledge he had passed in the morning, and perceived the same man seated in the same place. At first, he hesitated whether he should pass him, since the fellow might be encouraged, by the occurrence of the morning, to attempt to make an acquaintance, which would not be by any means desirable; but while discussing the point with himself, he was impelled forward by a loud shout. A drove of buffaloes had rushed suddenly across the road, and had upset the bearers and the palanquin; the latter was lying on the ground, with the people about it in great confusion. Mirza Ahmud observed that several ill-looking men were mingled with the cattle, and that the goat-stealer had joined them, and although ostensibly employed in driving away the buffaloes, were in fact increasing the tumult. He was armed with a stout bamboo, with which, rushing into the *mêlée*, he laid about him so vigorously and so adroitly, that the road was soon cleared of the four-footed intruders, and the bearers, recovering from their panic, were able to consider what was best to be done. Meanwhile, the men who, an instant before, had been so busily engaged, were nowhere to be seen. They had vanished, carrying away with them such odds and ends as they could snatch up in the scuffle. A turban belonging to one of the bearers had disappeared, another had lost a piece of drapery from his shoulders, and a third his shoes. All were quarrelling, scolding, and vociferating, totally unmindful, for the moment, of their charge; the young lady, who, having extricated herself from her equipage, was standing on the road, covered it is true with a veil, but one of so thin a texture, that much of the beauty of form and feature, which rendered her so captivating, could be seen through it. She had not entirely escaped the plunderers, a jewel of considerable value having been snatched from her robe; but she saw, although her attendants were unaware of the fact, that she had been preserved from a

much more serious attack by the promptitude and gallantry of the stranger. Approaching her respectfully, notwithstanding the confusion she experienced in addressing a man unknown to her until that moment, the fair traveller poured forth her thanks for his opportune services in a graceful and energetic manner : she strove the while to draw her veil in thicker folds over her face, but it had sustained more than one rent in the upset, and, as fortune would have it, the more she endeavoured to conceal her features, the more provokingly would the head slip through these widely yawning apertures, and disclose itself to view. At length, the bearers, having put the palanquin somewhat to rights, bethought themselves of their young mistress, who had contrived to veil herself very closely by the time that they approached, and being once more ensconced in her vehicle, she directed the people to carry her home again, being afraid to proceed upon a road which appeared to be so dangerous, without at least a more numerous escort.

Mirza Ahmud, who by this time had fallen very deeply in love, followed the palanquin, until he saw it safely housed within the gates of the mansion whence it had first emerged. The propensity of a lover is to haunt the spot which contains the object of his affections, and the young Mogul, unwilling to tear himself away, wandered round the edifice, examining the high wall which surrounded it with scrutinizing eyes. Passing round a projecting buttress, he came suddenly upon a man. This person, whoever he might be, was wrapped from head to foot in a dark blanket, and as by this time the sun had sunk, and the brief twilight had given place to night, it was rather difficult (the stars not yet having come out) to recognise any thing distinctly. Apparently, the stranger had approached the wall with no good intent, for, uttering an ejaculation of vexation, he made a blow at Ahmud with a dagger. The glitter of the weapon betrayed the deadly purpose of the person who wielded it, and our adventurer, who was not a man to be taken by surprise, instantly wrested it out of the hand of his antagonist ; a scuffle ensued, which ended in the dagger being buried in the assailant's body ; he dropped, and the blanket falling on one side, revealed a dress whose splendour shewed the wearer to be a person of some consideration. It was now full time to retreat ; and with the dagger still in his hand, Mirza Ahmud, plunging into a dark lane, made the best of his way out of the suburbs, and crossing the plain in an oblique direction, entered the road at the very spot in which the palanquin had been overturned. He lingered for a moment—something glittered upon the ground, and stooping to pick it up, he found a bracelet, which must have dropped from the arm of the lady who bore so prominent a part in the adventures of the day.

Reaching his home without further incident, he retired to his mat—not to sleep, but to ruminate upon all the circumstances of that eventful evening. The man who had stolen the goat in the morning, he felt convinced, belonged to a band of *dacoits* (thieves), who in all probability had taken up their quarters in his own immediate vicinity. Though pretty well aware before of the sort of neighbours he was likely to have, he did not like the certainty of their being so near him, especially as the late collision had probably rendered them acquainted with his person, and he might expect to meet with hostility from a set of ruffians, whose evil designs had been partly circumvented by his interference. There could be no doubt that, if the management of the buffaloes had been left to those who had driven them across the road, robbery to a much greater extent would have been committed, and the loss of so rich a prize would naturally have a tendency to exasperate the thieves against the individual who had been accessory to their disappointment. The late rencontre

with a person who, from his dress and appearance, seemed to be wealthy, and probably of rank, would render the city an unsafe abode, more particularly as the account which he could give of himself, and his mode of living, if questioned by the police authorities, might not be altogether satisfactory. He therefore concluded, that he had better remain quiet in his present quarters for a time; and he was the more inclined to adopt this determination, from a strong feeling of disinclination to permit the apprehension of danger to disarrange any one of his plans. Well aware, however, of the fact (though he never heard of the adage), that "the better part of valour is discretion," he resolved to be cautious in his proceedings; and having found in the highest floor of the building which it was safe to ascend, a snug niche, where, secure from observation, he could look out over the plain, he determined to spend an hour or two at least every day in this elevated station, in order to reconnoitre. Some time elapsed before he saw any thing that could excite his suspicions; but at length he perceived that a flight of crows were always hovering near a particular spot, and that occasionally they alighted in a body on the ground, while a vulture, likewise constantly on the watch, would dart forward and secure a full share of any prize that might be obtainable. There could now be no doubt in Mirza Ahmud's mind, that these animals picked up a subsistence, and a tolerably good one too, to judge from their condition, from the remnants of some meal of a more luxurious character than that in which he himself could indulge. The goat, which had been so dexterously abstracted from the flock, had probably, ere this, assisted to gorge both man and bird with flesh; and his attention being now directed to one point, he felt certain of the *locale* of his neighbours, whoever they might be.

Notwithstanding his prudent desire for concealment, Ahmud frequently visited the suburbs of the city, for the purpose of gazing at the house which contained the idol of his heart, for the impression made by the charms of the fair stranger proved so deep, that he almost forgot the abject nature of his condition, in the passion which absorbed him. He often saw the bearers who belonged to the palanquin, which had been upset in the rough encounter with the buffaloes, lounging about the gate; but they did not recognise him, being a very obtuse set of fellows, the characteristic of some of the castes of these people, who seem only to have sufficient sense to carry them through their daily labours, or at least, who never think it necessary to employ their intellects in any thing else. Occasionally, the master of the house, a fine jovial-looking personage, was to be seen mounting or dismounting a splendid horse, and attended, according to the custom of great men, by a large retinue; but nothing else could be discovered; the few windows which looked out into the street were situated at the very top of the mansion, and the walls were so high that it seemed to be quite impossible to scale them. Every evening, Ahmud returned home, after these excursions, disappointed and sick at heart. The sight of the gallants of the city increased the bitterness of his feelings; he became degraded in his own eyes, and though, if free from molestation, the appearance of his crop promised abundant food for the support of his existence until the harvest should come round again, he had grown tired of a life of inaction, and desired to display the talents which had already gained him some distinction in the field. Destitute as he was of equipments, and of the means of procuring them, he could not offer himself as a trooper to any chieftain worth serving.

Dissatisfied and unhappy, he did not, however, neglect his husbandry; the grain being ready for cutting, he examined the premises which he inhabited

more closely than heretofore, in order to select a secure and convenient place in which he might conceal the product of his toils. While thus employed, he entered a corridor, which he thought might suit his purpose, and on removing some of the rubbish that had accumulated in it, perceived a trap-door in the pavement, which, though fitting very exactly, had been left a little open. It led to a stair, which he descended, and which conducted him into a suite of very convenient subterranean apartments, apparently constructed for the purpose of affording shelter during the hot winds; they were aired and lighted very ingeniously by means of tunnels or shafts, and the trap-door being properly closed, there was no probability of discovering any entrance. Apparently, not many months had elapsed since this abode contained an occupant, for there were several articles of furniture in very good condition, neither beast nor bird having found a home in this secluded place, which was so solidly constructed, as to be proof against burrowing animals. He determined not only to garner up his store in so convenient a situation, but also to occupy it himself; and as in case of a visit from any of his neighbours, upon a close inspection, his labours in the cultivation of the land would betray the circumstance of the place being inhabited, he left his mat and a few coarse utensils on the spot in which he had hitherto slept, in order that no farther search might be instituted.

All these arrangements having been made, he became again listless and unhappy; and there not being much to do at home, went into the city, partly for the purpose of diverting his mind, and partly in search of adventures. In strolling about, he caught a glimpse of a countenance which was familiar to him, and looking more intently, recognised the person whom he had wounded under the wall of the house wherein his fair enslaver dwelt. At first, Mirza rejoiced that the blow had not been fatal; but as he gazed upon an aspect in which villain and libertine were marked in the strongest characters, he almost thought that he should have conferred a benefit upon society by ridding it of so worthless a personage. His dress was rich and showy, and of that rakish description usually adopted by men who make no scruple of declaring that they do not belong to the steady and sober-minded portion of the community:—it was composed of variously contrasting colours, while the air of the turban stuck upon one side of the head, with the love-locks curled and frizzed out on the other, afforded abundant proof that he was made up for conquest. Falling into conversation with some people in the bazaar, Mirza learned that this gentleman was a man of good family, but of very bad character; in short, much better known than trusted; and that he had just recovered from the effects of a wound inflicted on him, it was supposed, in revenge for his ill-treatment of a dancing girl, whom he had cheated out of all her ornaments. Though not relishing the idea of being taken for the hired partizan of such a personage, Ahmud, who had been greatly at a loss to understand the motive of the unprovoked attack made upon him by a stranger, was glad to find a clue, in the supposition that the young lord, as he was entitled, Allee Shurreef Meean Ammo Jan, conscience-stricken, had imagined he had dogged him for the purpose of inflicting some chastisement for his ill-conduct. It did not appear that Allee Shurreef recognised his adversary upon that memorable occasion, for he took no notice of him whatsoever. Mirza's reflections, as he sate smoking with the new acquaintance whom he had made in the bazaar, were not very agreeable; coupling the notorious bad character of this profligate, with his being found under the walls of Khoaja Buha-ood Deen's house, the father of the young lady whom he had rescued from the thieves and the

buffaloes, his jealous fears conjured him into a rival. Fully believing that he had inflicted a mortal wound, while defending himself from a most unexpected assault, he had never been troubled before with an apprehension that the mistress of his heart was the object of the machinations of another; but now his suspicions were aroused, and he determined to watch the movements of the object of his jealousy very closely.

Having finished his chillum, he arose, and the weather being cold, he purchased one of those dark sheep-skin blankets, which are much worn by the poorer classes of the Upper Provinces of Hindostan, and which very effectually serve the purpose of concealment; for, being thrown over the head, and wrapped round the whole body, no one person can be known from another. Shurreef Allee, who had been lounging about, apparently with no fixed object, now sauntered away from the sweetmeat shop, where some of his friends had congregated, and Mirza, who followed him at a little distance, observed that when he thought himself out of sight, he quickened his pace very considerably, making straight for a particular point. Still keeping him in view, the Mogul saw that he was joined by another person, meanly attired; and contriving to approach carelessly, sufficiently near to obtain a sight of this man's countenance, he was startled by the appearance of another old acquaintance—his friend the goat-stealer. Several other individuals, apparently of the same description, now gathered together; and the whole number, diving down a dark lane, disappeared. Mirza Ahmud, finding it useless to follow any farther, slowly returned on the way to his home. He paused, in passing the house of Khoja Buha-ood Deen, a circumstance which indeed he never omitted at any time; all was there most profoundly quiet; the only individual to be seen being an old woman, whom Mirza had observed before going to and fro, and with whom he now determined to make acquaintance, in the hope of learning some intelligence of his fair one. The old woman, either more discreet than others of the same class, or not fancying that any thing was to be gained by spending her time upon a person of Mirza Ahmud's appearance, did not choose to engage in conversation with him, but after a few words had passed between them, shook him off rather sharply. Baffled for the present, the young lover walked forward, though still very leisurely, and saw nothing to engage his attention, until he came to the cluster of fragments which he usually entered, in order to cover his approach to the place of his residence, which, though lying at some distance, could now be attained under shelter of the ruins which spread themselves to the long piazza by which he generally entered. An involuntary feeling compelled him to remain longer than usual at this part, from which he frequently reconnoitred the surrounding country: for some time nothing that had life appeared upon the scene, with the exception of a pack of jackals, which, stealing from the recesses wherein they had lurked during the day, now rushed yelling and scampering along the plains. Just as, satisfied that nothing in this quarter was likely to be astir, Mirza was turning away with the intention of taking the nearest path home, a common *rhut*, drawn by a pair of bullocks, came into view, and he watched its approach to the angle at which he was standing. The moon had got up, rendering every thing under the influence of its beams equally discernible, as if daylight had illumined the earth; and in the people who surrounded the *rhut*, Mirza recognised those whom he had seen before, and who he shrewdly suspected to be his nearest neighbours. The wheels of the vehicle creaked so loudly, that Mirza, though fancying he heard a scream from a female voice, could not be certain whether his conjectures were correct or not, and though he imagined the curtains which

surrounded the vehicle were violently agitated, his eye might have deceived him. Suspicion, however, being aroused, he determined to follow cautiously, and endeavour to ascertain whether the party were employed in any dishonest purpose; for singly, and armed only with a bamboo, and the dagger of which he possessed himself on a former occasion, he could effect nothing against half a dozen ruffians; it was necessary to proceed with great circumspection. Between the ruins where he was now concealed, and the place which, in consequence of the cloud of crows so constantly hovering over it, he believed to be the abode of the robbers, a considerable space of clear ground intervened, which he must cross, if he wished to follow the direction taken by the bullock-cart. This ground, though free from the remains of buildings, was rough and broken, and while it would have been dangerous to walk across it in the broad moonlight, as there could be no possibility of escaping detection; yet, by stealing along, sometimes at full length, and at others on the hands and knees, it would be easy to avoid the most vigilant eye. Mirza followed exactly in the track of the cart, the traces of the wheels being marked in the deep sand, and as he dragged himself along, he caught sight of some glittering object lying on the ground; picking it up, his astonishment and horror may be imagined, when he saw a bracelet exactly resembling the one which he had found before, and which was of such peculiar construction, that he was quite certain they made a pair belonging to the same person. Who that person was, he could not doubt; and he now felt convinced that his ears had not deceived him, when he thought that he had heard a scream. More determined than ever to follow, and if possible to defeat, the villains who had engaged in this abominable enterprize, he moved on as swiftly as he could, without relaxing in the caution which it was so necessary to observe. The *rhut* stopped at the very place which he suspected to be its destination, and there being plenty of shelter round about, he could, unperceived himself, observe the movements of the party. The men were six in number; and he saw them take a female, closely muffled up, out of the bullock-cart; another stepped out after her, who, not being under any restraint, he concluded to be a confederate:—these people disappeared, vanishing, apparently, into the very bowels of the earth; but presently the six men returned, and dispersed different ways, some driving the bullock-cart off, and the others scattering themselves as if each had a separate mission.

When they were quite out of sight, Mirza, unable to restrain himself any longer, went up to the place from whence they had descended to their subterranean abode. Little or no precaution had been taken to conceal the entrance, for, not perceiving that they were watched, they had no idea of insecurity; he, therefore, easily found a stair, and when he arrived at the bottom, he had the guidance of a lamp into the interior; a rather long passage opened into rooms on either side, in one of which several women were assembled, busily employed in cooking a very substantial meal, and amongst them the intruder identified the old woman whom he had seen at Khoaja Buha-ood Deen's gate. The object of his search was not amid the group, but a low sob directed him to another apartment, the door of which was fastened by a ponderous bolt. Fortunately, the women were talking so loudly, that they did not hear the stranger undraw this bolt. The ears of the prisoner, however, were more acute; she started up at the sound, and as the door opened, and the light revealed the friendly countenance of one whom she had never forgotten, she checked the cry of joyful surprise which rose to her lips at his sign of silence, and in another moment was wrapped in his blanket, and creeping away with him. The

dangers of meeting some of the *dacoits* upon the road was very imminent ; but holding their breath, and stealing along with the utmost caution, they gained the upper surface. Not a soul was to be seen ; the villains, satisfied that they had reached their haunt unobserved, had taken fewer precautions than were necessary. Mirza plunged at once with his fair companion amid the ruins, and threading them by circuitous paths, which he well knew, they in a short time arrived at a place of perfect safety. Conducting the lady to the subterranean apartments, he lighted a lamp, and set before her such refreshments as he could offer. The splendour of the stranger's dress and ornaments contrasted strongly with the mean attire of her deliverer, and the scantily furnished chamber in which she was seated ; but joy at being rescued from the hands of the vilest ruffians in the world, by the well-remembered individual who, in their former brief interview, had raised an interest in her heart, which no time could dispel, reconciled the daughter of Khoaja Buha-ood Deen to any privation with which she might be menaced.

Mirza Ahmud, though anxious to know in what manner his fair one had fallen into the hands of the wretches from whom, with his assistance, she had so happily escaped, was too courteous to ask the question ; but Kamul Begum, or the Perfect Queen (that being the signification of her name), guessing his wishes, was eager to gratify them. She said that a negociation for her marriage had been carried on with the family of a rich neighbour ; but that she, having, by the connivance of her mother, seen the intended bridegroom, was averse to the alliance. She had confessed her disinclination to Akeella, the old woman, whom Mirza had seen about the house, and this personage continually persecuted her with overtures on the behalf of Allec Shurreef Meean Ammoo Jan, with whose profligate character, however, being well acquainted, she, Kamul Begum, would not lend the slightest attention to the solicitations made upon his account. Kamul Begum declared her conviction that, although not preconcerted, as in that case the party would have been in greater force, the attempt made at a former period to obtain possession of her person, by upsetting the palanquin, and spreading confusion among the servants, was instigated by Shurreef Meean and the old woman, who, having accidentally heard of her intended visit to a relation, had hastily made the attack which failed. Her unprincipled suitor having been desperately wounded in some affray, she had obtained a considerable respite, although Akeella never ceased to pour assurances of his undiminished attachment into her ear. At length, the fair narrator now supposed, at the suggestion of the old woman, it was determined that she should visit a *durgah*, for the purpose of making an offering, which would avert some evil influence which it was concluded had fallen upon her, shewing itself in her aversion to every person proposed to her in marriage ; and while paying her devotions at the shrine, she had been suddenly seized, covered up in a *resai* (quilt), and forced into a *rhut*, where she found Akeella. The old woman, when they had cleared the suburbs, and were fairly on the road, overwhelmed her terrified companion with abuse and reproaches, telling her that Allec Shurreef cared not a cowrie for the beauty of which she was so vain, but had only inveigled her away for the sake of her jewels, and in order to sell her to a Puthan chief, a leader of Pindarries, whom, being too deeply in debt to remain longer in Delhi, he intended to join. At this dreadful intelligence the poor girl uttered a scream, which was heard beyond the cracking and creaking of the bullock-cart ; and subsequently, goaded to deperation, she attempted to jump out upon the road, but was prevented,

and in the scuffle, the bracelet dropped from her arm, which Mirza Ahmud picked up.

The story being told, it was necessary to consider what was to be done. Kamul Begum, innocent as she was of all evil intention, could not bear the thought of returning to her parents, since, notwithstanding her own perfect freedom from all participation in the design of Allee Shurreef and his colleague, disgrace would be inevitable. Perhaps the affection with which her gallant companion had inspired her had no small share in this determination; at any rate, it was agreed that she would share his fortunes whatever they might be, and laying aside her ornaments, now their sole dependence for the future, she requested her lover to purchase for her habiliments better suited to their present condition and prospects. Mirza Ahmud, more deeply lamenting than ever the want of that wealth which he would have so gladly lavished upon the object of his fondest love, prepared to comply with her wishes; the sale of the jewels would purchase a horse and other accoutrements, and he trusted to a strong arm and an intrepid heart to carve out a better destiny. He met with no molestation on his road to the city; in fact, the absence of the crows, for the last day or two, led him to believe that the gang, alarmed by the escape of their captive, had dispersed; neither did he see Akcella as usual about Khoaja Buha-ood Deen's house, but he was destined to meet a joyful surprise.

Riding down the street splendidly apparelled, he perceived, with astonishment and delight, a friend whom he never expected to behold again; this was no other than Ruzza Allee Sheikh Mohummed, his intended brother-in-law. Ruzza Allee flung himself from his horse, and embraced his friend in the street; then commanding one of his followers to alight, he made him mount, and conducted him to his own house, where, to his still greater astonishment, he found his sister, whom he had supposed to be in her grave. Izzut Hoolasee, upon being seized by the chief of Bhopal, swallowed the seeds of the *Dhuttoora*, which gave her the semblance of death, and by the connivance of a female servant, she obtained an asylum with the brother of her lover, who, removing all his treasure from the state, was now serving under another master. He immediately agreed to take the daughter of Khoaja Buha-ood Deen under his protection, and by an act of adoption, to remove the stigma which at the present moment dishonoured her name. Kamul Begum, who was fondly attached to her parents, and who deeply lamented the cruel necessity of concealing herself from their knowledge, was made happy by this arrangement. Izzut Hoolasee united the females, and Ruzza Allee, the gentlemen of the family; and the negotiations ended in an alliance, which proved felicitous to all parties.

A SKETCH OF LORD NAPIER'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE AUTHORITIES AT CANTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

The following pages relate to, perhaps, the most interesting period in the history of British intercourse with the Chinese, and although compiled from the materials furnished by the Canton press, they may, in the absence of any other statement, be read with some interest, as shewing with what curious eyes this peculiar people regarded an envoy from the British Isles, accredited with higher official powers than any British subject who had previously visited their shores, claiming equality with Loo, the viceroy of Canton, a secondary guardian of the heir-apparent, bearing insignia of the highest rank, and president of the tribunal of war; and (barbarian as they considered him) cherishing the design (to them altogether unintelligible) of diffusing the light of western civilisation among the myriads of the Central Flowery Land.

In conformity with the Act for Regulating the Trade to China and India, a commission was issued, bearing date 10th December 1833, appointing Lord Napier chief superintendent, and Messrs. Plowden and Davis, of the Company's late establishment, the second and third superintendents, for protecting and promoting British trade to and from the dominions of the Emperor of China.

Lord Napier, accompanied by Lady Napier and family, and his suite, sailed from Portsmouth in H. M. S. *Andromache*, on the 7th February 1834, and arrived at Macao on the 15th July following; an event which had for some time been looked forward to with no little anxiety by the British community, as well as by the local authorities of Canton.

The hec, or naval officer of the Heangshan district, having reported that an English vessel, with a "barbarian eye" (or chief) on board, had, from the outer seas, sailed to Cabreta Point and there anchored, the viceroy, in an order issued upon the occasion, adverting to the circumstance as altogether without precedent,—the British affairs having hitherto been managed by functionaries of mercantile character only,—directed the Hong merchants to proceed immediately to Macao, to ascertain the nature of this barbarian's business, and report accordingly; and, at the same time, to acquaint the "eye," that if he wished to come to Canton, he must, in the first instance, petition his Excellency, and await the mandate of the Emperor. This, the first order relating to the superintendents, is dated in the fourteenth year of the reign of Taou-kwang, the sixth moon and fifteenth day, corresponding with the 21st July 1834.

The superintendent, in the meantime, in compliance with his instructions, to take up his residence at Canton "and not elsewhere," without delay proceeded up the Bocca Tigris; and arriving shortly after midnight on the morning of the 25th, the union-jack was, at day-light, hoisted on the flag-staff in front of the residence recently occupied by the supra-cargoes of the East-India Company. His appearance at Canton at this early hour was thus commented upon in the Report to the superintendent of customs: "In examining, we perceived, during the night of the 18th of the present moon, about midnight, the arrival of a barbarian ship's boat at Canton, bringing four English devils, who went into the barbarian factories to reside. After having searched and examined, we could find no permit or pass, and having heard by report that there is at present a ship of war of the said nation anchored in the outer sea, but not having been able to learn for what purpose, we think that such coming

as this is manifestly a clandestine stealing into Canton. Whether or not the Hong merchants are in any way consorting with them, we must (making our report) beg you, as duty requires, to examine. This is a list of the four barbarians' names : Lord Napier, who, we hear, is a war commander ; Davis, Morrison, Robinson." The names here referred to are those of Mr. Davis, who, in the absence of Mr. Plowden, had accepted the office of second superintendent ; of Sir George Best Robinson, who had accepted that of third superintendent ; and of the regretted Dr. Morrison, who held the office of Chinese secretary and interpreter : already debilitated and infirm, he had suffered from exposure to the weather during the passage up the river, which he was destined only to survive a few days ; and thus the superintendent, at the outset of his arduous undertaking, was deprived of the co-operation of one, whose local influence, and acquaintance with the language and peculiarities of the Chinese, would have rendered his services invaluable during the negotiation which was about to take place. Mr. J. H. Astell, secretary and treasurer ; Capt. Elliot, R.N., master attendant ; Mr. A. Johnston, private secretary to the chief superintendent ; Messrs. Colledge and Anderson, the surgeons ; and the Rev. G. N. Vachell, the chaplain, were the remaining officers at this time attached to his Majesty's commission.

The primary object of the superintendent now was to obtain the recognition of the commission by the local authorities ; his present instructions, therefore, did not extend beyond the viceroy ; and, having succeeded in the important object referred to, were limited to the collecting of information on all matters connected with the advancement of British interests, for the guidance of Government in such future instructions as might be addressed to him respecting the formation of a commercial treaty, and the establishment of relations with the capital of the empire. He was not even as yet in possession of final instructions as to his judicial functions, and the establishment of a court with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction over British subjects.

The day after his arrival, accordingly, the superintendent, not in person (as was mendaciously reported to the emperor), but by the hands of his private secretary, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, presented a letter, addressed to the viceroy, at the city gate, reporting the nature and objects of his mission ; but the *quang heep*, the mandarin who came out to receive them, refused to take any charge of it ; the demand, on the part of a barbarian,—not to petition, but to address the viceroy of Canton on a footing of equality,—being considered altogether without precedent. His Excellency, in the report to the emperor referred to, states that "on the face of the envelope, the forms and style of equality were used, and there were absurdly written the characters *tu Ying kwō*, 'great English nation ;' and in the order issued the day following the presentation of this letter, it is set forth by his Excellency, that although the English barbarians are beyond the bounds of civilisation, yet having come to the inner country to trade, they should immediately give implicit obedience to the established laws. "If even England has its laws, how much more the Celestial Empire ! How flaming bright are her great laws and ordinances ! More terrible than the awful thunderbolt ! Under the whole Heaven, none dares to disobey them. Under her shelter are the four seas. Subject to her soothing care are ten thousand kingdoms ! That a barbarian should rush up to Canton, without even requesting a red permit, is a great infringement of the established laws ! But, in tender consideration of his being a new-comer, strict investigation will not be made. It being inexpedient, however, that he should remain at Canton, it must be required that,

so soon as the commercial business, regarding which he has to enquire and hold jurisdiction, is finished, he shall lose no time in returning to Macao. But it being impossible for the great ministers to hold intercourse with an outside barbarian, it devolves upon the Hong people to enjoin this order upon him, and they are to do so until he know it thoroughly. And if things are properly explained to him, opening and guiding his understanding, he cannot but obey. Having come over a sea several myriads of miles in extent, entrusted with the conduct of affairs, he must surely be acquainted with the principles of dignity; and should there be any opposition, the Hong merchants and linguists must be themselves to blame, and will be reported against, accordingly, and punished."

Notwithstanding this public and official distance, there seems to have been an understanding between the governor and the Hong merchants; they were supposed to influence his proceedings; and they were actuated by a strong spirit of hostility to the new order of things, and the establishment of free trade, so injurious to their monopolies. They endeavoured in vain to obtain an interview with the superintendent (Lord Napier), who repeatedly refused to receive them, resolving to maintain the ground he had taken up, of demanding a recognition of his Majesty's commission by the local authorities, and of his right to treat with the viceroy of Canton on a footing of equality, as the representative of the king of Great Britain, his success in which objects would have permitted of a direct appeal to the authorities for the redress of grievances; whereas the Hong had been hitherto, and still continue, the only medium of communication enjoyed by foreigners with government. Thus baffled, they addressed the British merchants, proposing a meeting or conference with them in the Consou-house, to be held on the 11th August. But the superintendent, deeming it expedient to prevent this taking place, summoned a meeting of the mercantile body at the Hall of the Consulate, and, in an animated address, exhorted them to give no ear to this overture, their compliance with which would certainly have the present effect of embarrassing the proceedings of his Majesty's commission, and might, in future, be brought forward by the Hong as a precedent of acknowledged authority over British residents at Canton. Even though it were to risk the stoppage of the trade, and secure the chance of being himself ordered away by the viceroy, he would have them come forward at once, and unanimously refuse the proposed conference. This address was received with cheers; and a letter, a draft of which had been prepared by the superintendent, was forthwith transmitted to the Hong merchants, objecting to a meeting at the Consou-house as being unnecessary, since its specific object was not duly expressed; but, at any rate, declaring that, in all official matters, the British merchants considered themselves bound to consult the wishes and regulations of his Majesty's superintendents. To this spirited communication the Hong wrote in answer that, in consequence of the superintendent's refusal to give them audience, they had been unable to make the report which the viceroy called for at their hands, from which they apprehended the severest penalties; and they had now to beg the English merchants to communicate to their chief the orders which had been addressed to them by the viceroy; and a third and fourth, which had by this time been received by them, accompanied their communication.

In these edicts, his Excellency states that, "on examination, he finds that in all that relates to outside barbarians trading at Canton, the Hong people are in all cases responsible for keeping up strict investigation, controlling, and restraining. How is it, then, that, after repeated orders, they continue to defer and delay? What is it that occupies their minds? It is extremely

inexplicable ! When these orders reach them, let them instantly enquire for what purpose the 'barbarian eye' has come to Canton, and why, in disobedience to the regulations, he did not request a *red permit* from the superintendent of customs ? Let them, at the same time, order and compel him immediately, with speed, to return to Macao, and remain there until the imperial will be made known, that it may be obeyed. The affair concerns the national dignity, and he must not be permitted to remain in the foreign factories, outside the city, loitering about. Should there be any opposition, the Hong merchants will be held solely responsible. Tremble hereat," &c.

To this communication, likewise, it was replied, that the superintendent could recognise no communication coming through the Hong merchants, and had accordingly refused to receive these edicts. It was reported to the emperor that he actually laid them down, and would not peruse them. A respectful notification from these official merchants remarks, in rejoinder, "that the superintendent, having ventured within the territory of the Celestial Empire, ought certainly to obey with trembling awe the established laws ; but, since he will not act in obedience thereto, it only remains, with the Hong to detail the circumstances to the authorities, in order that a stop may be put to buying and selling with the honourable gentlemen of the British nation."

This communication being laid before the superintendent, perceiving that affairs were thus coming to a crisis, he summoned a second meeting at the Hall of the Consulate, and in an eloquent address, exhorted the British community of Canton, as well for their own sakes as for some feeling which they ought to entertain with reference to his present position, to forget the dissensions which unfortunately prevailed among them in a marked degree—dissensions, to which allusion was even made in his instructions from Government. He had now to communicate to the meeting the arrival of his Majesty's frigate *Imogene*, and the return of the *Andromache* ; the latter he had despatched on a cruize, in order to feel the pulse of the Chinese, and their demands had evidently increased ; and they were altogether ignorant of this accession of strength brought by the arrival of the *Imogene*. He was quite prepared, if necessary, to order these vessels up to Whampoa, and even, in case of need, to direct them to anchor under the walls of Canton. At the suggestion of the superintendent, measures were taken at this meeting for the formation of a chamber of commerce ; by which means, he observed, the mercantile community might put their affairs into a course of more regular management, and, at the same time, exhibit themselves in a more imposing attitude to their Chinese neighbours ; and the letter from the Hong, then under consideration, was briefly answered, by stating that, referring to official matters over which they had no control, it could not be noticed by them beyond a mere acknowledgment of its receipt.

The Hong now intimated that, in consequence of this refusal to receive the edicts of their government, they had put a stop to the shipping of cargo on British account, which had actually taken place the day preceding this notification, although, the day following, they transmitted a new official order, in which the viceroy only alludes to a stoppage of the trade by way of threat only, whereas they had actually carried this stoppage into effect. From the edict referred to, it appears, that "the Hong merchants, on going to the factory to ascertain facts, found that the 'barbarian eye' would not obey the flaming luminous ordinances and statutes, but desired to have official correspondence to and fro with all the public officers—a thing not only contrary to every rule of dignity and decorum, but most decidedly impossible ; and they had, therefore, requested

that a stop might be put to the trade of the British nation. His Excellency, however, considering that the said nation's king has hitherto been reverently obedient, in the highest degree, ought he, for the fault of one man, thus to cut off the entire livelihood of the nation in one morning? He cannot bring his mind to bear it. As for the some hundreds of thousands of commercial duties yearly coming from the said country, they concerned not the Celestial Empire the extent of a hair or a feather's down. Its broadcloths, camblets, &c. were still more unimportant; whereas the tea, the rhubarb, the raw silk of the inner dominions, are the sources by which this people live and maintain life. Looking up, therefore, and embodying the great emperor's most sacred, most divine wish, to nurse and tenderly cherish as our own all that are without the inner land, and seeing how the said nation dares dangers, travelling hither by sea and land, their all depending on the acquirement of some little gain by buying and selling, his Excellency must, in commiseration, grant some temporary indulgence and delay. When recently summoned by the Hong people, if they did not obey, it was doubtless because they were under the commands of this barbarian chief. The Hong are, therefore, to take that edict, and again immediately, particularly, and minutely, enjoin it upon the 'barbarian eye,' calling upon him, with unruffled mind, to consider *thrice*. Being a man, as his Excellency hears, of very solid and expansive mind and placid speech, he can no doubt distinguish between right and wrong; and, if he will repent, and only arouse himself and answer through the Hong merchants, the trade shall continue as usual; but, on the other hand, if he still remain in obstinate stupidity, the commerce of his nation will be actually cut off; and when the King of England comes to hear of these things, he will clearly perceive that the blame rests altogether with his officer, and that there has been no want of consideration for the virtue of reverential obedience, which he has hitherto manifested as a tributary of the Celestial Empire.

"This edict is also to be enjoined upon the said nation's private merchants, and upon the barbarian merchants of all the outer nations; and the Hong people having duly noted it themselves, it is to be folded up and preserved."

But the superintendent remaining unmoved by the sublime—not unmingled with bathos—appearing in these occasional pieces, and deaf to the awful *third time* thus announced, his Excellency the viceroy now perturbed, but still seemingly inclined to accommodate matters, deputed the Hwang-chow-foo, the Hwang-chow-hee, and the Chaou-chow-foo to wait upon his Majesty's superintendents, who, at once, agreed to give them audience. They were ready, accordingly, at the time appointed to receive these visitors, at the Hall of the Consulate, when they were most unceremoniously detained a couple of hours, until chairs, stools, &c. had been adjusted according to the square and rule of their peculiar notions of etiquette. Had they had their own way in this matter, the point would have been settled in a manner altogether inconsistent with the dignity of his Majesty's commission.

Having at length made their appearance, the mandarins, as directed by the viceroy, had to inquire, first, the cause of the superintendent's coming to Canton? second, the nature of his business? and third, when it was his intention to return to Macao?

To the first of these queries the superintendent replied by producing his Majesty's commission, in conformity with the edict of the viceroy of 16th January 1831, in which it is stated, that "In case of the dissolution of the Company, it was incumbent on the British Government to appoint a chief to come to Canton, for the general management of the commercial dealings, and

to prevent affairs from going into confusion;" to the second, that the required information was contained in his letter to the viceroy, which he requested them to deliver; and to the third, he briefly stated, that his return to Macao would depend upon his own convenience. The mandarins had little to urge of a nature calculated to shake the firmness of these curt responses. To their argument, that the king of England should himself have addressed the viceroy, to enable his Excellency to report thereof to the emperor, it was answered, that his Britannic Majesty, having duly accredited a member of his own household, an hereditary nobleman, and captain in his navy, the dignity of a viceroy of Canton could not in any respect be compromised by the official recognition of such an envoy. Their proposal, that the letter to the viceroy should be received as a *private* communication, was summarily dismissed; but it was offered to them to be read by themselves, upon condition that it should thereafter be placed upon record, or among the national archives. They eschewed, however, all public or official contact with this document; and, after some desultory discussion, this ineffectual conference was concluded, with much good nature on the part of the mandarins, who partook of some refreshment, and promised an early repetition of their visit.

But the superintendent, provoked at the non-recognition of his Majesty's commission, and impatient with this affected and pertinacious ignorance as to the nature and objects of his mission, drew up a manifesto, in which he called the attention of the inhabitants of Canton to the very edict of their own viceroy in 1831, as having caused his arrival at Canton to superintend the British trade, and indignantly adverted to the manner in which he had been received and treated by the local authorities. This document he caused to be hung up at the gate of the consulate, and distributed throughout Canton; a proceeding which, considering its tone and language, in connexion with the actual strength of his position, certainly bore no marks of timidity on the part of the British diplomatist. It thus concludes, with reference to the recent rejection of his letter to the viceroy, and the threatened stoppage of the trade: "His Excellency sends his mandarins, and they return as empty as they came, when the official document was offered for their conveyance; and the consequence is, that thousands of industrious Chinese, who live by the European trade, must suffer ruin and discomfort through the perversity of their Government. The merchants of Great Britain wish to trade with all China, on principles of mutual benefit; they will never relax in their exertions until they gain a point of equal importance to both countries; and the viceroy will find it as easy to stop the current of the Canton river, as to carry into effect the insane determination of the Hong." This emphatic production—how far removed from what the Chinese term "*fine rose colour*!"—was written in pure and classical Chinese, and, to the consternation of the authorities, multiplied, for the purpose of circulation, by means of a lithographic press; a marvel which, otherwise unable to account for, they could only attribute to native agency; and several of the linguists were afterwards seized, imprisoned, and tortured, on suspicion of having thus connived with the barbarians of the English nation in the distribution of these seditious papers.

But although the trade had thus been actually stopped for a fortnight, seemingly on the sole responsibility of the Hong, it appears to have been the best-informed opinion, that they would not have ventured upon such a measure without the tacit sanction of the Government. At any rate, the viceroy, led on, it is supposed, by subordinate officers, and chiefly by the lieutenant-governor, at length issued an edict, confirming, with additional restrictions, the stoppage

of the trade. It commences, with reference to the superintendent's having preferred an English to a Chinese interpreter, with that distortion of fact, for which this people seem to be gifted with so happy a genius:—"That again reflecting why, as the Hong have heretofore controlled all foreign commerce, this officer alone should be unwilling to petition through their medium, he had conceived it possible that his petition might contain something inexpedient to be mentioned; or that the Hong people had been wanting in plainness and perspicuity with him and the affair concerning those out of the bounds of civilisation, he had deputed certain officers to proceed to the barbarian factories, and in person give verbal orders; owing, however, to their not having taken linguists with them, they were unable to say all; and, when they did return with the linguists, they found the barbarian had become suspicious and apprehensive, and would not then receive them. Now, the language of the Flowery People being different from that of those barbarians, by what means could any thing be communicated to him? But, in the important territory of the provincial metropolis, an outside barbarian can no longer be permitted to dwell extravagantly, honouring and magnifying himself; orders have, from time to time, been enjoined upon him; and his Excellency may even say, that he has lowered himself to regard the barbarian's disposition; but blinded, stupid, and ignorant, he has listened to what was told him, as if he were entangled in a net; and unable any long to forbear with him, it is now decided by his Excellency, jointly with the lieut.-governor, that—with the exception of all merchandize contracted for previous to the stoppage—from the 12th day of that moon, all classes, soldiers and people, mercantile men and others, shall be interdicted from buying and selling any goods or things whatsoever, large or small, with the barbarians of the English nation.—Let all with trembling awe obey," is the imposing conclusion of this document.

Immediately upon the appearance of this edict, the natives fled in panic from the English factory, as well as from the houses of the British residents at Macao, who—not excepting Lady Napier—might have sustained inconvenience, or even outrage, from the Chinese police, but for the manly conduct of the Portuguese Governor on this occasion. The Parsees, and other Indo-British subjects, in a state of trepidation, prepared for flight to Macao. The Chinese servants of a British merchant were seized for attempting to convey a supply of provisions to the household of the superintendent. The Tartar soldiers now making their appearance about the factories, a guard of marines was ordered up to Canton; and orders were, at the same time, despatched for the frigates to pass within the Bogue, and take up a position at Whampoa, for the better protection of British subjects and property.

But notwithstanding the sweeping clause of the latter edict, it was still thought at Canton that the cause of the superintendent was not yet without prospects of success; but it was feared by the more patriotic party lest any appearance of irresolution on the part of the superintendent's coadjutors, or other members of the community, might induce the Chinese to assume a still higher tone of authority. A letter received about this time from Chung, the superintendent of customs, in answer to some of those few who petitioned for the opening of the trade, was looked upon as being highly conciliatory; for it admits "that, during upwards of a hundred and some tens of years, the English barbarians have traded with the people of the inner land to their mutual tranquility, pleasure, and profit; and that during the five years he has been in office, he, Chung, is deeply convinced that the English barbarians, having approached the civilisation of the Celestial Empire, do implicitly obey the wisely enacted

laws; and now, on the eve of returning to court to fill an official situation, unwilling that for the actions of this man, who has presumed to squat himself down in the factories, the entire trade of his nation should be precipitately cut off, he will condescend to grant the request of the petitioners, so soon as their chief shall leave the provincial city, and return to Macao." Nor was there as yet any apparent interruption even to British commerce, for the contracts entered into prior to the stoppage comprehended the greater part of the tea trade of the season, and such merchandise, in terms of the edict, was now in progress of being embarked, when, on the 6th September, the Hong suddenly communicated to the British merchants, "for the information of the gentlemen of the ships, that English boats and ships were only to go out of port; they were not to enter."

A proceeding such as this was quite unlooked for; and the superintendent lost no time in recording his protest against it in a manifesto, in the Chinese language, addressed to the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, in which he replies, at the same time, to the joint edict of the governor and lieutenant-governor, by shewing that, during the last two hundred years, there has, from time to time, been actual intercourse between the viceroy of Canton and British subjects, various instances of which are produced; that, when the mandarins deputed by the governor waited upon the superintendent, they saw him in the uniform of a captain of the British navy, and might have assured themselves of the fact of his being a merchant or an officer, as well as of all other matters relating to his mission, had they carried his letter to the viceroy; that, whereas the edict of the 18th August commands indulgence and delay, he protests, in the name of the sovereign whom he represents, against the edict of the 2d September, stopping the trade from the 16th August, and against the absurdity of granting permission to embark cargo even up to the 16th, while the corresponding inward delivery of merchandise from the shipping is prohibited by a subsequent order, that English ships and boats are only to go out of port, and not to enter; that such proceedings are the preliminaries of war; and he would warn the Hong against the consequences of firing upon the British flag, an insult which his Majesty's frigates, then in the river, are prepared to resent; and that, with reference to the assertion that the King, his master, has "*hitherto been reverently obedient*," he would let the viceroy know that the king of England is a powerful monarch, who rules over an extent of territory more comprehensive in space, and infinitely more so in power, than the whole empire of China, commanding armies which have conquered wherever they went, and navies which have traversed seas wherein no Chinese has yet dared to show his face; and his Excellency may then judge whether such a monarch will be "*reverently obedient*" to any one. He concludes by warning the Hong merchants that, if they do not communicate this document to the governor—and he himself threatens to send it to the emperor—he will circulate copies among the people, one of which may peradventure find its way into the hands of his Excellency.

Such was the state of affairs, when news reached Canton of the frigates having on the 7th forced the passage of the Bogue, silencing the forts in their progress. Some of the largest shot were brought up to Canton the same day. The boats, it was expected, would lose no time in proceeding up the river; and had they arrived at this time, they would have taken the Chinese by surprise. The fire of the Chinese forts was spirited and well kept up, but seemingly without much reloading or training of the guns, letting fly as the frigates arrived within the line of their fire. Had they possessed any of that skill in

gunnery, which a report to the emperor represents as being the sole distinguishing quality of the English barbarians (they admit that of watch-making likewise), they ought to have sunk both vessels during their frequent tacking in working up an intricate channel. They cleared the passage, however, without sustaining any material damage either in hull or rigging; but a shot, passing through the *Imogene's* fore-castle hammock-netting, killed one man and wounded two others; the *Andromache*, also, had one man killed and two wounded. On the other side, the loss must have been much more considerable, although concealed, from Chinese motives of policy.

The greatest excitement now prevailed, not only at Canton, but along the coasts, the mandarins at the sea-ports issuing furious edicts, interdicting all intercourse with foreigners; and the event of two barbarian ships having forced the passage of the Bogue, appears to have struck the Celestial Court with amazement; for the report of the viceroy "that, notwithstanding a thundering fire, they had taken advantage of the tide, and sailed in with the wind," was treated at Peking as an attempt "to embellish and gloss over the thing." "It seems," said the emperor—for this is the vermilion pencil of Celestial Majesty—"It seems that all the forts are united in vain; they cannot beat back two barbarian ships; it is ridiculous—detestable;"—"deserving of the most bitter detestation," is the still more pungent phraseology of an imperial mandate, which was forthwith issued, directing the degradation, punishment, or suspension of all the naval and military officers concerned in thus injuring the Majesty of the nation—the viceroy included. It would seem that, for several days, this functionary could neither eat, drink, nor sleep; but recovering from a state of confusion and perplexity, preparations were hastily made, at enormous expense, to arrest the progress of the frigates towards Canton; and the apprehensions of the Chinese figured other armaments waiting outside, ready, at the call of the superintendent, to break into their inner seas. All foreigners and foreign boats, without distinction, were now prohibited from coming to Canton. Two large vessels of the admiral's division, six large vessels of the main squadron, and fifty river vessels, with men and military munitions, were appointed as a cruising guard; and a hundred and some tens of vessels were prepared, with straw, firewood, saltpetre, and sulphur, to attempt the destruction of the frigates by fire. The channel, between Whampoa and Canton, was barred in two different places by wooden spars, palisades, and cables, and large vessels, sunk in the river, filled with stones. Further down, near the second bar, similar preparations were made to cut off their return, and thus, as they phrased it, "*the beast was to be caught, the fish taken.*" Their military preparations were of no less ponderous description. Detachments from the *brave and pure*—that soldiery who, singularly, carry the word *courage* written on their backs—were ordered to the scene of action, with "large guns calculated even to rend the hills!" So "that those of the barbarian ships, looking around them, saw nothing but guns and muskets in number like the trees of the forest, and large and small naval vessels stationed over a space several miles in length; the shore, at the same time, exhibiting a military array of officers and men, at once imposing and alarming."

The weather was unfavourable to the progress of the frigates up the river; and their boats were not pushed on to Canton, as had been expected. It was not till the 12th that the British residents had the satisfaction of descrying from their house-tops one of the frigates under sail in the roadstead at Whampoa. It was now thought that the boats would force their way up to Canton next tide; since the 7th they had been anxiously looked for by the

superintendent. The Chinese lost no time in making overtures for accommodation, offering to withdraw the recent offensive edicts, on condition of the frigates' returning to Macao. Had they now been warped up the river as near to Canton as they could be brought, after starting their water, or being otherwise lightened, Lord Napier would not only have been rescued from a mortifying position, but would, in all probability, have succeeded in establishing his mission, and in being officially recognized by the viceroy. No blame, however, seems imputable to the gallant commanders of these vessels, whose orders seem only to have extended to taking up a position at Whampoa; but it does not appear how it happened that nothing further was undertaken after their arrival at that anchorage, and when acquainted with the perilous turn that affairs had taken at Canton, of which, owing to the embargo, they were until then ignorant. The second and third superintendents were at this time on board the frigates; nor do they appear to have thought it necessary to urge forward the ships, or to hasten themselves to the assistance of their chief at Canton: they remained at Whampoa.

Now, Lord Napier, sinking, during a season of oppressive heat, under the official fatigues and private anxieties of his situation—his declining health was well known to the Chinese—the boats not making their appearance, and the frigates remaining in station at Whampoa, the local government appears to have regained courage; the overtures referred to were suddenly withdrawn; soldiers, to the amount of eight or ten thousand, were called out; some were stationed on the hills commanding Whampoa; others posted along the river, or sent to guard the factories, the gates, and streets of the city; and the viceroy, now all "gun, drum, trumpet, blunderbuss, and thunder," thus announced his having put in force "the machinery of expulsion and destruction," in a special edict, in which he begins by stating that, "for his part, he has not been commencing what was strange, or sounding forth his own loftiness; but that since the barbarian, even in the presence of the deputed officers, would not speak plainly of the objects of his mission, or say whether, after the Company was dispersed, affairs were to be conducted as before, or how they were to be conducted, what other course remained for his Excellency but to close the ships' holds? And this was no way a former and a latter two modes of acting, the Hong merchants having really stated that they had fully taken account of the goods, the purchase of which had been settled before the 12th of last moon (corresponding with the 16th August). And now, so far from opening his eyes to previous errors, he has further presumed to call to his assistance persons bringing weapons into the factory, and offended the laws by commanding his ships to force their passage into the inner river, discharging their guns, attacking and wounding the soldiers, and alarming the resident people—doings which certainly are not in unison with the wishes of his king, and still less with those of the merchants of his own nation. But, were it desired to make a display of conquering chastisement, how could the petty little ships afford any protection? Having entered thus far into the important territory, the barbarian is already within his grasp! The soldiers and horses of the Celestial Empire, its thundering forces, guns and weapons, assemble as the hills! What difficulty would there be in immediately destroying? And yet, the Celestial Empire cherishes those from afar virtuously; what it values is the subjection of men by reasoning; it esteems not awing them by force. Looking up, therefore, his Excellency embodies the heavenly benevolence of the Great Emperor; and if the barbarian will speedily withdraw his ships, and remain obedient to the old rules, he will not even yet be forcibly driven out;

but only by reforming his errors, can he avoid cutting himself off; if he do not instantly obey, it will certainly be difficult again to display endurance and forbearance; on no account let him defer repentance till afterwards; for if the celestial troops overcome, even precious stones will be burnt before them," &c.

Perceiving, from the tone of this edict, that every further endeavour to prevail with the viceroy would be fruitless, Lord Napier now determined to leave Canton, and thus admit of the opening of the trade. Addressing the British chamber of commerce, on the 15th, he states, that he could not any longer consider it expedient to persist in a course by which their commercial interests were made to suffer. "When I consider," he continued, "that the subject in dispute is not of a commercial nature, but altogether personal in reference to myself, I can retire with the satisfaction of knowing that your interests are not compromised thereby, indulging the hope, that the day will yet arrive when I shall be placed in my proper position by an authority which nothing can withstand. I considered it my duty to use every effort to carry his Majesty's instructions into execution, and having done so thus far without effect, though nearly accomplished on two occasions, I cannot feel myself authorized any longer to call upon your forbearance." The British chamber of commerce, in terms which do honour to its members, state in reply, that "they deeply regret the want of unanimity that has prevailed during this discussion with the local authorities, and express themselves most grateful for Lord Napier's persevering efforts and zeal in asserting their country's cause, under privations of a most unusual nature, terminating, at length, in the sacrifice of his health."

But although supported by the more estimable majority of the community, these allusions of the viceroy to Lord Napier's standing alone, without the support of his countrymen, are not altogether without foundation. It seems even to have been surmised, that there was faction in his camp. The provision for conferring the superintendence of the free-trade upon members of the Company's late establishment, opposed as these gentlemen were, from habit and prejudice, to the new order of things, was not at all popular at Canton; while the existence of a committee for conducting the Company's financial affairs—also composed of members of the old establishment, possessed of a large command of capital, and consequent influence with the Hong—was considered, actuated as this committee was by a strong spirit of rivalry, in a still greater degree injurious to the success and establishment of his Majesty's commission at Canton. There was opposition, too, on the part of some few of the British merchants; and there were frequent petitionings from Indo-British subjects, beseeching the superintendent "to take into consideration their most perilous situation," and so forth; a state of circumstances which the Chinese knew well how to turn to account, and which, in the absence of greater official power and authority, altogether deprived the ground so ably assumed by the superintendent himself of that moral strength, which unanimity on the part of the community at large would have given to what ought to have been regarded a common cause.

Lord Napier's health had begun to fail about the beginning of September; and he had been confined to a sick bed before making this announcement of his intention to retire from Canton. But the more violent symptoms of fever had, at this time, subsided; and it was conceived that a change of air would go a great way towards restoring his health. His medical advisers having interdicted all further application to official duty, which had told severely upon him, unassisted as he was by his coadjutors in the commission, and even, as it

happened at such a crisis, unaccompanied by his secretary, it devolved upon Mr. Colledge, on the part of Lord Napier, to enter into an agreement with the Hong merchants, Howqua and Mowqua, on the part of the viceroy, that an order should be given for his Majesty's ships to sail to Lintin, upon provision by the viceroy of a suitable conveyance, accompanied by a *chop*, for Lord Napier and suite to proceed to Macao; and reluctantly abandoning a post which he had previously declared he would only leave at the point of the bayonet, Lord Napier, on the evening of the 21st, walked, but not without support, to the boat which was to convey him to Macao; the guard of marines, at the same time, embarked under arms, carrying with them the order for the frigates to weigh anchor, and remove from their position at Whampoa.

Ha, the general commanding the garrison; Lo, the viceroy; Lee, the lieutenant-governor; in conjunction with Lun, of the Imperial Kindred, the general of the left; Tso, the general of the right; and Tsang, the commander of the land forces, now forwarded, by post-conveyance, a respectful memorial to Peking, reporting that the "barbarian eye," who had given them so much trouble, seeing the internal and external communication cut off, had, at length, become timid and fearful, and acknowledged that, it being his first entrance into the inner land, he had come to Canton without a permit, in ignorance of the prohibitions; and that, as for the ships, they had entered the Bocca Tigris by mistake; but that, now aware of his error, he begged to be graciously allowed a sampan boat to go down to Macao; his Majesty's ministers had, under these circumstances, thought that some slight indulgence might be shewn him; the viceroy had, therefore, deputed trusty civil and military officers, who took the barbarian under their escort, and drove him out of port; the two barbarian ships getting under weigh at the same time, and dragging over shallows all the way, were also driven out of the Bocca Tigris. Exceedingly well-pleased on receiving this report, the Emperor, in token of his approbation of their having thus ultimately settled the affair well and securely, without loss of national dignity, directed that the officers who guarded the forts, should be released from wearing the cangue; and he restored to the governor the title of guardian to the heir-apparent, together with another badge of rank, of which he had recently been deprived—the double-eyed peacock's feather.

But the advantage thus gained by the Chinese over Lord Napier, was not confined to the mendacious colouring thus given to the affair in their diplomacy; the "meteor flag," indeed, repassed the waters of the Bocca Tigris, the forts shrinking from a repetition of the chastisement they had so recently received; but although the agreement of Dr. Colledge expressly stipulated his being accommodated in all respects consistently with his rank and station, Lord Napier found himself, immediately after leaving Canton, under an escort of light-armed boats, in charge of two mandarins, who thus conducted the representative of the King of England out of the river with every mark of barbarous triumph. A most inhuman outrage! Harassed day and night, notwithstanding Dr. Colledge's urgent remonstrances, by the incessant beating of gongs, the firing of crackers, fireworks, and muskets, and wantonly detained four days on the river, touching at intermediate places, until, as was pretended, it should be ascertained that the frigates had repassed the Bogue, the fever, under which Lord Napier suffered, was heightened to an alarming degree by the irritation thus produced; and when he landed at Macao, on the 26th, neither the change of scene, nor the soothing attentions of his family, which there awaited him, could now restore to wonted health the diseased pulse of

life, or heal the deeper wound that seems to have mortified a high and sensitive spirit. Conscious himself that his career was drawing to a close, he devoted his latter hours to religious exercise, and expired on the night of the 11th October. His funeral, which took place on the 15th, with all the honours due to high character and birth, was attended by all the British community of Canton, and by the civil and military authorities at Macao; and minute guns were fired from the *Andromache*, the vessel in which he arrived, from the same roadstead whence, just three months before, she had fired the salute upon his landing.

Thus died this lamented nobleman, in the prosecution of an enterprise of no common interest; for he had publicly avowed, that he proposed to himself "to hand his name down to posterity as the man who had thrown open the wide field of the Chinese empire to British spirit and industry." Mr. Davis succeeded as chief superintendent; but no further attempt was made to establish the commission at Canton, or to follow up the "great and deep designs" of the first superintendent, of which the Chinese seem to have stood so much in awe; and the luminary, that had visited these latitudes, appeared but for a season within the horizon of the sons of Han, as it shaped its glorious course to more distant heavens.

The British merchants, shortly after the occurrence of these events, addressed a petition to his Majesty in Council, in which they confidently represent that, had Lord Napier been in possession of proper authority to negotiate, sustained, at the same time, by an armed force, he would, without doubt, have succeeded in the objects of his mission; and they earnestly pray that an officer, unknown to the Chinese as connected with the indignities with which they have hitherto treated British functionaries, may, without delay, be duly accredited, with power plenipotentiary, to require reparation for their base and treacherous treatment of his Majesty's late representative, for the insult of firing upon his Majesty's flag, and for the losses sustained by his Majesty's mercantile subjects by the recent unwarrantable stoppage of the trade. They state that, with a force not exceeding two frigates, a steam-boat, and three or four armed vessels of light draught, ample reparation might be obtained for these wrongs; such an armament being, in their opinion, quite sufficient to capture all the armed vessels of that country, to intercept the progress of the revenues to the capital, and even to lay under embargo the greater part of the internal and external commerce of the empire; and they particularly submit, that any future functionary should be instructed to take up the same ground on which his Majesty's late representative commenced his negotiations; and to demand that the term of "*reverently submissive*" should no longer be employed in Chinese diplomacy, as the style of his Britannic Majesty.

To acquiescence, indeed, in such bombastic assumption of universal supremacy, they trace the present condition of British and foreign relations with this country. Regarding herself as a middle kingdom, surrounded by four seas, and roofed over by a heaven of her own, China stands aloof, in her integrity, from the outer countries of the earth, whose kings she holds as tributaries, and whose people—"the dwellers upon the sea-coasts"—she excludes from her sacred territory; and thus the march of improvement halts as soon as it approaches the frontiers of this the most populous and fertile of countries: posterity will read the fact with wonder, that this vast tract of our globe remains, in this enlightened age, impassible to the rest of mankind.

ON THE MANCHU MODE OF EXPRESSING THE SOUND OF CHINESE CHARACTERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : In performance of my promise, I address you on the Manchu mode of expressing the sound of Chinese characters, as a companion to that on the Chinese mode of expressing the sounds of Manchu words, which you inserted in the last number of your Journal.

The desirableness of being able to refer to some Asiatic standard of Chinese pronunciation must be obvious to every person acquainted with the great diversity that exists among Europeans in their spelling of Chinese words. Thus the general history of China, which is called by Dr. Morrison *T'hung k'ien kang muh*,* is called *Tunn giän gann mu* by M. Klaproth,† and *Tum kien kam mo* by Dr. Montucci.‡ The dictionary called by Dr. Morrison *Ching tsze tung*, is called by M. Klaproth *Dshenn dsü tunn*, by Dr. Montucci *Chim çu tum*, and by M. Rémusat *Tching tsu thoung*;§ and the title of the historical work written by Confucius is, according to Dr. Morrison, *Chun tseu* (Alphabetic Dictionary, numbers 1638-10873), to M. Rémusat, *Tchhun thsiou*,|| and to Dr. Montucci *Chum çicu*.

It might be imagined, that when an individual was sufficiently acquainted with Chinese to use Kang-he's or any other Chinese dictionary, all the difficulties connected with ascertaining the correct pronunciation of the characters would cease; but this is not always the case, and it is impossible to ascertain the true pronunciation of even some of the radicals without other aid. This is strikingly exemplified in the seventh radical, which, being the numeral *two*, is of constant occurrence. Dr. Morrison invariably calls this radical *urh*, but it is called *eul* by the Continental Sinologues. On referring to Kang-he's Dictionary, to settle which of the two pronunciations is correct, the difficulty, instead of being removed, is increased, as it is there pronounced neither *urh* nor *eul*, but *je*.

As this statement is rather surprising, I add from his Dictionary¶ a translation of what relates to the sound of that numeral. "According to the dictionaries *Tang yun*, *Tseih yun*, *Yun kwuy*, and *Ching yun*, the sound is formed by taking the initial part of *je* (11502) and the final part of *che* (408), the united sound agreeing in pronunciation with *je* (4478 of De Guigne's Dictionary). This last character is stated** to have its sound formed by the union of *je* and *che*, the same characters that are used for forming the sound of the numeral 'two.' The character *je* (11502), which is used in both instances for the initial power, is stated‡‡ to be formed of *joo* (4751), or *jin* (4693) united with *che* (526) or *che* (528), and to form the sound *je*."§§ Not only is *je* given as the pronunciation of 'two' in the body of Kang-he's Dictionary, but also in the tables of sounds prefixed to that work; being formed in one of those tables by the union of *jih* (4462) and *ke* (5189), and in the other by the union of the same *jih* with *ke* (5334).

* View of China, p. 2.

† *Inscript des Yu*, p. 12.‡ *De Studiis Sinicis Dissertatio*, p. 15.§ Klaproth's *Supplément au Dictionnaire Chinois-Latin du Père Basile de Glemona*, 25.|| *L'Invariable milieu*, 27.¶ *Kang he tsze tein*, section *Sze tsieh chung*, fol. 27.§§ *Ibid.*, *Shin tsieh chung*, fol. 96.†† *Ibid.*, *We tsieh chung*, fol. 103.

¶¶ The first character employed in explaining the sound of the numeral *two* is a variant form of *ping* (6582), but is not found in Dr. Morrison's or M. De Guignes' Dictionary, nor even in Kang-he's, as the subject of explanation, although it is used in that Dictionary in the technical indication of many thousand characters. I have already mentioned this fact, in a notice of Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, which was inserted in the first series of this Journal, December 1821, page 570.

The dictionaries *Ching tsze tung* and *Chuen tsze hway* agree with Kang-he's in giving *je* (11502) and *che* (408) for the initial and final, to form the sound of the character 'two;' and as the Chinese authorities are thus unanimous in calling it *je*, while Europeans are divided on the point whether its pronunciation is *urh* or *eul*, it would be impossible, without the aid of another authority, to fix its pronunciation. That authority is found in the large Manchu Dictionary,* in which the sound of the Chinese characters is given in Manchu letters, and in that work *el* is found as the pronunciation of the Chinese numeral "two." *El* is also given there as the pronunciation of nearly all the characters that are called *urh* by Dr. Morrison and *je* by Kang-he; such as the 126th and 128th radicals, &c.

As the Manchu language is free from the objections urged by Dr. Morrison† against the Chinese system of syllabic spelling, and possesses the peculiar advantage of having had several letters added to it about two hundred years since, specially to adapt it for expressing Chinese sounds, it appears to be desirable that the Manchu Dictionary should be referred to by those who cannot consult a learned native of China, in all cases of doubt or difficulty in the sound of Chinese characters—especially as it gives the court pronunciation, that "Tartar-Chinese dialect," which, Dr. Morrison says,‡ "is now gradually gaining ground, and if the dynasty continues long will finally prevail."

Having given the powers of the Manchu letters in last month's Journal, it is only necessary to add, that all the sounds of the Chinese language can be expressed by them, except the initial *ng*, which may be supposed to have fallen into disuse, as Dr. Morrison does not commence any word with it in his dictionary—and that as two vowels are, in several cases, not allowed to follow each other in Manchu, *y* or *w* is interposed, but not pronounced: thus the Manchus write *Khiyai*, but pronounce *Khi*ai, and write *T'chuan* but pronounce *Tchuan*.

I had selected several examples to illustrate this article; but as it has unexpectedly extended to a considerable length, I will only give the names of two or three of the kinds of letters and forms of characters that are most familiar to the Chinese. They are extracted from the seventh volume of the Manchu Dictionary before cited, fol. 34-35, and accompanied by Dr. Morrison's pronunciation, and the number of the characters in his alphabetical dictionary.

Manchu Dictionary.
T'hsing tse, Manchu letters;
Meng ku tse, Mongol letters;
Han tse, Chinese characters;
Tchuan tse, ancient ditto;
*K'hi*ai shu, plainly written ditto;
Hing shu, freely written ditto;
T'hsau tse, running-hand ditto;
Li shu, ancient ditto;

Dr. Morrison's.
Tsing tsze, 10986-11304.
Mung koo tsze, 7826-6459, &c.
Han tsze, 3183, &c.
Chuen tsze, 1538, &c.
Keae shoo, 5647-9945.
Heng shoo, 3969, &c.
Tsaou tsze, 10541, &c.
Le shoo, 7016, &c.

I am, Sir, &c.

WILLIAM HUTTMANN.

51, Burton Street,
 July 19th, 1837.

* *Manchu Klean ni pulekhu pithe*, vol. vii. fol. 58.

† Chinese Dictionary, vol. i. part i. pp. vi. vii.

‡ Dictionary, vol. i. part i. p. 10.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR :—I trust that the news now daily arriving from Madras, will tend to allay the alarm, which had excited and troubled many of the members of the Military Fund at that Presidency; and that time will at length realize the assurances given by some of the subscribers, who have looked into the condition of the institution, of its being in no imminent danger. By the accounts lately received, it appears that the reserved capital amounted, at the end of 1835, to Rs. 25,35,000; while at the end of 1828 (made up in 1829), when the alarm seems to have commenced, it was then only Rs. 20,10,000; being an increase in seven years of Rs. 75,000 per annum. That, I presume, is no symptom of *immediate* decay, at least. In the same period, the increase of incumbent annuitants has, on the average, been nine and two-sevenths widows and twelve and one-seventh orphans annually; whereas the late directors, at Madras, had, in their extraordinary calculations, assumed that it would be sixteen widows and thirty-two orphans: no wonder if that created alarm. And this increase was also assumed, as if it were always to continue; although it is obvious, that in a limited and circumscribed society, where the numbers are finite, the time must arrive, when even the increase still noticed must by degrees diminish, and ultimately vanish altogether.

But the institution is still threatened with an innovation of a serious nature; the Directors would still persevere in changing the character of the association, by diverting some of its benefits to those who have no claim upon it, and who are strangers to the compact; and to this end they would divide the fund into distinct branches; and so to separate the interests of the members. The army, however, may yet perceive the mischief it would lead to, and throw it out. Mr. Curnin was the suggester of this expedient, put forth *avowedly* to upset the institution; and to build up, on its ruins, some frail edifice of his own fancy, and this the Directors seem still to have at heart, perhaps from not seeing all the evil the measure is big with. The noble and grand philanthropic principle, which governs the institution, was first to be assailed; a breach once effected in it, the association would no longer retain its independence; but moulder away into a common place insurance association. The characteristic I am alluding to, is the fundamental principle, to which every member is firmly bound, by express covenant, that the widow and the orphan shall alone be nominees—and that, in default of such nominees, all contributions received from the subscribers, shall merge (like forfeited policies in general societies) into the capital. That is the first and the most important condition of the compact among the officers of the Madras army. The regulations are explicit, “those entitled to the benefits of the fund are: 1st. All subscribers to the Fund; 2dly. All widows and legitimate children of subscribers:” no other claimant whatever is mentioned as a participant in those benefits. Now these were Mr. Curnin’s innovating propositions, *viz.*

1st That a married subscriber should contribute to the amount of the intrinsic value of half the intended pension for his widow; this half so purchased was then to be considered *bonâ fide* his property; and, consequently, his widow, on remarriage, would retain it, as the property of her former husband; consequently, also, if the subscriber should survive his wife, it would establish his claim to the recovery of so much of his contributions, for the benefit of heirs, more distant than a widow and an orphan; or he would claim

the right of appointing another nominee to the half-pension, who, of course, might be, and would be, in fact a stranger to the compact.

2d. That married subscribers should be at liberty to purchase, at its intrinsic value, any increase to the regulated pension for his widow, not exceeding one-half more; which increase should also be considered his private property, and, of course, be continued to his widow during subsequent covertures; and in the event of his surviving her, as in the former case, he would be at liberty to assign it to whom he pleased. There was no mistaking Mr. Curnin's intentions in these matters, for he said, "*The army will have no right to this.*" It would be absurd to contend that these cases, as stated, would not affect or prejudice the Company or the other subscribers, since the *intrinsic value* of the pensions to be so purchased is rendered exceedingly low and advantageous to the purchaser, by the liberal interest and other advantages granted by the Company to the Fund; which might thus go to benefit strangers to the institution, with whom the Company could have no concern. More ridiculous still it would be to suppose that this infraction of the great philanthropic principle of the fund, would be the sole mischief that would arise out of the change of its constitution. The Company, therefore, if such a scheme were adopted, would withdraw its bounty and support, and leave the subscribers to their own means and devices.

But Mr. Curnin, in this matter, as in every other connected with the reform of the institution, which he had undertaken, went to work blindfolded: as, in the first instance, he recommended that the existing institution should cease and determinè, even before he knew the amount of its capital; so, in this particular, he recommended that the married subscriber should purchase half his wife's annuity, because, as he expressed himself, he had "ever entertained the opinion, that the pensions to the widows of field-officers were too high with reference to what was subscribed for them," and he recommended a new scale, &c. Again, he conceived, that the "right" to these reduced pensions should "be acquired by officers subscribing for half their intrinsic value." Now, in forming these opinions, he had not been assisted by any inspection or examination of the grounds upon which alone they should have been founded. He knew not what were those contributions which he vaguely stated as not proportionate to the expected annuities or pensions. But these opinions did make some impression on the Directors at Madras; and they have not yet, I perceive, expelled the prejudice from their minds; perhaps, however, more experience and more reflection may ultimately induce them, and the army also, to keep from disturbing the main-springs of that machinery, which has worked so well for nearly thirty years.

My object now is, with the aid of facts, to explain to you, that if the widow, on subsequent covertures, be allowed to enjoy this half-pension or more, on the plea adduced, or the stranger be permitted eventually to come in and participate in the benefits of that fund, under the same plea, it will be a gratuitous, an uncalled-for, and an uncovenanted relinquishment of that which belongs to others.

I think I may safely premise that, if the aggregate of the married men provide sufficiently for the annuitants, widows and orphans, without taking from the contributions of unmarried subscribers, there can be no real cause for complaint. Now the criterion we have to judge by in this case is the *minimum* paid by those subscribers; because, till it is made up, the benefits cannot issue *in full*. With a view to this consideration of the subject, I have provided the following *data*, viz. that the average in ten years, from 1825 to 1835 inclusive,

gives 436 married men, 142 widows, and 267 orphans at the *same time*, on and subscribers to the fund; and I further find, that the aggregate *minimum* of those married men was Rs. 19,91,000. I further compute, at a liberal average of life expectation, that Rs. 22,00,000 is about the intrinsic value or the present value, of the annuities to those widows and orphans. I should further observe to you, that the *minimum* of a subscriber is made up of contributions alone, without accumulation from interest, &c. Now then it were idle for me, even if I possessed the means of doing so, to go into the details of the accumulations in question: my *postulate* is simply, that they may amount to Rs. 2,09,000, to make up with the *minimum* the intrinsic value of the annuities:—and who that understands the nature of accumulations at a high interest, will deny me that much? If it be granted, my case is made out: the married men not only contribute more than *half* of the pensions they expect for their widows and orphans, but cover the *whole* of them. Why then disturb a principle, the object of which is so perfectly secured, and run the risk of disunion by a separation of interests?

Originally, the widow lost her pension *entirely* on re-marriage; but, in 1822, the army resolved to allow her to revert to it, “in the event of her becoming a widow again;” and “if her second husband shall also have been a subscriber to the fund, the widow will receive, however, only one annuity, taking that which may be greatest.” In this measure there was no infraction or abandonment of principle; it was a liberality to the widow, for which the husband covenanted most fully to indemnify the institution, and no stranger was thereby admitted to a participation of its benefits.

I perceive that, in the circular sent to the subscribers at Madras, on the 26th December last, a *minimum* scale of pensions is proposed to serve in the intended revision; but, although this of course is a *reduced* scale, it does not follow that the annuities may ever fall so low; and I would say, that there will ultimately be no necessity for reducing them at all, if the fundamental rules of the association are not disturbed. The scale which the Directors have proposed, however, to the army, is not judiciously graduated; it is, in fact, the Bombay scale which they have assumed, unmodified, and which is to be regretted, as it is not consistent either with the original scheme of pensions, or with the contributions made by the several husbands. I will give you an instance of this. These pensions for the captains', the lieutenants' and the ensigns' widows are fixed at £105, £100, and £80, respectively; but the original graduation was ruled by the *home pay* of the subscribers, and as that pay is 10s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 5s. 3d., respectively, it is impossible on that principle that the above graduation can be an equitable one; it should rather be £116, £89, £80, in round numbers, keeping the amount of the three the same as above, and making the ensigns' widows' £80, the first term of the progression.

Notwithstanding the above strictures on the Madras proceeding, I am happy to learn that the Directors seem determined now to follow *existing rules* more strictly; and that it is no longer their intention to be borrowing from the permanent stock to make good occasional deficiencies; and are to begin by recovering from the benefits to be issued this year the trifling sums wanting in 1834 and 1835, but amounting together only to Rs. 13,142. I mention this; as a circular has already issued to the annuitants, preparing them for their little deduction on that account; but, at the same time, notwithstanding this small occasional deficit on one class of contributions, the capital, by means of the other has, in the same period been increased by Rs. 2,13,000.

17th May 1837.

H. D.

THE DYNASTY OF THE FATIMITE CALIPHS.

No. II.

MAKRIZI goes on to say : " The Cadi Abú-Hanifah-Noman, in his work entitled ' Origin of the Illustrious Dynasty,' expresses himself in these terms : ' We commence by making known the chief of the mission established in Yemen ; his name was Abú'l-kásem Hasan ben-Faraj ben-Haushab ben-Zadan, a native of the city of Kufah, and he received in Yemen the surname of Mansúr (' the Victorious '), on account of the brilliant success of his enterprises. He was of a family in which a taste for science and an attachment to the principles of the Shyites were hereditary. He read the *Koran*, studied the traditions and jurisprudence, following the doctrines of those who recognized the Twelve Imams, and who are partizans of Mohamammed ben-Hasan, who, in their opinion, is the Mahdi, and will one day re-appear. This Abú'l-kásem relates that, reflecting one day on these subjects, he recalled to mind the verses of the poet Fehri, wherein he dissuades from becoming partisans of the *dais* (*aldaqín*), or missionaries, who are knaves and traitors ; and declares that the year 96 will cut short all excuses. He adds : " I said to myself, that the time approached in which we ought to realize the prediction of Fehri. I hastened to the banks of the Tigris, and read attentively the *Surat* (in the *Koran*) of the Grotto. On a sudden, I perceived an aged man, beside whom was a person whose aspect inspired me with a respect which I had never felt for any one before. The elder of the two sat down at some distance from me, and his companion in front of him. The young man then came nearer to me ; I asked him who he was ; he replied, that his name was Hosayn. I burst into tears, exclaiming, " I would have sacrificed the life of my own father to save that of Hosayn, whom I think I now see bathed in his own blood, and repelled by the waters of the stream." I perceived then that the old man looked at me attentively, and spoke to the other, who, soon after, invited me to join them. I arose and seated myself near the old man, who inquired who I was. I replied that I was a Shyite. He desired to know my name, and I apprized him that it was Hasan ben-Faraj ben-Haushab. He then said, he knew my father, who was attached to the doctrines of the Shyites, who acknowledge twelve imams, and asked if I entertained the same opinions. I replied, that I had always professed them up to the time when the ill-success of our undertakings had discouraged me. He thereupon said : " I have interrupted you in your studies ; I beg you to go on with them." I resumed at the place where I had broke off, and when I came to this passage, " They proceeded till they met a young man, and they slew him,"* the old man asked if I was one of those who followed the rules of justice and professed the unity of God. On my replying in the affirmative, he added : " Is it conformable to the principles of justice to slay an innocent being, who has committed no murder, and only because it is said, ' We fear lest he should draw them (his relations) into error and infidelity?' "† I told him it appeared as if I had never read this passage, and that I was anxious that some one would teach me its true interpretation. " That," said he, " is covered with a slight veil ;" and rising immediately, he retired. Scarcely had I lost sight of him, before I repented of not following him, in order to learn who he was, such a deep impression had his words produced upon my mind. I had almost despaired of finding him again, when the person who accompanied him passed near me. Saluting him, I requested information

* *Koran*, sur. xviii. v. 73.† *Ibid.*, v. 79.

respecting the old man; he replied, that he was the Imam himself, and procured me an interview with him. The Imam applied himself to exciting my courage, and making me understand, in his allegorical and figurative style, that the time drew near when the hopes of the sect would be realized. "The house," said he, in his enigmatical language, "is *Yemani*; the pillar, *Yemani*; the faith, *Yemani*; the Caabah, *Yemani*. It is from Yemen that the faith will manifest itself and come forth triumphant." One day, he asked me whether I was prepared to undertake a long journey for the cause of God; I replied that he might dispose of me as he pleased. "Thou art," said he, "the only one from Yemen on whom any reliance can be placed: be patient, we shall soon see an individual arrive from that country." In fact, in the year 266, one of the principal inhabitants of Dayshan, a city of Yemen, named Abú'lhasan Ali ben-Fadl, had gone on the pilgrimage. When he had fulfilled this religious duty, he pursued his route with some of his companions to visit the tomb of Hosayn. He met with one of the followers of the Imam, who conducted him into his presence. As soon as the Imam saw this person, and knew who he was, he said to Abú'lkasem, 'This is he for whom we have waited—march, in God's name.' Having called Ali ben-Fadl into his presence, he addressed a few questions to him respecting Yemen, and asked if he knew the city of Aden-Laáh. The man having replied in the negative, the Imam said to Abú'lkasem: 'Aden-Laáh must be the object of your journey and inspire you with full confidence, for within its walls our rights will be proclaimed.' Then, addressing Ali, 'I am about to send into Yemen,' said he, 'as *dai* (missionary), your brother, whom you see here, and you will accompany him.' He then assigned to each a distinct district, and gave much advice to Ali. Then he placed in the hands of Abú'lkasem a book of precepts expressed in an enigmatical style. In the advice which the Imam verbally gave to Abú'lkasem, he said: 'If thou fallest in with a man whose logic is more subtle than thine, take refuge in the interior doctrine.' The missionary inquired what this meant: 'Break off the discourse,' said the Imam; 'give thy adversary to understand that the reasons he pretendeth to refute include a mysterious sense, which ought not to be vulgarly known. In this manner thou may'st keep him at a distance, until thou hast found an argument capable of convincing him.' He recommended to Ali and Abú'lkasem to be on good terms with, and to do all the service they could to, each other; he then took leave of them, after imploring upon them the benedictions of Heaven. Abú'lkasem took the route of Kadesiah, and reached Mecca in safety.

"Abú'lkasem and Abú'lhasan arrived in Yemen the beginning of the year 268 (A.D. 882), and settled in that province, where, for two years, they exercised in secret the functions of missionaries. In 270, they began to preach openly. Abú'lkasem thus continues: 'I had occasion to meet the Shyites called Benú Músa, whom I caused to take an oath of fidelity. They apprized me that they had brethren who shared the same opinions, and who inhabited Aden-Laáh.* I avowed to them, that that city was the object of my mission, and I departed thither with them. I put up with a Shyite household.' Abú'lkasem married the daughter of Ahmed ben-Abdallah, with the view of inducing this person to declare for the Mahdi. 'I hastened,' continues Abú'lkasem, 'to write to the Imam, to whom I sent a considerable sum of money, stuffs, and various articles of value. When the prince read my despatch, he recited some verses, implying gratitude to Heaven for having given him my aid.'

"The principles of the sect propagated rapidly in Yemen. Abú'lkasem

* A city in Arabia Felix, not far from Aden.

caused a fortress to be built on Mount Laâh, made himself master of Sanar, and despatched *dais* not only throughout Yemen, but into other countries,—Yamamah, Bahrein, Sinde, India, Egypt, and the Magreb. The Amir Izz-eddin Abû-Mohammed Abd-alaziz ben-Shaddad ben-Temim ben-Moezz ben-Badis Himiari, in his work entitled 'Collection and Explanation concerning the History of Cairowan, the Kings and distinguished personages which that city has produced, as well as the rest of the Magreb,' says: 'Those who were the first to preach, in the times of Islamism, the impious doctrines* (زندة) were Abû'lkhattab Mohammed, son of Abû-shâkar Maimun ben-Daysan ben-Sayd Gadban, author of the work entitled 'The Hippodrome, or Support of Atheism;' and Abû Sayd, of Ram-Hormuz, in the province of Ahwaz, who belonged to the sect of the Magi called *Khoramis*. All three inculcated upon their adherents that every act of devotion has a hidden sense; that God has not really imposed upon his saints, and upon those who are attached to the imams, the obligation of prayer, tithes, fast, or pilgrimage; that he has interdicted to them nothing; and that they may lawfully marry their mothers and sisters. All these pretended religious duties, say they, which are an infliction upon the vulgar, and those who look only at the external sense, are in no wise obligatory upon individuals of distinguished rank. Adam and all the prophets were but artful impostors, whose aim was to obtain pre-eminence over others.

"Under the Abbassides, the sectaries acquired a vast power, and found themselves supported by Abû'lkhattab and his partisans, on account of the ardent zeal which they manifested in defence of the interests of the Hashem family. The children of Abbas likewise declared themselves their protectors; but an inquiry instituted in the city of Kufah having revealed their secret opinions, and proved that Abû'lkhattab's object was to abolish religious observances, and to legalize whatever had been prohibited by the divine laws, Isa ben-Mûsa caused him to be arrested, with seventy of his partisans, and beheaded. The rest of the sect dispersed in the different provinces of the empire; some settled in Khorasan and India; and Abû Shakar Maimun ben-Sayd, surnamed Gadban, went to Jerusalem, accompanied by a number of his

disciples, where they taught magic, divination, juggling (زرق), astronomy, alchemy, and the art of dissimulating piety and abstraction from the things of the world. Abû Shakar Maimun had a son named Abd-allah, and surnamed Alkaddah, whom he initiated into the secrets of his sect, and instructed to feign the utmost zeal for the pretensions of the Shyites.

"Abdallah, in the reign of Mamûn, having leagued with Ishak ben-Ibrahim ben-Mosab, they took arms, and proclaimed the opinions of the Shyites, at Karkh and Isfahan. Amongst their followers was a person named Mohammed, son of Hosayn, grandson of Jehan-Bakhtar, and surnamed Didan, who possessed a large fortune, in the neighbourhood of Karkh and Isfahan, and professed a bitter hatred towards the Arabians. Abd-allah, having heard of this

* The origin of the word *Zendik* is given by Masûdi in these terms: "When Zaradust, son of Aspeteman, had given the Persians the book entitled *Bestah*, written in the ancient Persian language, he composed a commentary upon it, entitled *Zend*, and upon the latter another commentary, named *Pasend*. The *Zend* was destined to explain the primitive work, which emanated from the deity. When a Persian advanced any principle, in religion, contrary to the authority of the revealed book, the *Bestah*, and grounded it on the commentary, or *Zend*, it was said of him, 'he is a *Zendî*;' thus giving him a name derived from that of the commentary, to denote that the individual departed from the clear doctrines of the revealed book to take up explanations contrary to revelation. The Arabians, having taken this idea from the Persians, adopted the term, to which they gave the form *Zendik*. The dualists (Manicheans) were distinguished by this name." This word *Zendik*, originally having a precise signification, that of *Manichean*, came afterwards to denote generally, 'an impious person,' 'one who disregarded the laws of religion and morality.' This is the sense in which it is used at the present day.

personage, went thither. Having applied himself to medicine, especially disorders of the eyes, and the evacuating of the humours which collected in that organ, and avowing no other than disinterested motives for his practice, and a desire to please God (حسبة), he soon acquired a high reputation, which

spread throughout the vicinity of Isfahan and the whole province of Jebal. Didan, hearing of his fame, invited him to his house. Abdallah indulged in a bitter invective against the vices of the Arabians, and thus gained the affection of his host, who sent him considerable sums of money. With these funds, Abdallah took up his abode in the province of Kufah, and despatched *dais* on all sides. At his death, his son Ahmed succeeded him, and followed up his father's plans. He attached to him an inhabitant of Kufah, named Rustem

Abú'lhosayn ben-Karkhir ben-Haushub *Alnejjar* (النَّجَّار, 'the carpenter'), a Shyite, who professed the opinions of those who recognised as imam Musa-Kadem, son of Jafar-Sádak. Convinced by the arguments of Abdallah, he consented to ascribe the title of imam to Ismayl, son of Jafar. Both watched attentively the arrival of the pilgrims who came to visit the *meshheds* (monuments) of Irak and Kerbela, and when they observed a man who pleased them, they invited him, and revealed their sentiments to him."

CIRCASSIA AND THE RUSSIANS.

TO THE EDITOR.

THE article "Circassia," in your June Number, made it apparent that the charge against the Russian Government, of falsifying the work of M. Taitbout de Marigny, is untrue, and the result of ignorance (perhaps, I should say, culpable ignorance) on the part of the English translator of that work. I have been very much surprised, however, to find that, in the last number of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*, there is a notice of M. Taitbout de Marigny's book, in which this false charge is adopted, in the following words :

An English translation of the work of M. de Marigny has lately been published, by Mr. Murray, together with the omissions and interpolations of the Russian censorship at Odessa. It would appear, that the manuscript narrative of M. de Marigny's voyages was sent by him to the Governor of New Russia, who, during the absence last year of the author, had them published at Odessa, adding passages calculated to mislead the European public on several points, and suppressing other passages which represented the Circassians in a light too favourable for Russian designs. The exposure which has thus been made of the long course of deception practised on the literature of the age by Klaproth(?) and other *savans* acting under the influence of the Russian cabinet, is complete. The contrast between the interesting narrative of M. de Marigny and the insidious interpolations of the Russian editor is truly remarkable.

It is to be regretted that our public writers have either so little knowledge or so little discretion.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A. A.

CATALOGUE AND DESCRIPTION OF TAMIL WORKS.

THE following list of forty-three Tamil works, with notices of their contents, was prepared by the Rev. Mr. Gerickè, the highly-respected missionary, for the gentleman who has favoured us with it.

1. *Tolkáppiam*, containing the Malabar or Tamil art of poetry, with that of grammar and other sciences necessary for those who desire to become masters of the Tamil language in all its idioms, so as to understand all the books written in that language. It is the most valuable work they have, and also the most difficult to understand. Whoever has studied this book well is reckoned a truly learned man among the Tamulers, and a good poet. Its difficulty is complained of. The name of the author is Tolkáppian, who is said to have been a king of a people, whom the Tamulers call Sammaner, and esteem as heathens, who know not God, whilst they reckon themselves to be a nation, possessing the original true religion. These Sammaner, however, must have been great lovers of literature, for all books of this sort are said to have been written by men of that nation. The Tamil poets make this book above one thousand years old. It consists of a large collection of precepts, rules, and examples. They say that some have acquired all these precepts, rules, and examples by heart; though the attentive study of it, by a person conversant in the language, will require a whole month's time.

Note. This work is described in Mr. Wilson's Catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection, vol. i. p. 247, under the title *Tolghappiyam*, as "a Grammar of the Tamil Language," by Tolghappiya, said to be an incarnation of Vishnu and a pupil of Agastya: according to some traditions (it is added), the grammar is an amplification of a similar work ascribed to Vira Pándya, Raja of Madura. In Babington's translation of Beschi's Grammar, it is also mentioned as "an ancient work written by a person called Tolcappiyamar (ancient author)," which, from its conciseness, is obscure.

2. *Karigei*, containing rules for sixteen sorts of verse; teaching how to compose them; with sixteen melodies. The author of this book is Ammada Sagerer, who is said to have lived eight hundred years ago, to have been a hermit, and to have gained his knowledge from a certain great prophet, residing in a certain mountain, and still alive, as several thousand other prophets are. The name of this holy man is Agestier (Agastya); and they give the name of the mountain, Podiamamalei, in the midst of the peninsula; which, however, is not accessible. This book was written in verse, and is one of the most difficult; and therefore another has explained the difficulties: his explanation is found under every verse copied from the original.

3. *Nannul*, a grammar, in poetry, treating of letters, syllables, and words; also giving rules for amplification. This book is not large, but is very difficult; the matter is not only extremely dry, but the versification very intricate. However, they say that there is also an explanation of this in a separate book. The author's name is Bawanandi, and he is said to have been an illustrious prophet. The book is reckoned to be above eight hundred years old.

Note. This is also mentioned of the Cat. Mack. Coll., i. 247, as a portion of an intended work on Tamil Grammar, by Pavanandi, an ascetic. Beschi explains the title *Nannul* as corresponding exactly to the French *Belles-Lettres*; and states that the work was to consist of five parts, of which the first two only were completed, on letters and words.

4. *Tirvagam*, is the name of the author of the work, who was of the Sammaner nation, mentioned under No. 1. He is said to have died above six hundred years ago. All who pursue literature, and wish to converse with the

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learned, are very fond of this book, for it furnishes an abundance of words used by the learned. The common Malabar people understand not a word of it.

5. *Nigandu*, also a poetical work like that of Tirvagaram; but differing in this, that it is written in verse, whereas Tirvagaram is written in prose. The author is Wiramandalawer, and lived in the time of Tirvagaram, and made this book by Tirvagaram's order; both contain twelve chapters.

6. *Tiruwasagam*, Holy Scripture, containing their moral law. This book is esteemed very holy; it shews how God is to be known and worshipped or served; it teaches the duty of mankind towards God and men. It is written in verse, in the poetical language; and thence is understood by very few. Often very copious matter is comprised in one verse. The name of its author is Manikkawasager, who is said to have been a holy man from his youth. His name is much celebrated. This book is said to be above one thousand years old. It is one of the greatest and best they have.

7. *Tiruwalluwer*, a moral book in verse; which, in respect to the matter it treats of, is like the writings of Seneca. It is highly esteemed. It is the most learned and edifying book they have. It is a manual among the Tamuler, and they know many of its verses by heart, and make use of them in conversation, and in their dialogues with the missionaries. To confirm and demonstrate a declaration by a verse out of this or any other book of repute, is creditable with them. Hence this book and others like it are much read; and we meet with poets who know the whole of it by heart. The poet whom the first Danish missionary had in his pay, and who was blind, had learnt this and many other books by heart; so that he could repeat them very accurately. The author of this book is Tiruwalluwer; he is said to have written at Meliapore, or St. Thomé; the Parriars call their priests *Walluwer*. They relate several fables about him. The book is said to be 1,600 years old. The verses are short and full of sense, so that a single verse contains a great deal of matter. It contains 1,330 verses on these three subjects; charity, wealth, pleasure.

Note. An account of this work, and of its author, the diviie Valluwer, and some extracts, are given in the Cat. Mack. Coll., i. 232.

8. *Tiruwalluwer-Urei*, that is, the exposition of Tiruwalluwer. This book is rare; and though it is an exposition, it cannot be understood but by the learned, the expositor having used poetical words and phrases. This expositor is Natshinar Kimar, a celebrated poet, able to explain intricate verses. He lived several hundred years after Tiruwalluwer, and has written expositions of many other books, which are difficult to be understood, both with regard to style and subject. This is the book, of the first chapters of which, Mr. Kindersley has given a translation.

9. *Sinddmani*, a large book, in verse, with a copious explanation, containing histories, events that happened to learned and unlearned men, and various sciences. It cannot be understood but by the learned. The author is Tirutak-kamamuni, said to have been a famous hermit among the Sammaner, and to have written this work on copper; hence it is said to be one of the oldest books. The author is supposed to be still alive, dwelling in the Mount Podiamamalei, mentioned above. The author of the explanation is Barimel Asager, who was a good poet. They say, that whenever he finished a chapter of this exposition, the god Ishuren appeared to him, and made him a present of a golden coco-nut. Therefore, the poets value this book very highly, though they encounter many difficulties in the study of it.

10. *Paradam*, a large book, written in very difficult verse, called *Wiruddam*,

containing the whole history of Kistnen, who is represented as very learned and amiable. The author's name is Willi-Puddur-alwar, a poet, who wrote only on the gods, and never on kings or other men. The book consists of six thousand songs, which are very difficult, but pleasant to the ear.

11. *Parada Urei*, explanation of the *Paradam*. The poetic Tamul of the *Paradam* is, word for word, translated into common Tamul. The parts of this history are well connected; but it contains extravagant and monstrous things. The first Danish missionary read the whole of it, and extracted many words and fine phrases from it. Of the author of this explanation, who was a brahmin, they say, that he had a daughter, who read the *Paradam*, but being unable to understand it, she begged of her father to translate it into common Malabar, which he did.

12. *Kanda Purana Urei*, explanation of the *Kanda Puranam*, which consists of 12,000 songs, in difficult verse. The explanation, which the first missionary read, in order to learn words and phrases, contains the monstrous history of a king, who, for two thousand years, did penance in a desert, and obtained for it, of God, the power of ruling and governing the fourteen worlds. In process of time, he grew proud, and became rebellious against God, so that God himself was obliged to make war against him. The armies on both sides were so numerous, that by their march, all the seven seas were so filled with dust, that they grew dry; their height reached unto the stars. For sling-stones, they made use of the great mountains; and many more such things are therein related. But the connexion observed, and the elegance of the style, cannot be too much admired. They who wish to arrive at a true elegance in expressing themselves in Tamul must read this book. Originally it was written in Sanscrit, and was translated by the great Agestier, more than one thousand years ago. Afterwards, it was rendered into poetical Tamul by a brahmin; and at last it was made intelligible in the common language. In this historical poem, many hundreds of gods are introduced, as powerful beings, combined with the above-mentioned great king.

The learned among the Malabars look upon this fable as a true history; though they confess, that in this world such things as are here related cannot happen, they say, they have happened in a former world.

13. *Aritshandiren Kadei*, the history of a king named Aritshandiren; of whom is therein related, that he never told a lie. It happened one day, that a prophet came to him, with a dancing-girl, with whom the king was much pleased; and having asked the prophet, what he wished he should give him; the prophet desired a sum sufficient for a costly offering, when he should come again. When he returned for it, the sum was found to amount, with the interest due on it, to more than his kingdom was worth. But as the king had never told a lie, so he would also on this occasion not break his word, and he gave the prophet his whole kingdom, and suffered himself and his wife to be sold for slaves. But after a long trial of his patience, God appeared unto him, and took him, together with his wife, visibly into heaven.

This story is written in smooth and easy verse, and is highly esteemed. This king, Aritshandiren, is said to have reigned two thousand years in the beginning of this *yoogam*, or age of the world, of which have elapsed more than five thousand years.

14. *Aritshandira Puranam*. This book comprehends the whole history of king Aritshandiren's reign and government, and the virtues he practised. With regard to style and versification, it is very different from the former, and much more difficult to understand. The versification is of that sort which is

called *Wiruddam*. Who the authors were of this and the former book, and at what time they were written, is still unknown to us. These two books are read in schools, and learned by heart; both on account of the moral they contain, and the elegance of the versification.

15. *Wedálakadei*, is a long history of a great demon, named *Wedálam*, who served with a Malabar king, named *Wickiramarer*, and practised a great many cunning arts. The versification is good, but the subject-matter is foolish. *Wedálam* is said to have been originally a priest of the gods in the other world; but it happened that, when at a certain time the goddess *Parwadi* had something very particular to speak with the god *Ishuren*, *Wedálam*, the priest, hid himself, and not only over-heard their private conversation, but divulged it also; wherefore *Ishuren* was so displeased, that he cursed him. After which, he became a devil, came to this world, and practised his tricks in it.

16. *Pala Nyana tsuwadi*. A book treating of divers holy acts of the soul, of many ceremonies used in and without the pagodas, and invocations of the gods, leading to an austere and secluded life, in such a manner as to engage people to leave their home, wife, and children, and to go to some secluded place, to serve the gods. Of the effect of this book on the minds of people, the first missionary relates a singular instance that happened at *Tranquebar*.

17. *Sinindira Málci*. A philosophical book, treating of men and other created beings, containing good ethics. This book is very rare, and the author and age of it is not yet known to us. The versification is easy; but it is somewhat difficult to comprehend the meaning.

18. *Parada Ammanar*. A great book, written in very harmonious and elegant verse, containing the history of *Kistnen*. The author's name is *Ambiabadi*, a poet, who flourished about six hundred years ago.

19. *Kalingattupparani*. An historical book, treating of the wars between two Malabar kings, *Kalinga Rajah* and *Sorha Rajah*. The author's name is *Tirutakkamamuni*, a hermit, who lived about eight hundred years ago.

Note. This work is mentioned in the *Cat. Mack. Coll.*, i. 196, as a professedly poetical account of the subjugation of *Kalinga*, by *Kullottunga Chola*; but the work chiefly consists of the praises of *Gauesa* and *Deví*.

20. *Alangára Udaranam*. An introduction to poetry by precepts, examples, and similes. The author is *Alangaram*, a brahmin, who lived eight hundred years ago.

21. *Tirupugarth*, divine praise, written in praise of *Ishuren's* son, *Suppiramanien*, on account of his manifold great deeds. The versification is very difficult; but the book is learnt by heart at school. The author is *Arunagirinaden*, who, for many years, served as a drummer, but turned out a very holy man, to the astonishment of every body. The poets say of him, that he did not write this poem by the rules, having never learnt them, but by the inspiration of *Suppiramanien* himself. They mention the name of the town in which he lived, *viz.*, *Tirukkaladdi*, and that he died about two hundred years ago.

22. *Wadurpuranam*. A very old book, in verse, treating of the holy rivers in which they bathe; of the ashes of cow-dung, used for their forehead and arms, and breast, and neck; of pagodas and images, &c. This is one of their codes of law, written originally in Sanscrit, and translated into Tamul about three hundred years ago, by a brahmin. The author of the original Sanscrit book is *Sugabrumarishy*, who is described as a highly enlightened prophet of the tribe of *Brumma*. They say, further, that the goddess *Parwadi*, the wife of *Ishuren*, dictated this book to the author several thousands of years ago.

23. *Egampuranader Ula*. A book of a very singular sort of verse, relating

the story of a girl of seven years of age, who had great love for the figure of one of their divinities, and of what happened in consequence of it. In it is described the sevenfold state of a virgin.

24. *Kanden Anupūdi*, songs on the god Kanden, from the same author who composed *Tirupugarth*, No. 21.

25. *Abirāmientādi*, songs on the goddess Abirami, the protectrix of a town named Tirukadaur, where you find three great regularly-built pagodas, one contiguous to the other. The first is common to all, and contains many idols; into the second only they may come who have been purified from their sins; therein stand the greatest idols; the third and most sacred has no image. In this the only God is worshipped, without a figure or likeness, whom they call Parabarawastu (*Ens Entium*).

Note. Mentioned in Cat. Mack. Coll., i. 226, under the title of *Abhirāma Andādi*, and described as "Hymns in honour of the goddess Pārvatī, by Abhirāma Pattam;" which does not seem correct.

26. *Nyanapostagam*, the book of wisdom and righteousness, treating of the purification of the body and soul, of the invocation of the gods, and what qualifications of the heart it requires. It contains also forms of prayer. This book is old and rare, and much esteemed, as the things which it prescribes are considered as the means of happiness.

27. *Warunen Wuladilen Madel*, an atheistical book, said to have been written by an husbandman, who, by mere application, without instruction, became a poet and a scoffer. The view with which he wrote this book is to dissuade men from the belief in a god, and all those truths which the ancient writers taught of divine, heavenly, and eternal things; because neither God, nor those things which were said and written of what is to come, can be seen, and to persuade them to believe that the enjoyment of this world is the only true happiness, and to make those appear as fools who reverence gods, that may be seen and felt, and lead an austere and hard life for the enjoyment of heavenly pleasures. This book is esteemed by the natives as a heathen book.

28. *Koilkalambagam*. A book of one hundred songs to Wishtnoo, which are sung in the pagodas of Sirangam, composed by a brahmin named Pullei-Perumālayana, who died about 150 years ago.

29. *Devaram*. A collection of hymns in praise of the god Ishuren.

Note. Mentioned in Cat. Mack. Coll., i. 224, as a large collection of hymns addressed to the principal Siva Lingas.

30. *Pansha tandira kadei*. Five entertaining stories, written much in the style of the fables of Æsop, and containing many moral precepts, taught by the devices of animals. This book is made use of in schools.

Note. This is the well-known *Pancha-tantra*: it is in the Mackenzie Collection, Cat. i. 221.

31. *Nagapasa Pandalam*. The history of the war between Wishtnoo and Indaratseitto, who, though a great giant and hero, was by the former killed by a poisoned arrow. This book contains three hundred *viruddam*, or verses, and is very difficult to be understood. The author of it is Kamben, who was a great poet, and has written at large the war between Wishtnoo and the mighty giant Ravanen, in twelve thousand *viruddam*, which book is held in great veneration.

32. *Valliammei Vemba*. A collection of 295 songs on the goddess Valliammei, who is the wife of Suppiramanien. The author is Pugel-endi, who was

a learned poet, and lived six hundred years ago, and is said to have written many other books.

33. *Sidambaramālei*. A book of 102 songs, to be sung on Ishuren; containing scarcely anything but similes and metaphorical expressions. The author is Koganama Siweier, who is said to have been a holy man, and to have lived about two hundred years ago.

34. *Vengidamālei*. A book of one hundred songs, to be sung on Wishtnoo. The author is Pulleiperumal Ayenar.

35. *Nilinadayam*, field-dancing; containing 102 songs, which the field-dancers and dancing-women sing.

36. *Walliammanar*. A book of very pleasing verses on the goddess Walliammei, containing her whole history.

37. *Tirumarurula*. A particular sort of versification, composed on the idol who has his pagodas in the country of Tirumarur, where he is said to have done many miracles. His name is Tiagaraser, whose image, made of pure gold, and kept and worshipped in his pagoda, is said to have fallen from heaven.

38. *Pulci-tamul*, songs, in which the manner of little children is represented to the praise of God, and his wonderful dealings (plays) with the children of men.

39. *Kumara-pulci-tirunaman*. One hundred songs on Ishuren's son, named Kumarer, who has power and authority over all devils, and keeps them under his rule and government, that without his will they may do no harm to men. The name of the author of these songs is Kumarakurubara Pandaram, who is said to have been a very learned man, and to live still; to have made these verses in his sixteenth year, and to have gone from the coast of Coromandel to Bengal, where he wrote many books in verse.

40. *Ranshien-Amānar*. A very large book, in verse. The versification is easy and smooth. It relates the whole history of the transactions of Wishtnoo, in his sixth metamorphosis, or appearance in the world. This book is highly esteemed, and is easily understood. Its age is about three hundred years.

41. *Perumal Amānar*. An extensive work, the versification of which is very harmonious, treating of the fourth metamorphosis of Wishtnoo, and relating all that happened in it. This and the former, and all other books written on these subjects, are looked upon by the followers of Wishtnoo as containing the principles of their religion, and as the source of all books.

42. *Kumbagarua padalam*. An extensive history of the wars of the giant named Kumbagaranen, brother to Ravanen, written in verse; to which is added, an explanation in common Tamul for those who do not understand the poetical Tamul. There are many Tamul books originally written in verse, which have been afterwards explained by others.

The author of this history is the above-mentioned Kamben, who is in great repute among the Tamulers as an historical writer, or rather as a writer of fabulous events.

These wars are represented as carried on in the first great period of the world, which they call *Kīre da yoogam*, upon which follows their *Diredayoogam*, and their *Duavura yoogam*; which ages, according to their account, are passed away; the present age they call *Kali yoogam*, of which there have passed away more than 5,000 years.

43. *Anumar-Amānar*. A very large book, in easy and pleasant verse, containing the history of the monkey named Anumar; who, with his army of monkies, has done innumerable great deeds and wonders; so that, on their account, he is numbered with the principal gods. This book consists of 4,284

verses, and is written with great erudition. The name of the author is Puglendi, who has written many other books of the same kind of verse. The book is not yet four hundred years old, but the history which it relates is said to have happened many thousand years ago, in the island of Ceylon, where Rawanen had his castle and residence.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE AT ST. PETERSBURGH.

THE industry and erudition of the celebrated Professor Fraehn continue to be exercised upon those departments of study which he has so long and so successfully cultivated, the ancient and modern history of the Mohammedans in Western and Central Asia, especially as illustrated by coins and inscriptions. Of the former he has recently described, 1, A new gold coin of Mansur I., king of Bokhara; 2, one of Kukburi III., prince of the Turkman dynasty of the Benu-Buktigin; 3, a modern gold coin, or *tila*, of Bokhara, of Mir Hyder; 4, a silver coin of Amin, the son of Harun; 5, one of Yakut, the first of the Sefari princes of Persia; and copper coins of the Seljuk Turks, of Bajazet the second, the khans of the Crimea, &c. These coins belong to the collection of Count Stroganow, or to the cabinet of the Imperial University of Moscow. Of the latter, Professor Fraehn has published a notice of two Arabic inscriptions, found recently at Nakchivan.

The Imperial Academy at St. Petersburg has recently made an addition to its collection of Sanscrit manuscripts, by the purchase of four works, brought originally from India by a Mr. Lebedeff, who had the merit of being one of the first Europeans who attempted to reduce the "Moors," or Hindustani, to a grammatical form, available to European study. A description of them has been printed as a Supplement to the Catalogue of those already belonging to the Academy, amounting to seventy, which were described by the late Mr. Lenz, a young Russian of extraordinary acquirements and amiable character, who spent some time in England, and who had distinguished himself as a Sanscrit scholar of the highest order by his publication of the text of the drama entitled *Vikrama and Urvasi*, with a Latin translation, and notes indicative of great learning and prodigious industry. The Supplement is the work of Mr. Paul Petroff, a young orientalist of high attainments and great promise, and who is destined, according to Professor Fraehn, to effect the accomplishment of an object which was set on foot under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. d'Ouvaroff, and which the unexpected and regretted death of Mr. Lenz interrupted—the introduction of Sanscrit into Russia.

The Academy of St. Petersburg has also engaged actively in promoting the study of the Tibetan language; and a work on its orthographical rules has been commenced, printed in characters cast for the purpose. A grammar and dictionary are also, we understand, in course of preparation. It is fortunate for the credit of the British name, that the patronage of the Government of Bengal has secured us the precedence in these commendable labours, by the publication of the Tibetan Grammar and Dictionary of M. Csoma Körösy.

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—A general meeting was held on the 1st of July; the Right Hon. the President of the Society in the chair. Various donations were laid upon the table. Colonel Samuel Goodfellow; Edward R. Power, Esq.; John Ramsay, Esq., M.D.; and Kirkman Finlay, Esq., were elected resident members. George Ashburner, Esq., and Lieut. W. Eastwick, were elected non-resident members. M. D'Avezac, and Sir Thomas Reade, K.C.B., were elected corresponding members of the Society.

Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, read a paper by John Romer, Esq., to which the Professor had appended some remarks, on the subject of the authenticity of the Zend and Pehlevi languages, as they appear in the religious writings of the Parsis. Professor Wilson remarked, that a very wide and irreconcilable difference of opinion had prevailed, and continued to prevail, with respect to the genuine or fictitious character of these dialects, and every thing which tended to establish either beyond the possibility of controversy, could not fail to be interesting to the Society, and to the literary world at large. M. Anquetil du Perron, to whom we are indebted for the first accurate knowledge of the religious books of the Parsis of Guzerat, maintained the authenticity and high antiquity of the Zend and Pehlevi languages, in which those books were composed. Richardson, in the Preface to his Persian Dictionary, had strenuously opposed Du Perron in this opinion; and had treated the claims of the Zend, especially, with great contempt, asserting it to be nothing more than a barbarous jargon, invented by the priests, culled from the dialects of every surrounding country. Sir William Jones and Colonel Vans Kennedy were of a similar opinion. Mr. Erskine, although he doubted the authenticity of the *Zendavesta*, when asserted to be the original composition of Zoroaster, did not consider the Zend a fabrication, but that it was a dialect of Sanscrit, once current in some part of India, and employed by the Parsi priests exclusively in the composition of their sacred books, long subsequent to the age of Zoroaster; the Pehlevi he concluded to have been a dialect of the Persian. Continental Orientalists advocated the genuineness of the languages in question, and had attempted to explain various ancient inscriptions found in Persia upon the principle of their being in the Pehlevi language. Professor Burnouf, at Paris, had lithographed the text of the *Vendidad*, and had published two volumes of an elaborate translation and commentary upon the *Yaçna*. Professor Bopp, at Berlin, had taken the Zend for the basis of an extensive comparative grammar of that language, with the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, and Teutonic tongues; it was evident, therefore, that they considered the question as decided. Notwithstanding, however, the asserted opinions of continental scholars, and the deductions to be drawn from their labours, it was impossible, in the face of the assertions and reasonings of our own equally eminent Orientalists, to feel quite convinced that the former were in the right; and it was, therefore, obvious that the subject required further and more deliberate investigation. Some accurate notion of the principles of the Zend languages might possibly be collected from the careful inspection of passages of the Parsi works, and from their collation with modern Persian; and it was to facilitate this, that Mr. Romer had collected various sentences from the *Zend-Avesta*, *Yaçna*, *Desatir*, &c. which he had interlined with Sanscrit, Guzeratec, and Persian, all in the Roman character, and from which a very

comprehensive comparison might be instituted. Mr. Romer's conclusions militate against the claims of the Parsis to the authenticity of their sacred books; and it was well known that the fact of their having forged the *Desatir* had been long established.

At the conclusion of the paper, some conversation took place among the members relative to the subjects on which it treated. Sir Charles Forbes observed, that the late Mr. Duncan, governor of Bombay, believed in the genuineness of the *Desatir*, and materially assisted Mulla Fironz in its translation. Colonel Briggs expressed himself favourable to the claims of the disputed languages; and remarked, that there were dialects now spoken in several parts of Persia, in which many words and sentences were found bearing a strong similitude to the Pehlevi. He thought the question should not be too hastily decided; particularly as it was still undergoing much learned investigation.

Specimens from a translation of the *Sirozé* of the Parsis of Bombay, translated by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, were also read to the meeting by the director. The *Sirozé* treats of the fatal attributes of each day of the month; and described whether they were, respectively, auspicious or inauspicious. The book exercised a great influence over the whole body of the Zoroastrians. The precepts of fate contained in it were ridiculous enough; though its framers seemed to have made such a distribution of good and evil throughout the month as was calculated to render those who consulted it neither much elated, nor much cast down; blessings and curse were made to go hand in hand during the whole journey of the moon. The following is the advice it contains for the third day: "The third day is that of *Ardibehisht*, the angel who is the guardian of fire. This day is inauspicious. We should desist on it from doing any work. Fire must be worshipped. Nothing else must be done; lest its issue should prove unfortunate. It is to be maintained, that whoever shall work on this day will repent it at the end. The day is certainly not good for selling and buying. The child born this day will be miserable, stupid, and untruthful, during a long life. Good reports are neither to be approved nor credited. The visions of dreams will not be realized. Should a person fall ill, his life is in danger. If any thing be missing or lost, it will never be recovered unless by a special interposition of providence." The twenty-fourth is one of "the lucky days;" and is "suitable for approving works. During it, amusements, marriages, and the laying the foundations of new houses, are proper. No other kind of work should be done. The child born will be a blessing to its parents, and become possessed of great property. Should any person be taken ill, he will soon be restored. The visions of dreams will be realised before the close of the day. Should any person run away, he will get into difficulties, and will speedily return. Reports heard will prove true, as God knows."

Thanks were ordered to be returned to Dr. Wilson and Mr. Romer for their communications.

15th of July.—Professor Wilson in the chair. Several donations to the library were presented. The secretary read a letter from the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart., Vice-patron of the Society, addressed to the President, announcing that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to give her consent to become Patron of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland. The secretary also read an extract from a letter addressed to Sir Charles Forbes, Bart., by the thirteen Parsi gentlemen of Bombay, who were

electd into the Society last year, expressing their gratification at the honour conferred upon them, and their desire, to the extent of their power, to promote the welfare of the institution.

John Henry Brady, Esq. and Philip Melvill, Esq. were elected resident members.

The Chairman read a portion of a Biographical Memoir of the late Director of the Society, Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq., written by his son, Edward Colebrooke, Esq.

The Chairman announced that the Meetings of the Society were adjourned till Dec. next.

VARIETIES.

The Dyaks of Borneo.—Mr. Earl, in his “Eastern Seas,” has given from personal observation on the spot, the following particulars respecting the singular nation, the Dyaks, the aborigines of Borneo:—

The Dyaks are of the middle size, and, with the exception of those who are continually cramped up in their little canoes, are invariably strait-limbed and well formed. Their limbs are well rounded, and they appear to be muscular; but where physical strength is to be exerted in carrying a burthen, they are far inferior to the more spare-bodied Chinese settlers. Their feet are short and broad, and their toes turn a little inwards, so that in walking they do not require a very wide path. Their foreheads are broad and flat, and their eyes, which are placed farther apart than those of Europeans, appear longer than they really are, from an indolent habit of keeping the eye half closed. The outer corners are generally higher up the forehead than those nearer to the nose, so that were a straight line drawn perpendicularly down the face, the eyes would be found to diverge a little from right angles with it. Their cheek-bones are prominent, but their faces are generally plump, and their features altogether bear a greater resemblance to those of the Cochin Chinese than of any other of the demi-civilized nations in Eastern India. The hair is straight and black, and is kept cut rather short by both sexes, but if permitted, would grow to a great length. Some of the Dyak women, who are married to Chinese, adopt the fashion of wearing tails. I never saw a nearer approach to a beard among the men, than a few straggling hairs scattered over the chin and the upper lip.

The Dyak countenance is highly prepossessing, more so than that of any people I have yet encountered. On only one occasion did I ever perceive a decidedly sulky expression, and that was in the case of a lady who had been treated rather indecorously by some Malays. Those whom I saw for the first time (except in one instance on my return from the gold mines) always cast their eyes on the ground, and sometimes turned away their faces in a manner similar to that of a bashful child; but by pretending to take no notice of them, and conversing with some one who happened to be present, they would, after a time, venture to steal an occasional glance, and if they understood Malay, I generally managed eventually to draw them into conversation. Their bashful manner, however, rarely wore off entirely, even after frequent meetings.

The countenances of the Dyak women, if not exactly beautiful, are generally extremely interesting, which is, perhaps, in a great measure owing to the soft expression given by their long eye-lashes, and by their habit of keeping the eyes half closed. In form they are unexceptionable, and the Dyak wife of a Chinese, whom I met with at Sinkawan, was, in point of personal attrac-

tions, superior to any eastern beauty who has yet come under my observation, with the single exception of one of the same race, from the north-west coast of Celebes. Many of the Chinese on the west coast of Borneo are married to Dyak women, and their exemplary conduct, both as wives and mothers, is very highly spoken of. No matrimonial connexion has, I believe, ever been formed between a Malay of Sambas and a Dyak female; probably not from any disinclination on the part of the Malays, but in consequence of the powerful opposition that they might expect, since their female acquaintances (for the Malay women are extremely jealous of the superior personal charms of the Dyaks) would either force them to give up their brides, or would find some means to remove their rival beauties. I trust that this spirit will long continue on the part of the fair disputants, for it is only from the non-existence of social intercourse between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Malays, that the Dyaks near Sambas are still uncontaminated by their dissolute neighbours.

In complexion, the Dyaks are much fairer than the Malays, from whom they also differ greatly in disposition and general appearance, although not so much so as to lead to the conclusion that they could not have sprung from the same source, giving rather the idea that the cause of the dissimilarity has proceeded from the long disconnexion of the Malays from the original stock, in addition to their admixture and intercourse with foreign nations. The Dyaks are a much superior people to the Malays, although the latter affect to consider them as beings little removed from the orang-outan.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence, of the Marquess Wellesley, K.G., during his Administration in India. Edited by MONTGOMERY MARTIN. Vol. IV. London, 1837. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE present volume contains the chronological series of the Despatches and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, relative to his administration of the Supreme Government of India, from January 1804 to August 1805 (when his Lordship sailed for Europe); embracing an examination of the treaties of peace concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar; an explanation of the events which occurred subsequent thereto, and of the contests with Holkar and the Bhurtpore Rajah; a specification of the endowments for the Mogul family, and of the policy of the College of Fort William; an exemplification of the designs of the French Government in India; copies of the treaties of 1804 and 1805, and the reply of Lord Wellesley to the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta. These four volumes comprise substantially the work; but the editor announces a supplemental volume, now in preparation, of documents illustrative of the events narrated therein.

Our conviction of the great importance of these valuable papers has been confirmed by every volume we have examined. High as we have always esteemed the statesmanlike qualities of Lord Wellesley, we never, till reading this collection of his Indian despatches, had so distinct a notion of the consummate ability and admirable sagacity with which he applied the science of politics to the very peculiar exigencies of British India at the period of his administration. We are not surprised at the high testimony borne by the late Court of Directors to this work, which, we repeat, is not only a rich treasury of historical facts, but a mine of political wisdom.

A Grammar of the Sindhi Language. By W. II. WATHEN, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government. Bombay, 1836.

THE very extensive command over the dialects of Western India, and their primitive stocks, possessed by Mr. Secretary Wathen, has been applied to a purpose strictly utilitarian, in the work under notice, the Sindhi language being spoken through the whole province of Sindh, and said to be understood as far north as the territories of

Bahaval Khan, the Derajat, and Multan; it prevails westward, in Cutch Gundava, Shal, Mastung, and Pishin; eastward, in Cutch, it is spoken, with some slight variations in formation and accent; and is used by the natives of Shekarpore and Multan, who are spread in colonies throughout the whole of the extensive provinces of Central Asia, and are the chief medium for commercial transactions in those countries; and they are to be found in Russia, at Astrakan, throughout Baluchistan and Sistan, as well as at Herat and Bokhara, where they possess considerable political influence, occasionally, with the chiefs of those countries, from their command of capital, and their frequently taking farms of the revenues.

Mr. Wathen says, that this language appears to be derived from the Sanscrit; some of its forms may be traced to the Pali; and it possesses considerable similarity to many of the dialects of India, which are derived from the same sources. He observes: "In consequence of the opening of the River Indus, by the treaties concluded with the several powers through whose dominions that stream and its tributaries flow, the compiler of this work was induced to take advantages of the materials in his possession, to frame a grammar of the Sindhi, a language which is generally spoken in the countries through which the navigation of this river must lead travellers to pass, in the hope that, as they are now laid open to the enterprize of Europeans, much advantage may be derived from a work like the present, calculated to facilitate their intercourse with the inhabitants of Sindh, and the adventurous merchants of Shekarpore and Multan. The great object in view has been to afford, in the smallest compass possible, the materials for acquiring with facility a practical knowledge of the language."

Steam Communication with India by the Red Sea; advocated in a Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melbourne, illustrated by Plans of the Route and Charts of the Principal Stations. By DIONYSIUS LARDNER, LL.D., F.R.S. London, 1837. Allen and Co. Hatchards.

THE question as to a steam-communication between Europe and India being now set at rest, by a declaration from the Home Authorities that a scheme is in course of organization by Government, publications upon this important topic cease to inspire their former interest. Dr. Lardner is late in the field, and consequently many of the arguments he urges are not intrinsically new; but they are well marshalled, and forcibly applied. He shows the powerful interests which are involved in the object; that, though it might appear that merely the mercantile communities of the two hemispheres are likely to be benefited by it, yet that it is of really national importance, and that the whole population of India share in the sentiments and wishes of those who call for a measure which will reduce the distance of the two countries to less than one-third of its present amount; that facilities afforded to intercourse necessarily increase the extent and amount of it, and that the defective means of internal communication by land in India arise partly from physical causes, which no art or wealth can remove.

Until the details of the Government plan are known, it is unnecessary to discuss that part of the subject; but we agree with Dr. Lardner, that "this is one of those cases where a stinted outlay in the first establishment will be had economy." He strongly recommends the adoption, from the first, of large and powerful steam-ships. *The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise. A Fragment.* By CHARLES BABBAGE, Esq. London, 1837. Murray.

THE Bridgewater Treatises are by this time sufficiently known to render it superfluous, on the present occasion, to say more than that they are a series of eight, written in compliance with a direction in the will of the late Earl of Bridgewater, that persons should be appointed to write and publish a work "on the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation;" for which a sum of £8,000 was bequeathed. Eight gentlemen, four of the clerical and four of the medical profession, were nominated by the Earl's trustees to write that number of treatises. One of the former, the Rev. Wm. Whewell, in treating "on Astronomy and General Physics," denies to the mechanical philosophers and mathematicians of recent times

any authority with regard to their views of the administration of the universe. "We have no reason whatever," he says, "to expect from their speculations any help, when we ascend to the First Cause and Supreme Ruler of the Universe. But we might, perhaps, go farther, and assert that they are in some respects less likely than men employed in other pursuits to make any clear advance towards such a subject of speculation." This argument, which appears to countenance the prejudice that the pursuits of science are unfavourable to religion, appearing under the authority of so respectable a name, has induced Mr. Babbage, one of the profoundest of living "mechanical philosophers and mathematicians," to make public his reflections upon the subject of Natural Religion, and their object being thus the same as that of the *Bridge-water Treatises*, and as they are, in a certain case, linked therewith, the Author, with a pardonable and significant solecism, has entitled his work the '*Ninth Bridge-water Treatise*.'

The work itself is a fragment—that is, it does not form a perfect treatise, and some of the parts are fragmental—the Author not having sufficient time to develop his views fully—but it directs the reader into the requisite courses of reflection, and presents to his mind ideas of creation and of the Creator of the vastest and grandest character, reconciling him to the conviction (which overthrows some of the most plausible arguments of infidelity), that all the varieties and anomalies of the physical world are yet but unity on the greatest scale.

One of the main sources of illustration employed by Mr. Babbage, is derived from his own *Calculating Engine*—a machine the *possibility* of which some minds hardly dare trust themselves to believe. This engine, in its improved state, Mr. Babbage tells us, "will calculate the numerical value of any algebraic function—that is, at any period previously fixed upon, or contingent on certain events, it will cease to tabulate that algebraic function, and commence the calculation of a different one; and these changes may be repeated to any extent." We shall extract his "argument in favour of design," deduced from this engine:—

"In that more extended form which recent simplifications have enabled me to give to machinery constructed for the purpose of making calculations, it will be possible, by certain adjustments, to set the engine so that it shall produce the series of natural numbers in regular order, from unity up to a number expressed by more than a thousand places of figures. At the end of that term, another and a different law shall regulate the succeeding terms; this law shall continue in operation perhaps for a number of terms, expressed by unity, followed by a thousand zeros, or 10^{1000} ; at which period another law shall be introduced, and, like its predecessors, govern the figures produced by the engine during a third of those enormous periods. This change of laws might continue without limit; each individual law destined to govern for millions of ages the calculations of the engine, and then give way to its successor to pursue a like career.*

"Thus a series of laws, each simple in itself, successively spring into existence, at distances almost too great for human conception. The full expression of that wider law, which comprehends within it this unlimited sequence of minor consequences, may indeed be beyond the utmost reach of mathematical analysis: but of one remarkable fact, however, we are certain—that the mechanism brought into action for the purpose of changing the nature of the calculation from the production of its more elementary operations into those highly complicated ones of which we speak, is itself of the simplest kind.

"In contemplating the operations of laws so uniform during such immense periods, and then changing so completely their apparent nature, whilst the alterations are in fact only the necessary consequences of some far higher law, we can scarcely avoid remarking the analogy which they bear to several of the phenomena of nature.

"The laws of animal life, which regulate the caterpillar, seem totally distinct from those which, in the subsequent stage of its existence, govern the butterfly. The

* It has been supposed that ten turns of the handle of the calculating engine might be made in a minute, or about 526,000,000 in a century. As in this case, each turn would make a calculation, after the lapse of a million of centuries, only the fifteenth place of figures would have been reached.

difference is still more remarkable in the transformations undergone by that class of animals which spend the first portion of their life beneath the surface of the waters, and the latter part as inhabitants of air. It is true that the periods during which these laws exist are not, to our senses, enormous, like the mechanical ones above-mentioned; but it cannot be doubted that, immeasurably more complex as they are, they were equally foreknown by their Author: and that the first creation of the egg of the moth, or the libellula, involved within its contrivance, as a necessary consequence, the whole of the subsequent transformations of every individual of their respective races."

This extract will suggest to the reader how vast are the resources which the "mechanical philosopher and mathematician" can bring to the demonstration of the truths of Natural Religion.

Lives of Eminent British Statesmen By JOHN FORSTER, Esq. Vol. III. Being Vol. XCI. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE lives of Pym and Hampden are the subject of this volume, and they are treated with a fulness proportionate to their importance: that of the former occupying upwards of three-fourths. There is, perhaps, too visible a leaning in favour of Pym; but it is difficult, in endeavouring to remove the load of unjust obloquy under which his character labours, to avoid oscillating in the other extreme, and becoming an apologist for acts that were indefensible. Mr. Forster says that, had Pym and Hampden lived, the settlement of a limited and constitutional monarchy in England, and of the true extent of the power and authority of the people, "would doubtless have put to shame the feeble and uncertain settlement of 1688."

We observe little that is new in the life of Hampden.

A short Visit to the Ionian Islands, Athens, and the Morea. By EDWARD GIFFARD, Esq., of Pemb. Coll., Oxon. London, 1837. Murray.

WE have in this work a practical proof of what steam-navigation will eventually do in the way of opening an easy intercourse with foreign countries. Mr. Giffard, having been medically advised to pass a couple of months in a more southern climate, jumped on board a steam-packet at Falmouth, on the 3d January, and before he returned to the same port, on the 24th March, had visited Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, staying a day or two at each; landed and remained some days at Corfu, thence paid a visit to Patras, Parnassus, Delphi, Corinth, Athens, Egina, Napoli, Tiryns, Mycenæ, Argos, Tripolitza, Ithome (or Messene), Arcadia, Olympia, &c., halting at the remarkable spots, and examining leisurely the great remains of antiquity, all with as little dangerous adventure, "as if they had been rolling along behind four horses on a good English high road"—though the roads *per se* are execrable. Had they not been detained ten days in quarantine at Zante, they might have gone in a steamer, within the time, to Smyrna and Constantinople.

The mixture of German and Greek manners and costume at Athens, presents a singular aspect. It appears that the rising generation of Greeks are not disposed to sacrifice their graceful national dress, and the young King, it is said, has some intention of adopting it. The Bavarians are not yet popular in Greece; the unfortunate similarity between their name and the term *barbarians* (the *r* only being wanted, in their pronunciation, to the conversion of one to the other) will retard the amalgamation. The King is pledged to clear and restore the Acropolis, by removing the modern rubbish which disgraces it, and by replacing the fallen fragments. If he puts a stop to the shameful plunder and dilapidation of *pseudo*-antiquaries, he will do some service to the admirers of Grecian art.

Mr. Giffard's is an elegant and amusing book.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Vols. III. and IV. Edinburgh, Cadell. London, Murray; Whittaker.

THE interest of this work increases so deeply as it proceeds, that the prospect of its termination excites pain and regret. We never remember to have read a biography which more strongly enchaind the attention, or exhibited so distinct and vivid a

picture of the original. Scott has, indeed, in his letters, unconsciously employed his inimitable skill in sketching characters upon himself; and we doubt very much, whether the most perfect master of biography could have brought out the character of Sir Walter Scott with half the force and strength of outline with which it is reflected from his own correspondence. The fourth volume introduces his biographer, Mr. Lockhart, as an actor on the scene, and his description of Scott is highly graphic.

In contemplating the extent of the great novelist's literary performances during the period embraced in these two volumes (which bring his history down to 1820), we scarcely know which strikes us with most astonishment, the inexhaustible fecundity of his genius, or his stupendous industry.

The Widow's Offering; a Selection of Tales and Essays. By the late WILLIAM PITT SCARGILL, Author of "Truckleborough Hall," &c. Two Vols. London, 1837. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE late Mr. Scargill united to a considerable share of talent and learning, much shrewd observation on men and things, and a *vis comica* peculiarly his own. It would not be difficult to draw a parallel between his genius and that of Hogarth; both excelled in the art of seizing and displaying, in a humorous manner, the oddities and absurdities of character. Though Mr. Scargill's *forte* was dry and queer humour, his novels have many passages of fine sentiment, original observations, and touches of real pathos. Having been cut off, suddenly, in the prime of life, before he had had sufficient opportunity to make provision for a wife and young family, his widow has rightly concluded, that pieces which delighted separately could not be destitute of attraction when collected; and our regard for a coadjutor whom we esteemed induces us to hope that the experiment she has made upon public taste and public sympathy will not be unsuccessful. These two volumes contain something which will suit every reader.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons. By the Rev. HENRY DUNCAN, D.D. *Summer.* Edinburgh, 1837. Oliphant.

WE have, in noticing the preceding volumes, explained the plan of this work, which is admirably adapted to the scientific taste of the present age, by connecting the curious facts in botany, zoology, and other branches of natural history, with the attributes of the Deity and the evidences of natural religion, as those facts obviously arise in the succession of the seasons. The work is perspicuously and elegantly written.

The Curate of Steinholt. *A Tale of Iceland.* In Two Vols. London, 1837. Longman and Co.

A simple love-tale, in which the incidents illustrate the manners, characters, and superstitions of the Icelanders, as well as the physical phenomena of their strange island. The course of true love seems not to run smooth even in Iceland. The tender attachment between Thorna Magnusson and Marfrede Bergman (the curate of Steinholt), commenced in infancy, and, almost ruined by accident and treachery, is at length rewarded, *comme il faut*, through means the least promising—an eruption of the *Yökul*, or volcanic mountain—which, though it scattered the inhabitants of Sida, restored Thorna to the arms of Marfrede.

On the Natural History and Classification of Birds. By WILLIAM SWAINSON, A.C.G., F.R.S., &c. Vol. II. Being Vol. XCII. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1837. Longman and Co.; Taylor.

THIS volume consists of a continuation of Part III., "On the Natural History and Relations of the Different Orders, Tribes, and Families of Birds," beginning with the Dentirostral order; and Part IV., "Synopsis of a Natural Arrangement of Birds," well compressed, yet lucid, and illustrated with innumerable specimens.

The description of new species, intended for this volume, is to appear in a subsequent volume of the Series of Natural History.

Murray's Pocket Byron. Vol. VII.

THIS beautiful little edition of Byron, the very outside appearance of which is engaging, has reached, we see, the seventh volume, containing the second of *Miscellanies*.

Eureka; a Prophecy of the Future. By the Author of "Mephistopheles in England." In Three Vols. London, 1837. Longman and Co.

THE author of this novel has endeavoured to "strike out a bolder class of subjects" than ordinary writers of fictions, and to "describe an imaginary time as well as imaginary characters." He has accordingly supposed a period when Australia shall be what England, or rather Europe, is now, and in that epoch he has placed his characters and his story. The author is by no means deficient in talent, but he has wasted it; any judicious friend might have told him he would fail—and he has failed.

The Russian Fleet in the Baltic, in 1836; with some Remarks intended to draw Attention to the Danger of leaving our Navy in its present reduced State. By H. W. CRAUFURD, Commander in the Royal Navy. London, 1837. Ridgway.

THIS short but able pamphlet, written in an excellent spirit, with the patriotic motive of preventing the decay of our naval strength, whilst Russia is wisely improving hers, contains some facts well worthy the consideration of our "economical" senators, who grumble at the smallest additional outlay for our navy. Captain Craufurd was present at the last annual review of the Russian fleet at Cronstadt, and felt "a strange feeling come over him, as an Englishman and an officer in the British navy, on finding himself at sea with twenty-six Russian line-of-battle ships, with nearly 30,000 men, knowing that, for the protection of the coasts of his own country, of our ports, of our mercantile shipping in the Baltic, the North Sea, and the Channel, we had but seven line-of-battle ships in a state of preparation, and those not fully manned." He speaks well of the Russian navy, ships, officers, and men; and, though he disclaims the opinion of many, that Russia has hostile designs against England, he affirms "that we have not, at the present moment, the superiority upon the seas, and that it would require some time, and the greatest exertions, to give it to us again."

The Bridal of Naworth. A Poem. London, 1837. Simpkin and Co.

FOUNDED upon a romantic story in the history of Cumberland, in which county the Castle of Naworth is situated. The versification, generally speaking, is respectable; but there are many faulty rhymes, feeble lines, and flat passages.

Poems of William Couper, to which is prefixed a Memoir of the Author, by JOHN MCDIARMID. Fifth Edit. Edinburgh. Oliver and Boyd.

The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell. New Edit. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd.

THESE are correct and elegant little editions.

Rudiments of Modern Geography, for the Use of Schools. By ALEXANDER REID, A.M. Edinburgh. Oliver and Boyd.

Rudiments of English Grammar, for the Use of Schools. By the same. Edinburgh. Oliver and Boyd.

Two simple, concise, and well digested school-books.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. DANIEL has announced his intention to re-print his splendid work, "Oriental Scenery," at less than half its original cost, in eighteen numbers, by subscription. The plates will be destroyed when one hundred copies are subscribed for and printed.

"A Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert," by Mr. G. A. Hoskins, is in the Press.

Baboo Greeschunder Bose, of Calcutta, has translated the first book of Homer's Iliad into Bengalee.

The Rev. Bernhard Schmidt, of Madras, is preparing a Vocabulary of the Todaver dialect of the Neelgherries, with explanations, both in Tamul and English, for the use of the Todavers.

"The Catholic Expositor," a bi-mensual magazine (excluding politics), is announced at Madras.

At Sydney, New South Wales, is advertised "A Voyage in Search of the Survivor of the Ship *Charles Eaton*," with a Chart of the Eastern Portion of Torres Strait.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 16.

Roots v. Cockerell and Co.—Mr. Prinsep stated, that the plaintiff appeared *in forma pauperis*, and that he was reduced to that state by the acts of the defendants. A Mr. Rose died, leaving a widow, and in consequence of an arrangement with Cockerell and Co., Mr. Cockerell took out administration to his estate. Mr. Rose was an indigo planter, and after his death Messrs. Cockerell and Co. carried on the factories, making the advances, &c. In July and August 1834, a correspondence went on between Cockerell and Co. and Mrs. Roots, late Mrs. Rose, expressive of Cockerell and Co.'s discontent at the account given by the lady of the application of the indigo advances, and on August the 21st, Cockerell and Co. intimate their intention, unless Mrs. Roots can come to an arrangement of the debt due on the factory, to put it up to sale. Mr. Roots to this replies, and begs that he may work the factory for the ensuing season. Cockerell and Co. agree, on the following terms, that he should give them a bond and warrant for Rs. 20,000, and a policy of insurance on his own life for Rs. 10,000. Mr. Roots sends down to Cockerell and Co. the bond and warrant for Rs. 20,000, and a certificate of health, in order to effect the insurance for Rs. 10,000. The arrangement takes place, and Mr. Roots works the factory up to February 1835, when it became necessary, in the opinion of Cockerell and Co., for some reason or other, that they should get possession of the factory. They accordingly send up a Mr. Letingué to take possession; he arrives in March at the factory, and demands possession. Roots refuses to give up possession until the end of the season, for which he had agreed with them to remain and work the factory. They then take out execution on the bond and warrant, send it up to a Mr. Clarke, as their especial bailiff, and on the 30th of March they arrest Roots, at Berhampore, whither he had gone on business; keep him in custody till the 8th of May, and never send him down to Calcutta. They then release him, and he is again put in possession of the factory by order of Mr. Evelyn Meadows Gordon, the commissioner. Mr. Clarke remained in possession of the factory during the period of Mr. Roots' imprisonment. Mr. Roots remains in possession again until August, when a Mr. Ripley appears on the stage, as another

emissary of Messrs. Cockerell and Co., and comes armed with execution on another bond and warrant, entered up against Clarke, who had acted as their special bailiff, with whom they never had any previous transaction, and against whom they had no claim, and Clarke points out the factory, and goods and seed, as his property; and Mr. Ripley, under this last execution, turns Roots out of possession, and seizes the whole property; and it is for these two trespasses that the action is brought. Mr. Prinsep designated this latter transaction on the latter bond and warrant, and the transforming Clarke from a special bailiff to the character of proprietor, as an expedient which had never entered into the head of any mercantile firm, but that they must have been advised; and it was for the Court to say, whether such advice so given was right or wrong. The learned counsel stated, that his client came there for damages not nominal, but such as would compensate the plaintiff for the total ruin which the conduct and acts of the defendant had entailed upon him.

The jurisdiction, partnership, and administration taken out by Cockerell to the estate of Rose, were admitted.

Mr. John Matthew Dove entered the house of Cockerell and Co. in September 1833, and has continued there ever since. Is in the commercial department, and knows Mr. Letingué. Is not aware that Mr. Letingué was employed by the house in 1834; believes he was employed by Messrs. Watts, who are connected with the house. Knows Mr. Roots. Knows the factory Misathul. Knew Mr. George Rose in his life-time, but is not aware that he had a share in the factory. Knows, from correspondence with the house in the way of business, that Rose had a share in the factory, but not of his own knowledge. Does not know that Rose left a widow, but has seen a woman at the office whose name was Mrs. Roots, and who, he understood, had been a Mrs. Rose formerly. Roots, in 1834, had, conjointly with Mrs. Roots, charge of the factory. Does not know from the partners, or of his own knowledge, that Letingué went up to the factory in 1834. Believes he went up, but does not know it of his own knowledge. Has seen Mr. Letingué in Court to-day. Proves several letters of Mr. Cockerell, of Mr. Martin, and of Mr. Spiers. Believes there are three Messrs. Clarke at Misathul factory; they have all three been at the factory; they are all indigo planters, and believes, now in co-partnership at Norgongola. The Misathul factory is in the neighbourhood. Can-

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not say if a Mr. Clarke has been employed by the house as a special bailiff; never heard of it from any of the partners. Has heard that Roots was arrested. Never had any conversation on the subject with Mr. Cockerell in the presence of Mr. Judge. The three Clarkes are employed or supported by Cockerell and Co. I believe they have been supported by Cockerell and Co. for years. The father is Thomas Clarke; believes the sons are East-Indians, born in Calcutta. The indigo account sales pass through our hands; the accounts current generally do not. The accounts of this factory have not passed through my hands. Cannot give evidence on this point, as it is not in my department. In 1834, the account of the factory was kept in the name of Rose. Mr. Ripley keeps the account-current, and Mr. Smith is the book-keeper of the house. (The Advocate-general refused to produce the account-current of the factory.) In 1834-35, an account-current was kept in the same manner, under the head of the Misathul cultivation.

In answer to a question of Mr. Prinsep, to admit notices to produce papers, the Advocate-general intimated he would admit nothing, after the opening address of Mr. Prinsep; he would have met the case differently, had they opened it differently.

George Clarke was an assistant at Misathul factory before Roots got possession; during the time Mrs. Rose was in possession. Roots got possession 20th September 1834. Roots kept a letter book.

(Here a long examination was gone into, to prove the letters of Roots to Cockerell and Co. on the subject of his being given possession of the factory by Cockerell and Co.'s bond and warrant, insurance, &c. opened by Mr. Prinsep. This course was thrown on the plaintiff in consequence of the refusal of the Advocate-general to produce the originals.)

After an objection taken by the Advocate-general to the production of the letter-books of Roots, containing copies of the letters sent to Cockerell and Co. on the subject of Roots's being put into the factory as lessee of Cockerell and Co., the Court held, that the witness might give evidence of the contents of the letters, he having shewn himself in a position according to the rules of evidence so to do. Witness stated, that Mrs. Rose married Roots on the 17th of June 1834; she had previously received advances from Cockerell and Co. The indigo season ends on the 30th of September. The contents of the letter were forwarding an estimate to Cockerell and Co. of the advances necessary for the season 1834-35. The letter was drafted by me, signed by Roots, and sent to Cockerell and Co.

The letter of Cockerell and Co. was then read, consenting that Roots should

carry on the factory for a year, on condition that he gave a bond and warrant to confess judgment for Rs. 20,000, and to effect a policy for Rs. 10,000. Witness then gave secondary evidence of the letter of Roots to Cockerell and Co., who complained of the conduct of Mr. Roots, and offering the bond and warrant and life insurance, on condition that Cockerell and Co. should carry him on in the factory on the footing of agents and constituents. (The previous letter of Cockerell and Co. on the answer to this offer of Roots.)

Receipt by Cockerell and Co. of the bond and warrant and certificate of health and affidavit was then proved.

Letter from Cockerell and Co. requesting Roots to send 150 maunds of indigo seed to a Mr. Dwedney, a constituent of the house. Other orders for seed were proved from Cockerell and Co. to Roots.

Witness then stated, that he left the factory in 1834, and came down to Calcutta direct. Mr. Roots had commenced dealing in indigo seed before I left. Norgondola is a mart for indigo seed; cannot say what is the commission on the sale of seed.

Cross-examined. — Cockerell and Co. ordered my discharge. They wrote up that Mrs. Roots wished my discharge; and in order to make peace between man and wife, they ordered my discharge. The words *agent* and *constituent* were not in the letter. It was Mr. Roots's intention, but the exact words were not used. Mrs. Rose was in charge of the factories; I was her assistant. Cockerell and Co. intended to carry on the factory, to pay the debts of Mr. Rose. Cockerell and Co. carried on the factory, and left her in charge. They carried on the factory as administrators and agents at the same time.

Roots's original letter on this matter was then put into witness's hand by Mr. Pearson; he was directed to look for the words *agents* and *constituents* in it. Witness stated that he could not find them. After marrying Mrs. Rose he continued to carry on the factory jointly with her; — Cockerell and Co. carrying on the factory for the benefit of the estate of Rose. I cannot say if Mr. and Mrs. Roots carried it on as servants or as constituents of Cockerell and Co. There was no particular difference that I could find in the management after the execution of the bond, warrant, and policy.

Re-examined. — After the execution of these instruments, Roots assumed the sole management.

Record of an action brought by Cockerell and Co. against Roots was then put in. Judgment signed 24th March 1835. Execution signed 25th March 1835. This was the judgment entered up, on the warrant to confess judgment given by Roots to Cockerell and Co.

Mr. Bird was deputy sheriff in 1835. Mr. Clarke was the special bailiff of

Cockerell and Co. to execute this process; the warrant is not returned; no indemnity bond was given. Mr. Hickey was high sheriff. It is sometimes the practice, when a special bailiff is appointed, to give an indemnity bond. When Ripley was appointed special bailiff to execute process against Clarke, an indemnity bond was given. The special bailiff is in general appointed at the instance of the client; it was so when Ripley was appointed. The sheriff takes security from the ordinary bailiffs. In the case of a special bailiff it is sometimes taken, sometimes not. In the present instance, the attorneys of Cockerell and Co. undertook to give the sheriff a bond of indemnity. The signature, "Mr. Hickey," is in my handwriting. Roots was arrested by Clarke, the special bailiff; the writ is returned satisfied; but Roots only paid Rs. 3,000. Cockerell and Co. forgave him the difference. (Several letters were put in from Clarke, the special bailiff, to Roots, while in custody.) It was in consequence of our request, to the firm of Collier and Co., as attorneys of Cockerell and Co., that Roots was released. I was at the same time under-sheriff.

Cross-examined.—I know the reason from Cockerell and Co. why Roots was arrested. I know it professionally.

Mr. Mascorenhas knows Mr. Letingué. Proves the arrest of Roots by Clarke, and that he once or twice requested Clarke to bring him down to Calcutta, when Clarke said he could not without the order of Cockerell and Co. Mr. Roots was very ill-treated during this time. Mr. Clarke's servants were very insolent to him. While Roots was absent from the factory before the arrest, Clarke took possession of the factory. Roots had large quantities of seed at this time. He was a seed-agent, and had considerable dealings in seed. I got two hundred maunds from him, and took back from him Mr. Sinclair's seed, who had entrusted it to him as agent, when he was arrested. Mr. Roots had his personal household goods on the premises when he was arrested; it might have been worth less than Rs. 1,000. Ripley, on his way up, came to my factory; he had a writ with him. Mr. Clarke gave him a letter to us. Mr. Roots was in possession of the factory when Ripley came up; he had been put in possession from July by the Commissioner. There were about 150 maunds of indigo made. The manufacture was commenced by Clarke, and finished by Roots, after he was put in possession by the Commissioner. When Ripley came to my house, he made me send for the darogah. That functionary did not come, but sent his mohurrer, whom he told to seize Mr. Clarke's property. The mohurrer said, "Where is it?" Ripley said, "Here is Mr. Clarke's servant, he will

tell you." The servant named the Misathul factory. The mohurrer said that was Mr. Roots's property. Ripley said he knew nothing about that; but they must go and seize all the property which Clarke's servant should point out. They went away, seized the factory, and about 150 maunds of indigo, which was shipped to Calcutta. Clarke and Ripley accompanied the indigo to Calcutta. They remained at the factory about two months. The indigo was sent down, I think, in October. Seed was removed by Clarke. I removed about two hundred and odd maunds. When he was first arrested, I sold my indigo at Rs. 130. Roots's indigo sold higher than mine. The indigo was sold by order of the sheriff; the highest was Rs. 145; the average was, I think, Rs. 139. 8 annas.

Cross-examined.—I believe no seed was seized on either of these occasions, nor any of the furniture of Roots. I did not know that the indigo was Cockerell's, or that Roots was the servant of Cockerell and Co. It was generally considered that the indigo was Roots's, and that the factory was his. He had elephants and horses; one black horse of some value.

Letters shewn witness. Admits them to be his handwriting. The *Advocate-general* reads them. One recommended Clarke, for Cockerell and Co., to look after the indigo, about 150 maunds, as it would not go down to Cockerell and Co. In a postscript, the letter stated that Roots would make the most of the property, and would sell an elephant and horses. The witness admitted the letters were written in answer to a letter from Clarke, putting questions about the property. Witness stated that he thought the property was the property of Roots, because he married Mrs. Rose. I am not on terms with Clarke at present; he would not salute me this morning. I therefore would not now visit him.

Re-examined.—The elephant and horses were not sold, but were afterwards sold by Mr. Clarke. Since December 1833, Clarke has been proprietor. Clarke came down with the indigo sent down by Ripley, and then went back, and has since been proprietor of the factory.

George Sinclair knows Roots, in the way of business. Mr. Stewart consigned one thousand maunds of seed to Roots in 1834. The seed was then Rs. 12 a maund; but Mr. Roots sold it at six, in consequence of the sowing season being past.

Bawor Sircar, is a mohurrer at the Misathul factory; has been employed in it since Rose's time, and is so now. Proves the management of Roots; says he was the mooketter of the factory. Ramesunker Roy had one-fourth, Rose the other three-fourths. He is a zemindar in the neighbourhood. Proves the arrest of Roots by

Clarke, and the possession of the factory by Clarke during the detention of Roots.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Prinsep, you have proved an aggravated trespass as the case now stands, and it is of no use going on with this; you have identified Cockerell and Co. with the sheriff. They may show that you have no right to the possession; but unless they do that, you have proved your case.

Mr. Frazer is a partner of Moore, Hickey, and Co. Proves the sale of the indigo seized by Ripley, under the orders of Cockerell and Co. The indigo was sold by private contract to Clarke. It was sold on the 19th December 1835, to Thomas Clarke.

William Bristow is an uncovenanted assistant to the Commissioner of Moorsheadabad. Mr. E. M. Gordon was commissioner in 1834. Produces a book given him by the Commissioner, from the records of the Commissioner's Court.

Caumochurn Goopie is in the Commissioner's office at Moorsheadabad; has been there for three years. Proves the delivery, from the Commissioner's office, of the *rubricary* of the Commissioner of Moorsheadabad (the Commissioner's decree to re-instate Roots into the possession of the factory), having the seal of the Court, and the signature of the Commissioner affixed to it. On the translation being put in, the *Advocate-general* objects.

The *Chief Justice* observed, "If you object, Mr. Advocate, we shall send down the original decree in Persian to our interpreter, and make him translate it; for we will have the proceeding before us.

Two letters were then put in from Collier and Co., as attorneys of Cockerell and Co., which went to show, that on Roots taking proceedings against Letingué and Clarke, in order to be re-instated in the factory, they, Cockerell and Co., came forward in person, and did not pretend that Clarke had property or right to the factory. (The object of this evidence was to show, that although Cockerell and Co. took out execution against Clarke, and under that execution turned Roots the second time out of possession, although they apparently recognised no claim in Clarke.) The various letters then put in were read, to show that Cockerell and Co. adopted the acts of Clarke and Letingué.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

February 17.

The *Advocate-general* always felt reluctance and pain in addressing the Court in a case in which he was opposed to a person suing *in forma pauperis*. There was always an opinion or bias of some sort even in the strongest minds used to the administration of justice—there was meekness and poverty on one side, oppression and tyranny on the other. He complained

of the manner in which the case had been opened by Mr. Prinsep, and anticipated a repetition of the same language in the reply. Was prepared to meet the case openly and fairly, had the other side opened their case properly. The only question was, whether the act of Cockerell and Co. amounted to a lease to Roots, or whether he acted as their servant, in the conduct of the factory. Mr. Roots, after all that had been said, all the vituperation gratuitously heaped on defendants, was in no worse condition than when he entered Cockerell and Co.'s service. The learned counsel then reviewed the evidence of the plaintiff, and the drift of his argument was, 1st, to show that, upon that evidence alone, it appeared that Roots was in possession only as the servant of Cockerell and Co.; that the factory belonged to the estate of Rose, and that Roots was employed to manage it for the defendants. The learned counsel then took the point, that the transaction between Roots and Cockerell and Co. did not amount to a lease; there was no rent reserved, and the bond and insurance were taken for the following reason; that as Mrs. Roots had made away with 5,000 rupees of advances, the defendants took the securities from Roots, in order to prevent their being again exposed to a similar mal-appropriation, and that the bond was subsequently put in force in consequence of a mis-appropriation of the property of the estate by Roots. The whole point turned upon this, whether Roots was tenant or servant of Cockerell and Co., and the *Advocate-general* proposed to show, by the correspondence of Roots with Cockerell, that he throughout considered, and treats himself, as the servant of Cockerell. (Reads several letters between Roots and Cockerell, previous to his marriage, in which he complains of the mal-administration of the advances by Mrs. Rose, and in which Cockerell and Co. desire that Roots may take charge of the factory, and all accounts be rendered to him, Roots, and several other letters, for the purpose of showing that Roots always treated himself, and was considered by the house of Cockerell and Co., as the servant of the house in the management of the factory.) The learned counsel commented upon these various letters as he read them, showing how they made out his case, and how they went to raise the inference that Roots considered himself, and was treated by Cockerell and Co., as a servant of the house. He further contended, and letters were read in support of the position, that after the execution of the bond and warrant, and the policy, Cockerell and Co. interfered as much in the management of the factory as before; and that Roots continued to conduct himself in the factory, and to demean himself towards Cockerell and Co., in precisely the same

manner as he had done previously to the execution of these instruments, which were called by his friends opposite a *Lease*. Clarke was turned away by order of Cockerell, and Co. Would Roots have submitted to this interference, unless he knew and admitted that the house had still the management of the concern? The Advocate-general then stated, that Cockerell and Co. had heard that Roots had been selling seed. They sent up Letingué to inquire; discovered the fact, and arrested Roots on the bond, of which arrest Roots did not complain, and which arrest was justifiable, from the fact of a malappropriation of the property of the factory, by the sale of seed having taken place by Roots.

The *Chief Justice* here asked for what purpose the bond was given?

The *Advocate-general* said, he had lost his time if the Court did not at that time understand for what the bond was given. The learned counsel then stated in substance, that the bond was required as a security against contingent mal-appropriations by Roots; because Mrs. Rose had misappropriated Rs. 5,000; therefore the bond was taken for Rs. 20,000, as a security against any future malversation which might take place by Roots.

The *Chief Justice*.—Considering Roots to be the servant, how was he to be remunerated?

The *Advocate-general*.—By what he could save out of his estimate at the end of the year.

Mr. *Justice Grant* was understood to ask, if Roots was to have the profit on the cultivation as his remuneration, what was Cockerell's remuneration to be; and if Cockerell was to have the profits on the cultivation, from whence was Roots to be remunerated—what salary was he to get?

(The answer appeared to be, that Roots and his wife were to get what they could, and how they could. The *Advocate-general* subsequently stated, that Roots and his wife were to have their maintenance alone out of the factory, until they had paid their debt to Cockerell and Co.; after which event they might get something more.)

Mr. Bird, of the firm of Collier and Bird, proved a mortgage.

Mr. *Prinsep* offered to admit any letters of Mr. Roots, of which the *Advocate-general* felt inclined to avail himself.

A great many letters were then put in, on the part of the defendants, to the purpose and effect as opened by the *Advocate-general*.

Mr. Letingué is an assistant to Messrs. Watson. Knows the Misatulah factory, and Mr. Roots. Inquired into the charge made against Roots, of selling three hundred maunds of new seed laid in for the factory, and substituting old seed for it.

Roots admitted the fact. He said the seed had come by the orders of Cockerell and Co. I found the crops poor-looking. Does not remember if he stated with what seed he had sowed. The seed they were sowing at the time; the plant had appeared in some parts; they were sowing mixed seed and apparently bad seed. This was about the 3d or 4th of March. Does not know in what situation Roots was in the factory. I can speak as to what Roots drew for five months in 1835, from October to February, because I examined the accounts; this can be removed but at the prejudice of the factory. I took a copy of the accounts. The manner in which the money was laid out in the factory would only appear in Cockerell and Co.'s accounts at the end of the year; the accounts were kept by the mohurrer of the factory.

The *Advocate-general* submitted he was entitled to put in this copy; objected to. The *Advocate-general* thought it extraordinary that Mr. Prinsep should object.

Chief Justice.—I see nothing at all extraordinary in that, Mr. *Advocate*, after your conduct in refusing to produce Cockerell and Co.'s books yesterday.

Cross-examined.—He had sold the three hundred maunds of seed to Ramsunker Baboo, who had a fourth share in the factory. Roots was seed agent for Arthur and Moore at the time. I seized the seed for Arthur and Moore which was coming into his possession. Roots was a seed agent. I don't know that he was an extensive seed agent. It appeared that Roots was a seed agent; that he sold the three hundred maunds of the factory seed, but plenty of his own was shortly expected, out of which he could replace the seed sold. Witness denied having constantly visited Mrs. Roots during the imprisonment and absence of Roots. Admitted that he had written to Cockerell and Co. asking for a salary for Mrs. Roots; did not make any such application for Mr. Roots. I don't know that he was arrested because he would not give up the factory to Cockerell and Co. I wrote on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of March to Roots, demanding him to give up the factory. Roots was then arrested. I know nothing of the property of Clarke being taken; we arrested Roots at Berhampore. I left the factory in charge of Mr. Clarke, and four or five burkandauses. When I went to Berhampore to arrest Roots, I left the factory in charge of the gomastha, and the burkandauses. When Clarke arrested Roots, I went with him because he asked me.

Mr. *Prinsep* about to reply.

Chief Justice.—Mr. Prinsep, we shall certainly give you a verdict, and shall certainly give you more than nominal damages; you may, therefore, confine yourself to the question of damages.

Mr. *Prinsep* commented upon the se-

cond. transaction in August, when Cockerell and Co. seized the goods of Roots, under the pretence of their execution against Clarke. He stated that the writ, in the words of Mr. Gordon, the Commissioner, was a false writ, and unheard-of before by him in the whole course of his experience, as ever having been advised either by a counsel, or by any respectable practitioner. The Advocate-General had entirely shirked this second transaction, and left it as it stood, as it is designated in the judgment of Mr. Gordon. Mr. Prinsep then contended that the conduct of Roots had been upright and straightforward to Cockerell and Co., and that he was now absolutely ruined by the conduct of this house of agency towards him. If it was, who pointed out the improper conduct of his wife, in the application of the funds, but on a reconciliation made, he rejoices, but objects to permit her to join in drawing on Cockerell and Co. As to dependency, the learned counsel stated, that Mr. Roots was entirely dependant on Cockerell and Co. for all present and future advances, and that he did all he could to give to the house a correct statement of the affairs of the factory, and to bring his wife to give an account of her past management. The seed was but as an accommodation to Ramsunker Roy, his own partner. He, Roots, had received the seed necessary for the cultivation of the factory, he at the same time was a large seed factor. Where was the objection to his accommodating his neighbour and partner, at the time that he knew he could replace it? But what was the result? did he neglect to sow? why the out-turn of the year was 150 maunds; whereas the preceding year the out-turn was only fifty maunds. The learned counsel went on to show that there had been no concealment on the part of Roots; that he expressed his pleasure in seeing Letingué, showed all accounts, and was open and straightforward in the extreme. As to mismanagement of Roots, the cultivation had been trebled, and the indigo sold for a higher price than that of the adjacent factories. The learned counsel then commented very severely on the cruelty of the conduct of Cockerell and Co. to plaintiff, and on the ruin it had entailed on him, both as a seed agent as well as an indigo factor; and again remarked on the extraordinary expedient adopted by Cockerell and Co. in selling the property of Roots, under a writ taken out against Clarke, their own special bailiff, and who owed them nothing. Mr. Prinsep stated, that Rs. 15,000 were lost on the indigo by Roots, and all his commission as seed agent: that Roots had suffered personal restraint for about six weeks; had been interrupted in his trade and business, and had undergone great hardship and injury, in character, purse, and person, by the va-

rious outrages, for such he would designate them, inflicted on him by the defendants.

Chief Justice.—This case lies in a very narrow compass: the only question is, whether the plaintiff had such a possession as entitled him to maintain this action. Mr. Pearson contends that the possession of Roots is the possession of Cockerell and Co. That firm are mortgagees of three-fourths of the factory. Upon the liquidation of Rose's debt to Cockerell and Co., Mrs. Rose would have the three-fourths of the factory. Roots then marries her, she having previously managed the factory, and then the bond and warrant and policy are given. The question then arises whether he, having an interest in the right of his wife, and having entered into these securities, has a possession sufficient to entitle him to maintain his action. It is not a lease—not a contract. If the Advocate-general is not satisfied with our view of the point of law, we reserve to him liberty to move on the point of law to set aside the verdict, and enter a nonsuit. We hold Roots to have an exclusive possession, and the action well brought. It now remains for us to consider the damages. (The learned Judge recapitulated the facts proved against defendants). We consider them trespasses, and we agree with the Commissioner's conclusion as to his right to the premises. (The learned Judge then commented on the extraordinary transaction, by which, under an execution against Clarke, they, the defendants, oust Roots of the possession which he held under the decree in the Mo-fussil Court). This was a trial which I cannot think a proper transaction; the Court was entitled only under the state of the pleadings, to give damages for the trespasses in March and August; but there being no count for special damages, we cannot give damages for the loss on the indigo sale, and seed transactions, &c. The conduct of the defendants has been throughout very harsh, and the latter part tricky. Damages 2,000 rupees.

March 13.

The *Advocate-general* moved, under the liberty reserved to him, to set aside the verdict, and enter a nonsuit.

The *Chief Justice* granted a rule *nisi*, and said, that the point made by plaintiff, upon which the rule was granted, was that the plaintiff had no exclusive right of possession upon which he could maintain his action of trespass.

Mr. *Prinsep* moved for a new trial, on the ground that there was misdirection, and that more damages were proved in evidence, than were gained by the plaintiff.

The *Chief Justice* granted a rule to shew cause, first on the ground of misdirection as to the indigo; and, secondly, for insufficiency of damages; and directed both rules to be brought before the Court together.

March 16.

— *v. Womerchunder Paul Chowdry.*—

Mr. Prinsep obtained an order nisi against defendant for a contempt of Court, in resisting and tearing its process, when attempted to be served on him.

March 27.

Newton v. Newton This was a suit on the Ecclesiastical side of the Court, promoted at the instance of Mrs. Newton, against Col. Newton, her husband, for a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*. The libel charged adultery with one of her *ayahs* and with others, against Col. Newton, and with several acts of cruelty, neglect, &c. This was denied by Col. Newton.

The Court, after reading the evidence on both sides, and hearing Mr. Grant for the promovent, and Mr. Advocate-general and Mr. Prinsep for the impugnant, decreed a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*, and gave Rs. 300 a month alimony, together with all the costs of the suit, against Col. Newton.

March 28.

Roots v. Cockerell and Co.—Mr. Prinsep shewed cause against the rule nisi for a nonsuit, and contended, that the possession of Roots was an exclusive possession for a year, and that he therefore had a good right of action against the defendants. The learned counsel's address was, in substance, an argument directed to the same points which occupied him at the trial.

The Court, after hearing the Advocate-general and Mr. Grant in answer, intimated that they would hear Mr. Prinsep's motion for a new trial in the same case on the ground of a misdirection, and would then give their decision.

March 29.

The Advocate-general and Mr. Grant shewed cause against Mr. Prinsep's motion for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection, that is, that the judges had misdirected themselves, and had not given any damages for that indigo, which had at the trial been seized by Cockerell and Co. Surprise was another ground, i.e. that the plaintiff was taken aback by the production of the mortgage at the trial. After hearing Mr. Prinsep in support of the rule, the Court took time to consider.

April 3.

The Court, in this case, refused leave to the Advocate-general to set aside the verdict and enter a nonsuit; and refused Mr. Prinsep a new trial.

Both rules discharged, each party paying his own costs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, February 11.

An order was made for a dividend of ten per cent. in the estate of Fergusson and Co., and for a final dividend of fifteen per cent. in that of Wm. Fairlie Clark.

The Advocate-general applied again, on the part of the Bank of Bengal, for an order to oblige the assignee of Fergusson and Co. to admit the claim of the Bank to dividend upon the sum (about six lakhs and a half) for which that firm had already been declared liable upon the bill transactions connected with Alexander and Co. Mr. Clarke said he did not consider that the Insolvent Court had power to adjudicate a claim of this kind, and that the claimants should bring their action in a regular way; that the assignee was ready to pay dividend on a portion of the demand, and rested his principal objection on the refusal of the Bank to account for the indigo profits on Alexander and Co.'s factories; which profits the counsel for the Bank maintained were no affair of Fergusson and Co. and the other houses who had joined with them in the bill transaction, they having formally abandoned the factories to the Bank;—observing, moreover, that this matter had already been settled by an order of the Court. Mr. Justice Malkin said he thought the most convenient way to deal with the case, would be to let it lie over till the next court day, when he would request Sir Edward Ryan, who was more conversant with what had passed before in connexion with this claim, to dispose of the question. This was agreed to by the counsel on both sides, with an understanding that the assignee should reserve funds for the Bank, out of the dividend now declared, as if its claim were recognised to the full amount.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOI-DISANT RAJA OF BURDWAN.

The *Hurkaru* gives the following details (which we have abridged) of the history of the *soi-disant* Raja of Burdwan, Pertaub Chund, who continues to excite much interest amongst the native community.

The real Pertaub Chund, son of the late Maharajah of Burdwan, died about fourteen years ago, when the Maharajah, with the consent of the supreme Government, adopted Pran Baboo's son, the young man now seated on the musnud. It is not denied that Pran Baboo, who now manages for his son the whole business of the raj, had very great influence over the old Maharajah, and this circumstance, combined with the deep interest he had in getting Pertaub Chund out of the way, furnished some pretext for suspicions of foul play, which were strengthened by the fact that when the young man was ill, the English medical officer, who had been called to attend him, having proposed bleeding, was afterwards prevented from seeing the patient. He obtained, indeed, an order from the magistrate to be admitted, but on his return, the sufferer had been removed from

Burdwan in a dying condition towards Umbeeka (Culna), where his body was burned. Many of Pertaub Chund's relations attended the funeral rites, which were performed amidst a concourse of spectators estimated at twenty thousand. Among Hindoos, the body is exposed to the public gaze ere it is committed to the funeral-pile or to the holy Gunga, so that deception is next to impossible, especially where many are present who would be eager to detect fraud. There never was any proof that Fran Baboo did practice any foul play. Pertaub Chund was in a dying state when removed from Burdwan. Of his death, then, there cannot be a doubt. The circumstances of the death were investigated, the present Maharajah's adoption ratified by the Government, and whatever might be the surmises as to the cause of the young man's death—that he did die, no one disputed; but at the end of fourteen years, up starts a pretender, and claims to be the real Pertaub Chund, who escaped from death in some marvellous manner, and instead of forthwith coming to Calcutta and claiming protection and justice, set out on a pilgrimage which endured fourteen years. The history of his life during the said fourteen years, is a sealed book to every one but himself. The *soi-disant* rajah, instead of peaceably making his appeal to the constituted authorities, chooses first to prepare to assert it by force. On the 11th of September 1835, a report was brought to the magistrate of Bancoorah, that a person, stying himself Pertaub Chund Bahadoor, having been expelled the Burdwan district, had arrived at Bisherpore, been received with great honour by the stipendiary rajah, Gopal Sing, and that numbers were flocking to his standard. The magistrate paid no attention to the report at first; but learning, several days afterwards, that the man was still at Bisherpore, he issued orders to the darogahs to inform this person that he must quit the district. The next day, the magistrate was informed by a report from the Bisherpore mohurrer, that the *soi-disant* maharajah would not move, and that the Bisherpore rajah would not attend to the order in question. In November 1835, he appears to have returned to Bisherpore, where the magistrate had an interview with him, at which that officer apprized him that he could not acknowledge his claim to the title of maharajah of Burdwan, but would forward to the commissioner any *urree* which he might desire to submit to that functionary. The magistrate also submitted to this man the propriety of his proceeding to Calcutta, and that he could not assume the title to which he laid claim until the actual occupant of the *munud* was deposed.

In January 1836, the magistrate of Bancoorah received a report, that this man had,

again, not only entered the Bancoorah district, but marched through the station at the head of four or five hundred followers, bearing drawn swords; that he had given out, on leaving Bisherpore, that he was merely going away to bring down Runjeet's army to restore him to his right; and a few days before, he had followed the Nepalese embassy to within a few miles of Bancoorah, with a view, it is supposed, to create an impression that the object of the embassy was the support of his cause! After passing through Bancoorah, he encamped with his followers near the place, treated the police officers sent to summon him before the magistrate with contempt, and, in short, set law and order at defiance. The number of his followers, the rumour about the "western army," and lavish promises of reward, the circumstance of all the neighbouring petty rajahs having given the man their support, had created an impression in his favour among the natives, and altogether his appearance had excited quite a sensation in the inflammable district of Bancoorah, and threatened very serious disturbance to the public peace. In fact, had he got away and pushed on to Burdwan, towards which he had been marching, and where there were no troops, there can be little doubt that bloodshed and spoliation would have been the result. There were no troops at Burdwan, and there was a large sum in the treasury, which was, perhaps, the chief aim of his intended *coup de main*: but the promptitude and decision of the magistrate, Mr. W. H. Elliott, effectually defeated his designs. That officer, on his own responsibility, applied for one hundred sepahies, seized the pretended Pertaub Chund and about 150 of his followers, and placed them in close confinement, a proceeding which received the approbation of the Government. A number of inflammatory papers were seized at the same time, some of which were brought home to the prisoner by testimony beyond dispute. A private box, identified as his property, and which contained some of these papers, was seized under his *cheerpae* by the magistrate himself. In one of these documents, it is declared that "a lakh of men might be raised very quickly, with all the requisites for war; that all along consultations had been had about preparing to fight the English, but that if this were determined upon, some delay would occur; that if they could enter Burdwan with even a small force, all might be well; but in that case a fracas with the English would be ruinous." From another, it appears that a consultation had been held with Rajah Gopal Singh, at which it was decided that purwanas should be issued, directing all people subject to the Burdwan Zemindery to pay their rents to the pretender. In several of the other documents, appa-

rently, copies kept in the prisoner's *sheriat*, of letters sent there are repeated references to the army of the west; statements that five thousand suwars from Ranjeet Singh had arrived on this side of Bejapore; that all the zumeendars near had leagued together for his support, &c.; and it came out in evidence before the magistrate, that the pretender had given out that he did not require the assistance of the Company, but that "when his sword should of itself rise from the scabbard, then would be the propitious moment for him to advance, and that he had plainly ordered, that in the event of their reaching Burdwan, any one remonstrating on Pran Baboo's behalf, should be killed."

Such were the circumstances under which the prisoner was seized. It has already been stated that he had created a great sensation, and it would appear that some rich natives in Calcutta, even at this time, assisted him; for he had the legal advice of an eminent barrister, and a solicitor, attended by two other European gentlemen, came up to the station to consult with him, and applied for a *mookteer-namah* to defend him. They also became objects of great attention, and crowds of natives collected round the dāk bungalow, in which they were located. Their appearance, of course, however justifiable and well intended on their part, increased the prisoner's consequence in the eyes of the people, and augmented the hazard of releasing him, without punishment for the past, and ample security for the future. The result was, that after much consultation among the authorities, it was resolved to bring the prisoner to trial on a charge of "assembling a tumultuous body of armed men, and setting at defiance the constituted authorities." By order of Government, the prisoner was removed to Hooghly, where the case was tried by Mr. Harington, the session judge, and the charge being fully established, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the jail at that place, and to give security to the extent of 40,000 rupees. Circumstances have enabled him to command this sum with facility. It is not surprising that natives should be gulled by him, but it is marvellous that Europeans should countenance such an impostor. He has, it appears, got possessed of some familiar details about the palace, which any brahmin might easily pick up. His account of his escape from death, drawn up by a friend who absconded, is ridiculous enough. It is,—that while the usual preparations were making to burn his supposed corpse, he leaped into the water, and got into a boat and escaped, not one of the multitude seeing him! but he did not proceed to advance his claim, but to wander; nobody knows why or whether! This he did to purify himself from the sins of associating with the *sathee* women, in hunt-

ing and drinking *arrack*, &c. Here the pretender has hit upon the only plausibility in his case. Pertaub Chund did certainly commit such sins as those described, and perhaps might have purified himself by a process less tedious than that of a fourteen years' pilgrimage, had he lived.

The *soi-disant* Maharajah Pertaub Chund Roy Bahadoor, being released from the jail at Hooghly, arrived at Calcutta yesterday morning. He has taken up his quarters at the residence of Baboo Radhakissen Bysack. A large concourse of people, about ten thousand, had assembled at the place where the rajah landed. He had in his company two Europeans, and some native gentlemen, Baboo Rajkissen Chowdry, of Panhatty, and others, when he entered the premises of the Bysack Baboo.—*Probhakur*, Feb. 6.

HUMAN SACRIFICE AT BURDWAN.

The offering of a human sacrifice at the shrine of a temple in Burdwan, about two months since, is just now, singularly enough, brought to the notice of the public by means of the native press. It appears still more singular and remarkable that an act of this revolting description could have been perpetrated, and not a trace of its guilty author have been discovered, although, according to the account published, but four or five days elapsed before "the darogahs of the zillah did all they could to ascertain the perpetrators of the sacrifice." It is stated that the brahmin, on entering the temple in the morning, perceived a great quantity of blood before the idol, and a present for himself, consisting of a variety of articles, among which were gold ornaments, all to the value of about 2,000 Rs. This, the brahmin, after cleansing the temple, conveyed to his house and appropriated to his own use, very well satisfied, no doubt, with his good fortune, and secretly wishing that such devotees might not visit the idol less frequently, although, it seems, he had no reason to complain, "as this was not the first time that such an occurrence had taken place at the temple in question." Now, admitting the circumstances, as they have been given, to be true, not forgetting the part that the headless trunk of a human being was found at the same time in the creek near the pagodah, we must be permitted to say, with all due respect to those worthy officers of the police, the darogahs, and their trusty minions the thanadars, that they have not done their duty. It does not even appear in the account, that they reported the circumstance to the magistrate. They might have done so, but, if they had, we should suppose of course that ere now it would have been more publicly known. The sacrifice and offering are, very rare (2 N)

sonably, conjectured to have been made by some rajah or other wealthy native. None but a rich individual could afford so costly a propitiation, neither could it be done, we imagine, without supplying the proper means of precaution to prevent a discovery of the principal and subordinate agents. Besides, were even no such means employed, we all know that the natives are interested in keeping such things concealed from Government, and in suppressing with all possible care and promptitude any report that may tend to excite suspicion, and render their superstition more odious in the eyes of the public authorities. But when it is obvious that a human sacrifice has been offered up, and the homicide and accessories cannot be detected, the duty of the Government, notwithstanding all that has been said against interfering with the religious prejudices of the natives, cannot for a moment be a matter of question. Every temple, proved to the satisfaction of Government to be stained with human gore, ought to be instantly barred from all access—the brahmins attached to it, prohibited from approaching it—and the lands and revenues, if any there be belonging to it, immediately confiscated by the Government. If toleration must be allowed to the natives at so enormous a sacrifice of what is due to justice and humanity, the sooner some limits are drawn around it the better. Enough is not done for justice when the perpetrator of a sacrificial murder is discovered and punished, so long as the shrine stained with the blood of the offering is permitted to stand an object of superstitious reverence—neither is enough done for the honour of the British name, and the reputation of a good and wise Government.—*Englishman*.

PUBLIC USE OF ENGLISH.

The first demonstration of Government, relative to the employment of our language in public business in the lower provinces, has been made within the last week. The Sudder Board of Revenue had proposed to the Governor of Bengal to make an adequate acquaintance with English an indispensable qualification for the office of deputy-collector, which is now open to natives. In reply to this proposal, the Secretary to the Government states, that his Lordship is not prepared to go the whole length of this proposition, as it would exclude from the public service many natives who are eminently qualified for such appointments, but are yet wanting in a knowledge of English. With a view, however, to encourage the study of this language, and to economize the time of the public functionaries, his Lordship authorizes the Board, whenever the qualifications of two candidates may be equal, to give the preference to the individual who is best acquainted with English.

We hope the day is not distant when every document and account connected with the public revenues will be kept solely in English. It is a matter of congratulation that Government have taken the first and most effectual step to secure this object by the present promulgation of their wishes. Far different however is the case in regard to the Civil and Criminal Courts. In the management of them it is the convenience of the people which is the first object to be kept in view; and that language alone should be adopted in them, the use of which will afford the great body of the community the greatest facilities for defending their rights from the encroachment of fraud and violence. There can be no doubt that the introduction of English into the Courts would diminish the chance which even now exists, through the agency of Persian, for securing justice between man and man; and would so far be an act of injustice to the community. When will Government make a demonstration in favour of the vernacular languages, similar to that which has now been made in favour of English? Months and years roll on, and people seem no nearer the enjoyment of having their own business done in their own language, than they were under the haughty Moosulman, who disdained to look at the language of unbelievers.—*Friend of India, Feb. 16.*

CAPT. LLOYD'S SURVEY.

The result of Capt. Lloyd's labours has satisfied us that our former impression of there being great difficulty in bringing large ships through Lacam's Channel up to the north-east end of Channel Creek, was erroneous. The Marine Board have already reported to Government that the channel has been found much more open and more easy than was expected, and we have since seen a letter from Capt. Lloyd, mentioning that he had proceeded far enough in his survey to ascertain the extent of the soundings at low water in the middle ground, and that he did not think there would be found any where less than four, or at the least three and three quarters fathoms at low water. The question, however, is by no means settled by the discovery that a good channel to the site of the proposed docks exists. Will the shipping go into any docks, however good and conveniently situated in that respect, at a distance of near fifty miles from Calcutta?—*Cal. Cour.*

PRICES OF STUD HORSES.

Government contemplate a reduction in the prices of their stud horses, in so far at least that officers should be allowed to select a charger from the ranks at the reduced price of 500 instead of 800 Rs. This is as it should be, for as the officer is not allowed to sell his horse so selected till

he be ten years old, except by returning him to the ranks at a loss of ten per cent. per annum, and as it is well known that the average cost to Government of each horse is only 400 Rs., it is a manifest injustice to make officers pay double that sum. We imagine the number of horses that have been taken out by officers has been hitherto very small; the consequence of the reduction (if it take place) will be, that our cavalry and horse-artillery officers will be much better mounted than they now are, and consequently more efficient. We understand Major Gwatkin is the man whom the services will have to thank for this just and liberal measure, if it be carried into effect.—*Meerut Obs.*, Feb. 9.

THE HOOGHLY IMAMBARA.

The Hooghly Imambara consists of two parts—the religious and the educational, and its affairs are managed under the control of the local agents, composed of the collector, Mr. Belli; the magistrate, Mr. Samuells; and the assistant surgeon, Dr. Wise. The religious part of the institution is made up of many branches, and is under the immediate control of the mutawali. The celebration of festivals, the management of the Mosafirkhana, and a number of matters of this sort, come under this head. A large sum of money is monthly distributed among the poor. There are permanent pensioners also who are paid from the funds of the endowment. The hospital of the Imambara, which, under the superintendence of Dr. Wise, now bids fair to be very largely beneficial to the whole district, may perhaps be included also under this head. The hospital that was before, was but the mere shadow of what it is at present. We are not certain if the building which was intended to have been built for this purpose, has been begun to this day; but we learn that the number of patients admitted into it are daily increasing. With regard to the educational part of the Imambara, it is needless to state that the grand collegiate institution which has been established at Hooghly, is alluded to by us. The public have long been in possession of the particulars of the college, and it would be mere recapitulation to mention them here. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with observing that when it will be in full operation in all its parts, it will be almost unequalled in its means of usefulness.—*Gyananneshun*.

COOLIN POLYGAMY.

Some time ago the *Chundrica* stated that the attention of the law commission was directed towards the suppression of Coolin polygamy in this country, but nothing has since transpired, and the papers have consequently been silent on the subject. But the existence of this abominable practice is

the cause of great misery to the daughters of Coolins.

The daughter of a respectable brahmin, in the village of Bureejhatty, was given in marriage to a Coolin, who had a number of wives. About eight months ago he visited his father-in-law's house in the above village, and was received with due respect. His wife, a young girl of fifteen or sixteen, who had scarcely seen him more than two or three times after her nuptial night, considered it a very happy day, and prepared herself to receive him with that joy which naturally arises in the mind of a woman to see her husband after a long absence. But all her hopes were in vain. The husband, on entering the room, asked her what money she had kept for him. It is true the lady brought before him what little she had saved for him, knowing that a Coolin husband visits his wives with no other view than that of gain, but her offer was too little to satisfy her husband, who said that he would not speak to her unless she paid him a certain sum of money which he named. The poor girl had no means to meet the demand, and though she pleaded her inability, her entreaties and tears were of no avail. The inhuman husband remained deaf to her cries, and the poor victim of his avarice passed the night in grief and sighs near his feet. On the morning the Coolin left his father-in-law's house, but before he returned home, he was invited by a neighbouring family, where, after taking his dinner, he came back to his father-in-law's to take his clothes, &c. and sent for a beetle from his wife. But the room in which she resided was found shut, and no answer was obtained from within. On this a suspicion arose in the minds of the inmates of the house that she had killed herself; and the door being broken open, the poor girl was found hanging lifeless on a beam, with her clothes fastened round her neck. It is needless to say that her parents felt her loss deeply, and even the ruthless husband, who had driven her to that desperate deed, repented of his behaviour, and confessed all that had passed in the night. But as they feared the consequence of a Darogah's investigation, they thought it advisable to prick one of the legs of the deceased, and to give out that she was bit by a serpent, and thus the deed was kept in secrecy.—*Ibid*.

THE EXCHANGES.

The rapid rise which has taken place in the rate of exchange between India and Europe within the few past weeks—the sicca rupee being up to 2s. 4½d., and the Company's currency in proportion—seems to indicate that recent operations on the money market in England have had the usual effect on this, in rendering capitalists disinclined to give vent to their resources while the agitation in the state of affairs in

Europe continue. During the whole of the Continental war, the good old sicca was at a price beyond its intrinsic worth; and it is curious to remark how, even in these times, a troubled aspect of the political horizon in Europe reflects in brightness on the circulating medium of this. It is true there are other causes which, in the present instance, have combined to enhance the rate of exchange, and these may have tended to it more directly than that specified; but as politics and the Stock Exchange are synonymous terms, when applied to the foreign relations of the country, there is no necessity to seek farther for reasons which are sufficiently notorious to render more pointed allusion to them necessary. These circumstances have all contributed to render money scarce in England; and as it was known to be abundant here, this country was eventually looked to for a supply. But holders are quite aware of the advantage which they possess, and with so good opportunity of profitably employing their funds on the spot, it must be a superior consideration which will induce them to dispose it for the advantage of a distant market. The peculiar feature of this—a rate of interest for money below that of Europe, and less than what can be obtained for it in the ordinary operations of trade, seem not to have escaped the attention of the projectors of the Bank of India, which, by possessing an establishment both in this quarter of the globe and in London also, will be enabled to command no small portion of business now enjoyed by existing institutions. The rates of these are too high to be of permanent advantage either to their own interests or those of the public; and it is considered that by reducing them, equally safe business might be done, with greater benefit.—*Compendium, Feb. 16.*

We subjoin the following, from the *Hurkaru Price Current*, of April 15, received overland:—

Transactions since our last have been comparatively to a very small amount, and the course of exchange may be quoted as in our last, viz.

	s. d.	s. d.	
On H.M. Treasury, at 30			
days' sight	a 2 1½	a 2 1½	per Sa. R.
Insurance Bills	a 2 3	a 2 3½	do.
Missionary Bills, at 30			
days' sight	a 2 1½	a 2 1½	do.
Australian Bills, at 30			
days' sight	a 2 1½	a 2 1½	do.
First-rate House Bills ..	a 2 2½	a 2 3	do.
Speculative and American Bills	a 2 4	a 2 4½	do.

Government have, at the solicitation of the Chamber of Commerce, determined to re-open the Treasury, for the purpose of making advances on Bills on England, secured on produce, at the exchange of 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee. The sum appropriated to the purpose will amount to

seventy lakhs in Bengal, twenty lakhs in Bombay, ten lakhs in Madras, and fifty lakhs in China; the Board of Customs have accordingly been authorized to accept tenders, and to issue orders for the amount advanced, payable at the General Treasury at Calcutta, twenty days after sight; this will, no doubt, be a check to a further advance on exchange.

INTEREST ON ARREARS OF REVENUE.

The local authorities at Assam have suggested to the Board of Revenue the abolition of interest on arrears. The Board recommended the proposition of discontinuing the levy made by the local authorities, to the favourable consideration of Government; as it would appear, by a reference to the statement from the revenue accountant, that, with the exception of the year 1833-34, the revenue realized by the levy of interest in Assam has not ever amounted to Rs. 3,000 per annum, on an average of five years. That sum, the Board submitted, is too small to be worth the labour of collection; considering especially, the harassment and annoyance it creates, and the door it opens for fraud and oppression, that the discontinuance of the demand of interest in Assam would, in that respect, assimilate the condition of that country to the state of Arracan, where no interest is levied on arrears of revenue. The object of Government being to encourage agriculture in Assam, and thereby to increase its population, every facility to population that can possibly be devised should be given to this waste and desert country. The exaction of interest on arrears of revenue is not only inconsistent with the nature of the revenue system in force in that province, but is totally opposed to its success. Were the obstacle removed, the Board fully anticipate that the inconsiderable sacrifice now recommended, would be more than compensated for by the increased revenue which might be expected to be obtained.—*Consultation, Feb. 2.*

THE JYNTEAH TERRITORY.

At the meeting of the Sudder Board of Revenue, on the 7th March, Mr. Secretary Mangles informed the Board, that the sanction of Government had been solicited to the annexation of the Jynteah territory to Sylhet, and directed that immediate measures should be taken for placing the survey, &c. of that territory under the general control of Mr. Collector Mytton.

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

The papers published during the week have been teeming with discussions respecting the expulsion of Mr. McQueen from the office of secretary to the Military Orphan Society. The managers of the in-

stitution have published an explanation in exculpation of Mr. McQueen's conduct respecting Miss Polhill; but the question of excluding the secretary has not yet been decided, though the general feeling of the army, as far as it has been manifested, is against him.—*Bengal Herald*, Mar. 26.

Miss Polhill has published a reply to the remarks of the General Management of the Orphan establishment, which establishes two very important points in her justification; one, that she preferred no charge voluntarily, but that such charges arose out of a deposition relative to the conduct of the school, which she was required to make by the Board of Management; the other, that whatever were the reasons or the excuses for the act she complained of, they were, by the admission of the parties themselves, literally true.—*Ibid.*, April 2.

UNION BANK.

A meeting of the directors of the Union Bank was held on the 21st March, at which it was determined to call a general meeting for the purpose of augmenting the capital stock of the Bank by six hundred additional shares of 1,000 Co.'s rupees each, besides filling up the original bank shares of 2,700 Co.'s rupees to 3,000 Co.'s rupees, and the supplementary shares of 900 to 1,000 Co.'s Rs., which will give, in the whole, an addition to the capital stock of about eight lakhs of rupees. All the shares are to be equalized, or rather split into shares of 1,000 each, with a vote attached.

BANK OF INDIA.

A numerous attended meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place on the 20th March, for the purpose of considering the report of a committee, appointed to draw up the resolutions, respecting the establishment of the proposed "Indian Bank," based on those submitted by Messrs. Harding and Hurry. The Committee stated, at some length, the reasons which were opposed to an institution embracing, in their opinion, objects unconnected with legitimate banking, and involving, if not aiming at, privileges and functions of a monopolising and dangerous tendency.

Mr. Spier moved, seconded by Mr. Montefiori Joseph, that the report be received and approved; upon which an amendment was moved by Mr. Bruce, seconded by Mr. W. F. Fergusson, that it be rejected.

On a show of hands, the amendment was lost, and Mr. Spier's resolution was carried.

The *Englishman*, April 17, noticing with approbation an English pamphlet en-

titled, "A Review of the Reasons for a New Bank in India," has the following observations:

"But there is yet another instance, and a remarkable one, of the want of knowledge of the habits and feelings of the people with whom they propose to have to do as virtual sovereigns, the proposition, namely, for a general paper currency. We instanced the disinclination of the natives to this representation of value, in an article published some weeks ago, by the fact that, out of the crore and twenty lakhs of notes issued by the Bank of Bengal, upwards of fifty lakhs are for sums of Rs. 1,000 and upwards. Out of Calcutta and its immediate vicinity, paper currency is little known, and considered as an unsafe security on which to advance money even by regular bill-brokers. One or two singular instances, which have occurred within the last six months, were recently cited to us. A gentleman at Allyghur could not get a single shroff, or man of business, in the large neighbouring town of Coel (one of the most mercantile of the Doab), to cash Bank of Bengal notes to the amount of Rs. 350, though these men are in daily communication with Calcutta, and the notes were those of a Government bank established for some thirty years. Another individual, at Subathoo, was refused discount, on any terms, of a Bengal Bank note of Rs. 100, by a shroff, whose business in hoondees extended to Calcutta. This same note was afterwards cashed at Meerut, at a loss of Rs. 6. 10. 8. Our up-country readers could, we are assured, most of them, give like examples of this distaste to paper money among the native population, with whom the hoondee answers all the purposes of notes, where notes are required, and whose repugnance to the bank paper token cannot even be overcome by its issue on Government security. After giving such ample evidence of their incompetency to manage an Indian bank, from pure want of knowledge of India and its people, the projectors insist much upon the advantage of keeping the supreme direction of their transactions in hands of a committee in London, a sort of second-hand Court of Directors in short. This proposal is made in the spirit which caused the late Mr. Mill to maintain, that a man who had never seen India could describe it and write its history better than one who had. It is the same self-satisfied infatuation which has been the parent, to this unlucky land, of so much misgovernment, the effects of which it will take years on years to obliterate. The proposal is alone enough to stamp the character of the speculation, the sole object of which is to re-establish, as we observed above, commercial monopoly on the basis of political supremacy, and make the well-being of Indian millions, the prosperity of Indian

trade, and the existence of British influence in India, a sacrifice to a vile Stock-exchange job."

STEAM-TUG ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Steam-Tug Association took place on the 20th March. The last half-year's profits amounted to 15½ per centum on the subscribed capital; but it was determined to make a dividend of only seven per cent., or seventy Co.'s rupees per share, and to apply the rest towards procuring one or more new boats to supply the increasing demands of the shipping in this port, and also to enable the Association, with its increased means of meeting the demand, to effect an object it has from the first desired to accomplish, namely, to lower the rates charged for tugging vessels.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

The Bishop of Calcutta returned to the presidency on the 15th March.

BISHOP CORRIE.

At a meeting held at the Town Hall, on the 16th March, it was resolved to erect, by subscription, a marble slab, in the Old Church, to the memory of the late Bishop of Madras, near those of his friends Brown, Martyn, and Thomason, and a smaller one in the Cathedral; and to hang up a portrait of the Bishop in the Old Church. It was further resolved, that the surplus which may remain after defraying the expenses of the monuments and the portrait, be appropriated for the purpose of endowing scholarships in the Calcutta High School, to be called Bishop Corrie's Scholarships; and that special regard be had in the nomination to eventual preparation for missionary labour.

THE SERAMPORE MISSION.

The Serampore Mission is in a tottering condition. Several of its missionaries, in different parts of the country, have been discharged for want of means to support them, and the European missionaries in Serampore have returned to England, with their families, except Dr. Marshman.—*Bengal Herald*, March 19.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Two troops of H.M.'s 16th Lancers started on the 10th inst. to join the headquarters' camp, with the view of accompanying the Commander-in-chief to Lahore. They are commanded by Major Cureton. We hear his Exc. will be accompanied from Loodheanah by a detachment of horse artillery with two guns, and thus exhibit to Runjeet Singh a goodly escort of tough materials.

We apprehend that the chief aim of the

wily old lion, in soliciting the presence of so distinguished a guest at the nuptials of the relation he has chosen to succeed him on a throne he has with infinite labour established for himself, is to endeavour to secure for that heir the protection, or at all events the neutrality, of his powerful British allies, should his right to the succession be disputed by those whose claim by primogeniture might lead them to resist his parent's decision in his favour. The presence of so high a personage as the Commander-in-chief at ceremonies so nearly concerning No Nehal Singh, and in the course of which his admitted title to the throne must often be reverted to on all sides, will of itself go very far to imbue the other pretenders with an idea, that some arrangement has been entered into on the subject with the British Government, and have due weight on their ulterior measures. On the other side, the Governor-general would scarcely lose so excellent an opportunity of acquiring the information which his visit will enable the Commander-in-chief to obtain; and so both parties will derive mutual benefit from the progress of Sir H. Fane across the Sutlej.—*Meerut Obs.*, Feb. 16.

The Commander-in-chief, on the 6th March, reached Umritser, and met with a very hospitable reception from Runjeet Singh. He attended at the nuptials of No Nehal Singh, which were celebrated with great pomp and grandeur.

His Exc. quitted the Court on the 22d March, in progress to Simlah.

INDIGO PROSPECTS.

Sad complaints of want of rain are coming in from the indigo districts. A letter from Dacca of the 4th inst. says, that since the 10th of last month, there had been nothing but strong westerly breezes, without a drop of rain, the churs all parched up, and the weather become intolerably hot. The planters in that district are reported not to have sown half their lands, and their hopes of a crop are at present very indifferent. A letter from Jessore of the 10th inst. states, that there were slight showers on the 26th ult. and 1st inst.; but they had not enabled the planters in the Jessore and Pubna districts to complete half their sowings, and the drought had since been so severe, that the plant was suffering, and much of it dead.—*Bengal Herald*, April 16.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN INDIA.

A Temperance Society has been established at Jaulnah. The report of the Temperance Society at Meerut gives intelligence of the progress which these societies have made on this side of India,

from which it would appear that the number of members stands as follows :

In the Meerut Temperance Society	192
In the Artillery Society at that station ..	12
In the Cawnpore Society	45
In that of H. M. 31st Foot	169
In that of H. M. 13th Foot	230

This last Society is by far the largest and most efficient of any in this part of India.

We regard the establishment of temperance societies in the British army in India, next to the prevalence of sound religious feelings, as the most efficient means of moral restraint. Until this insidious and domineering vice can be eradicated, every attempt at a reformation of morals must be powerless.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 16.

THUGGEE.

We bring to the notice of our readers, an instance of Thuggee, in a person holding a respectable and responsible situation under the magistrate of Beerbhoom. The assistant to the general superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, Capt. Lewis, as well as the magistrate of Burdwan. Mr. Skipwith, having cause to believe that a certain person, who acted as molahiz, or record keeper, to the magistrate of Beerbhoom, named Radhamadob Ghose, keeps connexion with Thugs, and assists and advises them in their proceedings, wrote to the magistrate of Beerbhoom to send him over to them for trial. The magistrate was also informed that two of the record keeper's brothers have been apprehended as Thugs, and that a *graffaree perwuna*, or order for arrest, has been issued against a third. What may be the issue of the trial of Radhamadob Ghose and his brothers, it is of course impossible at present to say. We would, however, suggest to Government the propriety of directing the Foudzary authorities in the Mofussil to keep a sharp look out on the native officers employed under them, for rumours are loud and deep among the natives, of these worthies being connected with men who pursue a systematic profession of robbery and murder. — *Gyananeshun. Feb. 15.*

SUGAR CANE.

In a letter from Capt. Sleeman, that gentleman observed, with regard to the plantation established by him at Jubbulpoor, that the Horticultural Society would, on the arrival of plants of the sugar-cane, expected from thence, see *what* sugar-cane was; but we had then little notion of the gigantic forms assumed by the Otaheite plant, and of which three camel-loads forwarded to the Horticultural Society of Meerut, have given us some idea and an explanation of Capt. Sleeman's expression. We have now seen *what* sugar-

cane is, and are certain that if the Society be enabled to raise an adequate quantity, to furnish the neighbourhood during the ensuing planting season with a sufficient supply of seed, permanently to establish the plant in this part of the Doab, Capt. Sleeman will through them have laid such additional claims to the gratitude of the country, as it will be difficult to repay. How many have as ample means of being useful to the land as Capt. Sleeman! And where in the end is Capt. Sleeman's loss? Let this be the answer; that the Jubbulpore plantation not only pays its own expenses, but enables the proprietor to defray the charges attendant on the dissemination of the plant, however great the distance, or large the quantity required. Forty-eight canes have been received by the Society per camels, and eight boxes more are daily expected by water.—*Meerut Obs., Feb. 16.*

STATISTICS OF CALCUTTA.

The following are the results of a census of Calcutta taken by Capt. Birch, Superintendent of Police, down to Jan. 1, 1837.

	Males & Females.
English	3,133
Eurasians	4,746
Portuguese	3,181
French	160
Chinese	362
Armenians	636
Jews	307
W. Mahomedans	13,677
H. Mahomedans	45,067
W. Hindoos	17,333
H. Hindoos	1,20,318
Moguls	527
Parsees	40
Arabs	351
Mugs	683
Mudrasscs	55
N. Christians	49
Low Castes	19,004

Total Population { Males . . 144,911 } 2,29,714
 { Females 84,803 }

Puckah Houses	14,623
Tiled Huts	20,304
Straw ditto	30,567

Total Houses	65,495
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Police Force	1,358
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In the year 1800, according to the report of the Police Committee furnished to Lord Mornington, the population was 5,00,000

In 1814, according to the calculation of Chief Justice Sir Hyde East, it

amounted to 7,00,000
Both of which calculations must have been erroneous, unless they included the suburbs of Cossipore and Garden Reach; which we believe they did.

In 1821, five assessors were appointed, by whose calculation the population of Calcutta amounted to as follows:—

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.	Chinese.
Upper North Division	5 ..	6,602 ..	64,582 ..	0
Lower North ditto	5,816 ..	16,865 ..	25,570 ..	244
Upper South ditto	4,476 ..	7,510 ..	18,183 ..	170
Lower South ditto	2,841 ..	17,185 ..	9,986 ..	0
	Total population .. 1,79,917			

But the magistrates, in their report, calculated as follows:—

Upper-roomed Houses	5,430	$\times 16 =$	86,880
Lower ditto ditto	8,000	$\times 8 =$	70,400
Tiled Huts	15,792	$\div 4 \times 54 =$	21,714
Straw ditto	35,497	$\div 4 \times 54 =$	51,558
Total			
			2,30,552

But making certain allowances, their definite calculation was:—

Resident Inhabitants	2,05,000
Influx daily	1,00,000
In 1831, Capt. Steel made it	1,07,081
Capt. Birch's calculation is	2,29,714
And the daily influx about	1,50,000

The above calculations do not include Kidderpore, Garden Reach, Seebpore, Howrah, Sulkea, Cossipore, or the other side of "the Ditch."

LEGISLATION FOR NATIVES.

The *Friend of India*, February 16th, with reference to the technical phraseology of the draft Act for securing the transmission of landed property by Parsees (see p. 205), remarks that though it may possibly be intelligible to a European lawyer, it is to be regretted that it was not put into such simple language, as to come within the comprehension of a native. "The enactment consists of one single sentence, and we defy the most learned oriental scholar to translate it into any Asiatic language, with even a hope that it will be understood to such a degree as to enable a man safely to act on it. To give a native a complete idea of this rule, a comment three times its own length would scarcely be sufficient."

The *Englishman*, February 20th, imputes to the law, as its main defect, its partial character. "Why the Parsee should be admitted to rights from which the native of China, the Mug, and the Burmese is excluded, the legislative council best know."

ASSAM POISONED ARROWS.

At a meeting of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta, on the 4th Feb., a letter was read from Dr. Griffiths, of Assam, stating that he had forwarded some specimens of Assam poison of *Mishmee teeta* and *geetheoon*. Dr. Griffiths says that the Assam poison, as far as he can learn from the native accounts, resembles closely the Nipal plant, but he hopes ere long to give a correct account of it. He believes it to be a very powerful drug, and attributes the failure of the experiments made with Dr. Wallich's specimens (brought down last year) to the age of the roots, which speedily become inert by keeping. The writer states that the apparatus employed for destroying animals with this poison consists of a short arrow, the head of which is plentifully smeared with the powdered root, made into a paste by help of the *ollenga* juice, as described by Dr. Wallich. This arrow

is inserted into the barrel of a musket, the head projecting externally, and the gun is discharged in the ordinary way. It is said by the Mishmees, that an elephant wounded in the *shoulder* by this empoisoned weapon dies in a few minutes; but when struck in the hinder parts of the body, he lives till the next day. Dr. Griffiths objects to Dr. Wallich's name of *teeta* for the other Mishmee plant. The word *teeta* signifies 'bitter;' hence *Mishmee teeta* means only 'Mishmee bitter.' The *geetheoon* is a plant much esteemed by the Assamees on account of its smell, but it does not appear to have any specific or medicinal virtues.

BALLYGUNGE TANK CASE.

At the Court of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Allipore, 8th February, the day appointed for the decision of the above case, the Commissioner stated that he had just received an order from the Government of Bengal, directing him to transfer to the session judge the whole of the duties connected with criminal justice, and that he was therefore incompetent to decide these appeals. He observed that, much as he might regret the delay to which the appellants would be subjected, the wording of the Government letter was precise, and left him no option, for it declared the transfer should take place from the date of the receipt of the order. He must therefore make over Mr. Pattle's appeal to the session judge; but with reference to Govindpersaud Bose's case, there was a further difficulty, for *he* appealed not only against the imposition of the fine, but also against that part of the order which regarded the possession of the tank; and under the construction which had been given by the superior authorities to the words "duties connected with criminal justice," in Act vii. of 1835 (in pursuance of which the Government had made the present transfer), it appeared that though the appeal as to the fine must be decided by the session judge, yet the Commissioner was the only authority competent to pass a judgment on that part of the case which related to possession. There might, no doubt, be great inconvenience in this mode of proceeding, and it seemed hard to tell a party that he must appeal to two distinct authorities against one and the same order; but he (the Commissioner) had no power to remedy this defect; and he must therefore call on the case of Govindpersaud Bose, and decide the right to possession of the tank, endeavouring to keep the question, as far as possible, distinct from that of the fine.

After reading the evidence in support of the right of Government to the tank, and hearing Mr. Bignell, on behalf of

Mr. Pattle and Govindpersaud Bhoose, the Commissioner considered Mr. Big-nell's objections to the proceedings in Mohun Sing's case to be valid; but observed that, as Govindpersaud was a party to the present case, it was now competent to the Court to entertain the question of right to possession, leaving the civil courts to decide the proprietary right, if it should be brought before them. He considered the possession of Govindpersaud to be fully established by Mr. Barlow's order, as well as by subsequent proof, and it must therefore be upheld. At the same time, he thought that there was evidence that, for more than thirty years, the neighbours had enjoyed the privilege of drawing water from the tank, and that this constituted such a kind of prescriptive right of access for that purpose as ought not to be disturbed. In the dispute between Mr. Cowell and Mr. Ainslie, before Mr. Barlow, in 1833, this question had not been in litigation; and indeed the right seemed to have been recognised by Mr. Cowell, Govindpersaud's tenant, in a letter to the magistrate, subsequent to the order in favour of Govindpersaud. There was some evidence to shew that, since that time, parties had occasionally met with opposition in going to the tank; but most of the witnesses deposed to their having taken water as formerly. He, therefore, ordered that Govindpersaud should be upheld in his possession of the tank—that his right to enclose it, and keep a chowkeedar, or adopt any other means for its preservation, should be recognised—but that he must allow free access to all persons, for the purpose of taking water, from sunrise to sunset. The question as to the fine was made over to the session judge.

FRAUDS IN THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Government have forwarded, for the information and guidance of the Sudder Board of Revenue, an extract from a despatch of the Court of Directors, regarding the responsibility which should in future attach to collectors in cases of malversation in stamp and alkary departments, and of treasury defalcation.

The Court refer to former letters which mention the particulars of three cases of embezzlement in the stamp department; two, shewing a defalcation of Rs. 18,576, have occurred in the office of the collector of Calcutta, and the other, amounting to Rs. 11,153, in that of the collector of Mynensing. The Board resolved, in accordance with the Regulations, to hold Mr. Trower and Mr. Collins personally responsible for the defalcations. The Court also have been informed, that Government have directed balances in the stamp department to be written off as ir-

recoverable, amounting to Rs. 14,451. The principal item is Rs. 11,690 deficient in the accounts of the darogah of the Burdwan collectorship, in the year 1822. In consequence of the irregularity of the collector's proceedings at the time of the suspension and subsequent dismissal of the darogah, it was found impossible to establish his guilt to the satisfaction of the Calcutta Court of Appeal, to which tribunal he had referred his case; and as it was not in the power of the authorities here to adduce any stronger evidence before the Calcutta Sudder Dewany Adawlut, they deemed it inexpedient to carry the case any further, and accordingly directed the amount to be written off the public accounts. Mr. Digby, the collector, under whom the embezzlement took place, having in the mean time died, it appeared to the Court, that the course the Government took was a proper one. The Court also allude to three other small balances. In the case of Mr. Chas. Trower, Government held that gentleman responsible, and Rs. 14,516 was realized by retrenchment from his allowances. In another case, in which the deficiency amounted to Rs. 2,671, Mr. Trower was exempted from personal responsibility. It appearing that he had taken all reasonable precautions to guard against loss. An embezzlement also occurred in Hidgelee of Rs. 562, but Government await the issue of a suit instituted by the collector before determining the extent of his liability. In Purneah, a defalcation of Rs. 2,642 occurred, of which sum Rs. 1,355 were subsequently recovered from the vendor and his surety. In this case, the loss appeared principally to have arisen in consequence of the neglect of Mr. Lewis, the late collector, to satisfy himself that the property judged as security was really of the value stated. As this was the only charge of remissness, and as it was difficult to adjust the liability between the late and the succeeding collector, Mr. Hawkins, Government permitted the balance to be written off to profit and loss. The Court are not quite satisfied, however, that this balance ought not to have been recovered from Mr. Hawkins, who, by giving his receipt to Mr. Lewis for the amount of stamped paper reported to be in store, without examination, relieved that gentleman from liability, but as Mr. Hawkins, by an improved system of accounts, which he introduced, became the means of discovering the fraud, and did every thing in his power to recover the missing papers, the Court have not disturbed the Government's decision. The Court approve of a retrenchment of Rs. 514 from the allowances of Mr. G. T. Taylor, collector of Tipperah, on account of an embezzlement in his district. They express

their dissatisfaction at the neglect of the collector in this instance, and at the insufficient grounds by which he attempted to justify it. An embezzlement of stamps, to the extent of Rs. 2,06,198, was discovered at Patna, which appeared to have been committed entirely by the darogah, who has since absconded. The Court remark, "The neglect of Mr. Jennings, the collector, to observe the rules established for the management of stamps, and to observe the ordinary precautions against fraud, left no alternative but to hold him responsible for the deficiencies, leaving him to take such steps as he may deem proper to recover the amount from the darogah and his sureties." In Meerut, a defalcation of Rs. 4,824 was discovered on the decease of a vendor of stamps in the civil court. It appeared that his accounts had never been subjected to any examinations since the year 1817, and that no attention had ever been paid by the collector to the rules laid down for his guidance; under these circumstances, Government directed that Mr. Glyn should be held responsible for the balance remaining due after the sale of the defaulter's property. The Court have approved of the above decision. But with respect to the inconvenience which would result from an unqualified adherence to the principle of responsibility laid down in clause 2. sec. 8, Reg. x. of 1829, they distinctly limit the liability of the collector to cases in which the loss has arisen from causes not beyond his control. In all cases, however, Government are to look to the collector in the first instance to make good the deficiency, who must shew to their satisfaction that the loss has not been occasioned by remissness or neglect on his part.—*Englishman*, Feb. 9.

FOSSIL ANIMALS.

Captain Cautley announces the discovery, in the Sevalik range, of a superb specimen of the *mastodon angustidens*, a skull with both lines of molars, palate, and one orbit entire. He adds: "We have much still to learn of these *mastodons*; with regard to the *mastodon elephantoides* of Clift, there are evidently two species of the same character as to dentition, but with a remarkable difference in the form of the cranium, one of which has the flat, the other the elevated crown."—*Journ. Asiat. Soc.*, Dec.

WRITERS' BUILDINGS.

A small joint-stock company or partnership is about to be formed, for the purpose of purchasing the Writers' Buildings, and converting them into a bazaar for the sale of all varieties of English and

European merchandise.—*Oriental Obs.*, Jan. 21.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

In reply to the propositions of the Sudder Board, Mr. Secretary Mangles informed the Board, that the Governor-general in Council entirely concurs with the Board in their first and second propositions, viz. that the Sudder Board be empowered, at their discretion, to transfer deputy collectors from one district to another within the same division; and that a discretionary power of nomination to the office of deputy collector be vested in the Sudder Board as well as in the commissioner of revenue. To the third proposition, that a competent acquaintance with the English language be made, for the future, an indispensable condition of appointment to a deputy collectorship, his Lordship is not prepared to lay down a strict rule which would, in effect, exclude a great number of highly efficient individuals from a very much coveted grade of the public service. At the same time as his Lordship is aware of the advantage accruing from the deputy collectors possessing a knowledge of English, with a view to the encouragement of the study of that language, and to the general benefit of the revenue department, the Board are authorized to announce publicly, that when candidates for deputy collectorships are on a par in regard to other qualifications, a preference will be given to the person who is most competent to transact business in English.—*Bengal Herald*, Feb. 12.

ATROCIOUS ACT.

At a place called Munde, on the right bank of the Sutlej, and nearly north of Puttealah, the deluded fools of priestcraft flocked, to prefer their absurd requests to an idol of some celebrity set up at it. One of the worshippers, while employed in the usual initiatory mummery, allowed his child, a boy of six or seven years, to stray from him, and after a diligent but ineffectual search, he could only trace him to the temple of the idol. This circumstance he communicated to the police of the village, who instituted a search within the walls of the "holy place," in a vault beneath which they discovered the lifeless body of the missing boy, and the putrifying remains of twelve other victims of the priests of the temple, who, unlike the great majority of their fraternity in this world, and dissatisfied with the spoils of simple robbery and delusion, had murdered them for the ornaments they wore. This discovery overcame every Hindoo prejudice, and the holy murderers were forthwith seized and ironed.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 28.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Government have accepted the offer of the Bonded Warehouse Committee of Rs. 1,80,000 for the old Import Warehouse premises. A meeting was held yesterday for the purpose of organizing the Company, and making arrangements for commencing the buildings forthwith. —*Sumachar Durpun, Feb. 4.*

COURTS MARTIAL IN ROYAL CORPS.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 4th, referring to the high condition of H.M.'s 11th Light Dragoons, observes: "In 1821, the Marquess Hastings, then Commander-in-chief, addressed a letter to the commanding officer, highly complimentary, in consequence of the total absence of courts-martial during twelve months—the court-martial returns for that period being blank. In the eighteen years the 11th have been in India, the total of courts-martial have been 216; the King's corps quartered with the 11th had 187 in one year, whereof 116 occurred in six months." It adds: "The Commander-in-chief inspected H.M. 11th Light Dragoons at Jatpore, about four miles from Meerut. His Exc. passed up and down each rank, inspecting carefully the several men and horses. The regiment afterwards ranked past in column of threes, and while they were passing, his Exc. frequently expressed his admiration both of men and horses; the former, he said, looking as well as if in England, and the latter in better condition than any corps either here or in England, that he had inspected."

THE BORING EXPERIMENT.

The accident which happened to the mud shell, in the boring experiment in the Fort, has been got over by the bringing up of that instrument, which speaks well for the industry and ability of the Sappers and Miners employed upon the work. Great credit is due to these deserving men, for various plans had been tried without success; and it was, at last, left to them to get over the difficulty. We trust the work will be persevered in, to at least one thousand feet, should not success sooner crown the efforts of the committee: expense should scarcely be considered in an experiment like this, to obtain good fresh water. The tubbing has now reached to a depth of 326 feet, and has been accomplished in the most perfect manner; and we are told that the water in the pipes rises considerably higher than in any of the adjacent wells. —*Hurkaru, Feb. 16.*

At the monthly meeting of the Asiatic Society, on the 5th April, a small fossil bone was produced, which had been

brought up by the auger used in the boring experiment in the fort, from a depth of more than 350 feet. The bone is supposed to be that of a hyena. Many specimens of large quartz pebbles have also been brought up from different depths during the progress of the boring, which has now reached nearly 360 feet.

THE VERNACULAR LANGUAGE.

The Education Committee, it would appear, have earnestly set themselves about encouraging the study of the vernacular dialects. They recently addressed the committee of the School Book Society, desiring to ascertain if they could supply them with good Hindui books, the works in that language at the present in use in some of the schools under their control being defective in many respects. The secretary to the School Book Committee has been directed to write in reply, that they will shortly be able to comply with the wishes of the Education Committee, as several elementary treatises in the Hindui language, prepared by some distinguished friends to native education, have lately been received for publication. —*Beng. Herald, Feb. 12.*

THUGS IN BENGAL.

Mr. Barber, the magistrate of Dharwar in the Deccan, recently arrested fifteen men, who were travelling through the south, nominally as bird-catchers, but who were, it is supposed, Thugs. One of their number confessed that he was a Thug, and that two months and a-half before his party had arrived in the Dharwar district, they had murdered three travellers, and thrown their bodies, together with books and papers, into a well. The others, however, deny that they are engaged in any other trade but that of bird-catchers; and that they are employed by a mulajun in Calcutta, at Rs. 5 a month. They were from the district of Chittagong, and had with them a paper written in the Bengalee character, which they said was a *rahadary*, or pass. They annually enter the south of India, by way of Juggernath, and travel through the whole land. It is well known that a very great number of those who go on pilgrimage to Juggernath never return; and it is strongly suspected that they are decoyed by these Thugs to a little distance from the road, and strangled and plundered. We remember well, that about eight years ago, a party of seven or eight individuals started from this town on pilgrimage to Gya, but never returned. Not a single line was ever received from any of them, and no intelligence was ever obtained respecting them. There can be little doubt that they fell

victims to the Thugs.—*Sumachar Durpun*, Feb. 4.

CHITTAGONG DISTURBANCES.

We have been assured, upon unquestionable authority, that Mr. Harvey had nothing further to do in the proceedings that led to the disturbance, than filing the defence against the appeal in the Special Commissioner's Court, and selling the lands given as security, which latter act he performed under the orders of the Commissioner and the Sudder Board. The island of Kootobdiah was declared an escheat by the Sudder Dewanny long antecedent to Mr. Walter's proceedings under the Reg. ii. ; and the possession of the canangoes, we are told, was founded on pure official usurpation, and they occupied the greatest part of the islands under an alleged lakheraj sunnud, which was declared invalid by the Sudder Dewanny. Mr. Plowden settled the island, whose proceedings were confirmed by the Commissioner, under whose orders and those of the Sudder Board, the sales and purchases on account of Government took place, Mr. Harvey acting, in these proceedings, only as an executive officer. We make the above statements, in order to remove any unfavourable impression which our remarks of the 29th ult. (see p. 195) might produce against Mr. Harvey as being the originator of unpopular measures, or as affording any real ground for the excitement under which the people opposed that gentleman. In regard to those who had been taken up on the occasion, we are informed from the same source that those who did not openly oppose the police themselves have been set at liberty on furnishing security not to do so again ; and those who assaulted the deputy-collector and Mr. Morton, or aided in the offences, have been punished for assaults on the plaintiffs of the natives ; whilst those who opposed Mr. Harvey in person are to be committed for trial before the session judge. The result of the inquiry into the conduct of the native officers of all grades will be submitted to Government on the question of the disposal of those who may have tried to deceive the people by false reports regarding the opinions of Mr. Moore.—*Reformer*, Feb. 12.

CHURRUCK POOJAH.

The brutal rites of the Churruck Poojah were again enacted on the 12th inst. At about 5½ p.m., near south-road Entally, in the first lane on the west of it, a tree, or churruck, was erected on a piece of ground belonging to one Radacant Moonshree. The lane was crowded with spectators of all nations, viewing a native of rather a good figure, swinging round the tree, amid the acclamations of the

populace, and the retainers of the moonshree ; the scene, however, soon changed into one of murder and confusion, as the ropes, by which the sunceasee was suspended, snapped, and the deluded victim of superstition was flung away to the distance of nearly a hundred feet ; and when he was picked up, was literally torn to pieces. His face was completely smashed, and his body was not perfect in any part. On the south-west of north-road, Entally, very near the convict guard on that road, a sunceasee was first swung by hooks pierced through his back, in the ordinary way ; but after him, a man in a state of intoxication presented himself, with a pair of harpoons bored into his thighs, immediately above the knee joints. The man was swung round for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and when let down, he was quite sober, and complained of having had but a short swing.—*Bengal Herald*, April 16.

JOOITHA RAM.

Jootha Ram and his son, under an escort from the 52d regt., arrived here on the 31st ult., and on the 2d proceeded on towards their future residence, Cunnar, with a detachment from the 47th, under command of Capt. Blake.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 4.

The order for removing this person is said to have given great dissatisfaction to the Ranees.

THE PLAGUE.

The plague, which is making fearful havoc still among the inhabitants of Pallee, has begun to spread over the country. It had made its appearance within thirty miles of Nusseerabad, and committed great ravages in Marwar, in which last place, it is said, 50,000 inhabitants have been swept away. Much alarm prevailed at Delhi, and measures were taken to prevent the contagion spreading in the British provinces. The Calcutta papers of April 16 state, that orders had been sent by Government for the immediate adoption of measures to interrupt the progress of the plague, which appears to be spreading its devastating influence to the eastward of its original locale. Cordons round the great cities, inquiries into the symptoms of the disorder, so as to put people upon their guard elsewhere,—the fumigation of letters and parcels, and the establishment of quarantines, where feasible in a vast country, furnishing so very few natural barriers to the progress of the plague, are a few of the principal measures resorted to ; and it is hoped that these, assisted by the hot weather, will prevent the scourge from becoming so general as is at present apprehended.

NATIVE STATES.

Candahar.—The reported invasion of Shikarpore by the Sikhs, has alarmed the mountain chiefs of Candahar, two of whom, supposing that there is some other ulterior object in view, have assembled a body of 20,000 men, with which they propose to watch the movements of the Sikhs, and when they find them fairly in possession of Shikarpore, to return to, and protect their mountain fastnesses.

Beloochistan.—The evils of famine are now beginning to exhibit themselves in all their horrors in this country. The unexampled drought of last year has reduced the people to such distress, that they have no alternative but to infest the highways, and obtain from travellers that which the soil refuses them. Single travellers and kafilahs fall alike under their ban; and desolation, murder, and rapine, follow in the train of the wild Belooches.

Bokhara.—From recent arrivals from this place, it has been ascertained, that this state is torn asunder by anarchy and misrule of every kind; the cultivator is oppressed by the soldier, and the soldier is, in his turn, dissatisfied with the Government. The land is untilled, and all things are in disorder. The inhabitants of many of the frontier towns, disgusted with the supineness of the Bokhara government, have transferred their allegiance to the Persian Government in the usual style; namely, that of introducing the Persian thannahs into and expelling those of Bokhara out of their towns.

Lahore.—While the Maha Rajah was holding a durbar, a petition from Hurry Sing Nelwa was read, stating that the zemindars of the tribe called Afridy, in the neighbourhood of the fortress of Shaikh Imaun-oollah Hosen, having formed a gang, had commenced a regular system of depredations on itinerant merchants and travellers, who happened to fall in their clutches. To this his Highness was pleased to answer, that the petitioner should leave nothing untried to eradicate the evil complained of.

His Highness having inquired what the present brought out by General Alard from France consisted of, it was represented that it was composed of 1,800 guns, and 500 pistols. His Highness ordered the pistols to be distributed amongst the cavalry men.

The *Meerut Observer*, February 2d, has the following story: "A few days ago, a box was opened in this city (Lahore) in which a fakeer had been enclosed for two months without food or drink! Runjeet had taken every precaution to prevent access to him, having first locked the box, and locked the door of the room inclosing it. The latter was surrounded by a wall, the door of which

was locked and built up with bricks and clay. The man was sown up in a bag, in a sitting posture, and appeared, on first opening the box, inanimate; his eyes, mouth, and nostrils had been shut. The first part of the resuscitation consisted in pouring hot water on his head, and placing a hot cake on the crown of it; the nostrils were next opened, through which he breathed like a porpoise; next the mouth was forced open by main strength, and the tongue brought forward, it having been laid back on the roof of his mouth; the pulse was not felt at the wrist for some time, and not plainly until the legs and arms had been stretched and rubbed; he soon began to talk, after getting some warm milk and sugar, and in a short time appeared none the worse for his abstinence; the heat of the body was greatly above the standard of health from the first, and as it subsided, the circulation became established. One can hardly credit the ease, in spite of all the precautions taken to prevent imposition; Runjeet Singh and several religiously believe it; and the Maha Rajah himself evinced his conviction by bestowing a rich dress and gold ornaments on the fakeer."

Bhurtpoor.—A magazine containing upwards of ten thousand pounds of powder recently exploded in this city, and caused a fearful loss of life. Thirty persons were killed on the spot, and as many wounded, some severely. The accident proceeded, it is supposed, from a lamp, which by long custom had been kept lighted in the same building with the magazine. The building, of stone, was shattered into a thousand fragments, and the neighbouring houses received much injury.

Peshawur.—Hurree Singh has just been defeated in an attempt to push the Sikh frontier beyond the limits of this district. He had taken up a position on which to erect a fort, and had proceeded to some extent with the work, when a son of Dost Moohumud made a rapid advance from Jullahabad, and coming on the Sikhs by surprise, drove them back and destroyed the incipient fortalice.

Ludakh.—The merchants, who trade with Yarkund and Thibet for wool, have been forced to abandon their usual route, by Jurawur Singh, the deputy of Goolab Singh, who has prescribed to them another road, by which they will have to run through a long gauntlet of custom-houses. The merchants have opposed this with the only power that can be exerted against Eastern despotism—passive resistance—and the consequence has been a considerable decline in the wool trade.

Jeend.—The settlement of this country, which cuts an important figure in the political transactions of the Agra Govern-

ment, has at length taken place, in its cession to Surroop Singh, a cousin of the late Rajah. Its original proportions were, however, somewhat curtailed, part of it being held by the Company.

Herat.—Mirza Jehangeer, the son of Shah Kamran, the Herat chief, with the view of closing the breaches which have, from time immemorial, existed between Herat and Candahar, sent valuable presents to the Candahar chief, accompanied by strong expressions of goodwill, which the Candahar chief gladly accepted, as he had ever lived in constant dread of Herat, and which he acknowledged by suitable returns of the best his land produced. Dost Mahomed, of Abool, hearing of these interchanges of good-fellowship, prepared presents, exceeding in value and extent those of the Candahar chief, which he intends to send as a propitiatory offering to Runjeet Singh, hoping thereby to secure his powerful aid and influence.

Cabool.—To so low an ebb has the power of Dost Mahomed fallen, that even his nobles beard him on his throne, and refuse to attend his durbars. One day, Ihmud Shah, the Dooranie, openly told him that, beguiled by his promises, he had forsaken and driven from his throne his lawful master, Shah Shooja-ool-Mooluk; but what had he gained by it? Empty promises? That, however, awakened to a sense of his duty, he would now endeavour to repair past offences by straining every nerve to re-seat Shah Shooja-ool-Mooluk upon the throne of Cabool. Dost Mahomed, alarmed by this bold and intrepid avowal, is seeking to make alliances with foreign powers; but such will avail him little, as he knows, and has not failed to express his conviction, in bitter terms, that all his servants are in communication with Shah Shooja-ool-Mooluk.

Durbund.—Futteh Khan, the chief of Pungetaur, being routed by the troops of Sirdar Hurry Sing Nelwa, had taken refuge on the frontiers of Durbund, when Payend Khan, the ruler of that place, collecting some thousands of mountaineers, his subjects, proceeded to the assistance of the chiefs of Khybur; and rumour says, that his intention is to commence hostilities, in conjunction with them, against the chief of Peshawur.

Hyderabad in Scinde.—Mahomed, son of Meer Kurrim Ally, and Meer Soobedar, son of Moraud Ally, owing to their youth, were imprudent enough to send Col. Pottinger, on his arrival in Scinde, the message that, if the Colonel wished to build a house there, adapted to mercantile business, having no more than ten or twelve individuals stationed in it, nobody would be opposed to it; but

should he be engaged in getting troops together, the Aumeers of Taulpoor were prepared to meet him with an army consisting of fifty thousand cavalry and a hundred thousand infantry. On this the Colonel, with two other gentlemen, removed towards Cutch-bhoje, the possession of Rajah Narain Sing, who is under the protection of the British. Meer Noor Mahomed and Meer Nusseer, the principal chiefs of Scinde, on hearing this intelligence, felt very much annoyed, and were inclined to put the youngsters in chains, and, apologizing for what had happened, to request the gentlemen to return.

Oude.—A private letter from Lucknow, dated 7th February, says: "The drought in this part of the country has been and is so great, that without a timely supply of rain there will be a famine. The ryots of Oude will pay no revenue, and the King cannot do without it; so there is a precious sacrifice of life every day, in a struggle for the needful."

SUITS BETWEEN RYOTS AND ZEMINDARS.

We have heard complaints made of the oppressive operation of Reg. vii. of 1799, for recovery of rents of the current year due by the ryots to their zemindars and izardars. The Regulation in question had the humane object of lessening the delays and expenses of suits between ryot and zemindar; and to effect this, gave the latter summary redress in the Collectors' Courts. One thing, however, appears to have been overlooked, the protection of the ryot from the abuse of a power of compelling him to give security for any claim brought against him. In the Dewanny Courts, the defendant is not required to find security at all for a matter under litigation; and why the same principle is not acted upon in the Collectors' Courts, we cannot understand. The poverty of the labouring classes, of whom the ryots in the villages are for the most part composed, would seem to entitle them to a preference of this indulgence rather than subject them to an exception from it. As it is, however, an oppressive tyrannical zemindar may ruin his ryot by bringing forward a false or exaggerated claim, well knowing the difficulty which the latter will have to lodge security pending an investigation of perhaps one, two, or three months, he spinning out the matter as long as he can. The poor man must either go to gaol, or pay some rupees, which he can ill afford, to the person or persons whom he may be able to persuade to give the guarantee required, besides fees of course to the amlah; and this, perhaps, for a claim altogether unjust.—*Cour.*, March 4.

THE DYCES.

We hear that a writ was executed, at a late hour on Saturday evening, upon Mr. Dyce Sombre, at the suit of his father, Colonel Dyce, for some twenty lakhs of rupees and upwards; but, notwithstanding the largeness of the amount, and the inconvenient time at which the arrest took place, Mr. Sombre was enabled to put in bail, having then at the Treasury Company's paper to the amount of nearly forty lakhs of rupees.—*Cour.*, Feb. 28.

MR. OSBORNE AND MR. STOCQUELER.

In consequence of an offensive paragraph in the *Oriental Observer* of Saturday last, of which Mr. Stocqueler admitted himself to be the author, to Mr. Osborne, that gentleman yesterday sent his friend, Mr. Barwell, the barrister, to demand satisfaction. This, we are informed, was declined by Mr. Stocqueler, on the ground that he had not exceeded that license which the freedom of criticism allowed; but having also resorted to language in regard to Mr. Osborne, which Mr. Barwell considered insulting to himself, as bearing the message of his friend, that gentleman, after informing Mr. Stocqueler that he must be prepared for personal chastisement from Mr. Osborne, sent his own friend, Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald Sandes, to demand satisfaction for the insult to himself. This was also refused, and it appears that Mr. Stocqueler immediately applied to the chief magistrate for protection. Mr. Osborne was arrested near the *Englishman* office, with a horsewhip in his hand; but having pledged his honour to Mr. McFarlan that the matter should stop there, and that he would appear at the police office to-day, he was set at liberty. Mr. Barwell, against whom a warrant has been issued, has not yet been taken.—*Hurkaru.*, Feb. 27.

No. 1.

"Sir: You are, I believe, the writer of the criticism on *The Critic*, in the *Oriental Observer*, which I have just read—I know your style. The phrase 'Mr. Sneer had not the wit to conceal his imperfections,' &c. is, I conceive, a personal liberty, and one which I should not permit to any brother amateur, who was in the position of a gentleman. Indeed, neither T—, P—, S—, nor any of us, would or could suffer such a phrase passing from one to another to go unnoticed. Favour me with a line in answer to this query; is the phrase yours? My motive in troubling you with this question is obvious enough. I shall,

should your answer be in the affirmative, put the case in the hands of a friend.

"Your obedient servant,

"FRED. OSBORNE."

"Sunday morning, 12 o'clock,

"To J. H. Stocqueler, Esq."

No. 2.

"Sir: I am the author of the criticism in the *Oriental Observer*.

"Your obedient servant,

"J. H. STOCQUELER."

"To F. Osborne, Esq.

"26th Feb. 1837."

We were accordingly waited on by Mr. F. Barwell, jun., on the part of Mr. Osborne, when, in reply to the usual request of pistols for two, and coffee for the survivor, we delivered the following to the former gentleman:

No. 3.

"The remark objected to by Mr. F. Osborne, the representative of *Sneer*, is entirely within the limits of fair dramatic criticism; and I consider Mr. Osborne's request, under all circumstances, perfectly preposterous.

"J. H. STOCQUELER."

This was followed by a peremptory demand for a meeting or an apology. We, of course, refused to give either. Mr. F. Barwell then warned us to prepare for personal chastisement at the hands of Mr. Osborne, following up the warning with a challenge from himself, conveyed through Mr. Sandes, for presuming to doubt the eligibility of *Mr. Sneer*. This, as a matter of course, was also refused, and we were then told to prepare for the consequence! We have accordingly made the only rational preparation which suggested itself, by swearing the peace against the valiant *Sneer* and his friend.—*Englishman*, Feb. 27.

Police Office, 27th February.—Mr. Osborne and Mr. Barwell appeared before the chief magistrate, with their sureties, to give security to keep the peace towards Mr. Joaquim Habert Stocqueler, the editor of the *Englishman* newspaper, pursuant to an affidavit sworn by Mr. Stocqueler against them, before the chief magistrate, yesterday, of his apprehension of their doing him some bodily harm with a certain mischievous and harm-dealing weapon, termed a horsewhip, used in stimulating courage to those who some time lack it. The securities of Mr. Osborne were Mr. J. Franks and Mr. T. Dickens, and the security of Mr. Barwell were Mr. L. Clarke and Mr. J. Colquhoun. The parties were bound down in their own recognizances to keep the peace towards the said peaceable Joaquim Habert Stocqueler, and not to dust the aforesaid Joaquim Habert Stocqueler's

jacket with a horsewhip, in their own recognizances of 1,000 Co.'s rupees each, and of 500 Co.'s rupees each of their securities. Previous to signing these security bonds, Mr. L. Clarke, on perusing them, remarked, that the security required, was against (*sic*) all his Majesty's subjects. He said, that the security required was only against the person of one individual, named Joaquim Hubert Stocqueler, and on his affidavit, and that it did not require, as in the case of a person who had been a daring character, and convicted of a violent assault, to keep the peace against all his Majesty's subjects; and he said that it is unusual to do so. He recollected when he was some time back bound to keep the peace towards an officer, and Mr. P. O'Hanlon was his bail, the word *all* was omitted; and he requested the magistrate, that if he had any doubt on the subject, to call upon Mr. O'Hanlon, and he would confirm that statement. The magistrate said, that it was usual to sign these bonds in the form they are at present drawn, and asked if Mr. Clarke objected to sign it, as it was. Mr. Clarke, in reply, said, that he would sign it; but he would, if requisite, seek his remedy in the Supreme Court, by a writ of *certiorari*. After this, the parties signed the bonds.—*Hurkurn*, Feb. 28.

The *Englishman* contains a rather different report of the same matter: "Messrs. Osborne and Barwell appeared yesterday morning before the magistrate, to be bound over to keep the peace to all his Majesty's subjects, more particularly to J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., themselves in Rs. 1,000, and two securities in Rs. 500 each. After Mr. Barwell was bound over, it came to the turn of Mr. Osborne, who objected, unless the magistrate took the same course with Mr. Stocqueler, that is, to restrain him from attacking Mr. O. in the columns of the *Englishman*. The learned gentleman was supported by his counsel (Mr. L. Clarke), in a lengthy speech, expatiating largely on the article in yesterday morning's *Englishman*, which, he said, amounted to a constructive breach of the peace. Here he was cut short by the magistrate, who wished to know if Mr. O. apprehended danger. In that case he would bind over Mr. S.; but he had nothing to do with the present application, and gave it as his opinion, that he did not think there was any thing in the remark in the *Oriental Observer* to call for the measures taken by Mr. O. This was merely his opinion."

We must connect with this affair (we suppose) the following advertisement, which appears in the same day's *Englishman*: "Wanted.—An Irishman; six feet

high, and rather broad in the shoulders. His business will be to answer, in person, impertinent notes addressed to the editor of the *Englishman*. Salary Rs. 400 per mensem, and find his own shillelaghs."

NATIVE PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The detection of alleged frauds, which have been proceeding for some time in the treasurership of the Midnapore collectorate, and the suspicion of a similar system existing in other zilluks, offer a sad comment on the Bentinck policy of preferring the natives to places of trust and emolument. We should be doing injustice to that excepted portion of our fellow-subjects, who, along with the literature of our countrymen, have imbibed no small share of their better principles, if we were to include them in the reproach which untoward discoveries of this nature cannot fail of attaching to a system which, by its indifference to aught beyond the mere realization of the public revenue, without caring to inquire into the manner in which it is collected, virtually invites fraud and peculation in those entrusted with the minor details of that responsible duty. When we observe public advertisements for persons required to fill the situation of *tehsildars*, upon salaries amounting to about as much as can be earned by a tolerable writer in the merchant's office, with the addition of security to a large sum for the faithful discharge of the duty devolving on them, we naturally ask ourselves—can it be seriously expected that men, who propose to be strictly honest, will be found willing, for such a pittance, to come under the onerous terms attached to their acceptance of employment; or are there authorised or tolerated perquisites appended to them, which make it worth the while of respectable individuals to offer themselves for these places? We know too much of human nature in general, and of its tendency among the inhabitants of this country in particular, to suppose the former possibility to be in accordance with reason; and we are consequently driven on the conclusion that the latter is the understanding on which most of the subordinate offices in the revenue branch of the public service are filled up. Without being uncharitable in our judgment, we may be permitted to suggest to ourselves, in the most delicate manner possible, that it is some species of remuneration in the shape of per-centage, obtained without detriment to the interests of the state, from transactions of a money-changing nature, with the *zemindars* and others having to make payments into the public treasury, that constitutes the consideration in these cases. So long as there are

to the convenience of all parties, we do not perceive any prominent objection to the arrangement, sanctioned, as we imagine it must have been, by very long custom. But it is evident, from the circumstances which have been brought to light in the instance under animadversion, that it is capable of being applied to purposes of the grossest fraud on the public, who rarely presume to question the validity of acts done under cover of what, until chance discovers the contrary, they believe to be competent authority.—*Englishman*, Mar. 4.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORD ELPHINSTONE AND SIR F. ADAM.

On the 5th March, the royal yacht *Prince Regent*, Capt. R. Cogan, from Plymouth the 27th October, Rio Janeiro 12th December, and the Cape of Good Hope 17th January, arrived at Madras, having on board the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, and Walter Elliot, Esq., private secretary. The *Java*, with Sir Frederick Adam on board, sailed the same morning, a few hours before the signal of the yacht was made out. Lord Elphinstone no sooner learned that the *Java*, having on board Sir Frederick Adam, was scarcely out of sight of the roads, than he directed the *Prince Regent* to put to sea again, in order that he might communicate with the Ex-Governor. The *Prince Regent* accordingly left the roads in pursuit of the *Java*, and returned the next day, when Lord Elphinstone disembarked.

His lordship was received with the usual honours, and was sworn into office.

ESCAPE FROM A TIGER.

Lieut. F. Hughes, of the 7th Light Cavalry, had a narrow escape from a tiger on the 23d of March, between the stations of Jubbulpore and Kamptee. He was in the act of stooping to get a flower from the jungle, about two hundred yards from the road side, when he heard a rustling noise behind him. He immediately turned his head to see what it was, when he beheld a huge tiger within a few yards of him. In the fright and hurry of the moment, when endeavouring to rise, he trod on the skirts of his dressing-gown, and fell backwards. He was at the same moment seized by the brute, which caught him over the waistband of his trowsers in its mouth. In this position the beast was dragging him, when he got his hand into his pocket and drew a small double-barrelled pistol, which he placed as direct for the animal's mouth as the position in which he lay would admit, fired, and in

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an instant he was free; for the tiger made a tremendous spring forward, carrying with it the clothes which it grasped. Lieut. Hughes was raised from off the ground before the cloth gave way.

RED HILLS RAIL-ROAD.

The temporary Red Hills rail-road has been already completed, though for a time rendered useless in consequence of a portion of the embankment of the canal having given way immediately where the rail-road joins on it, requiring, in consequence, the former to be carried on somewhat further. The temporary rail-road itself has cost Government Rs. 50,000. It only extends from the Red Hills to the canal, a distance of about three miles and a-half, and is qualified only to bear a weight of a ton and a half. To be made a permanent structure, that is, by exchanging the wooden for iron-stone or laterite supports, it will cost some fourteen or fifteen lakhs of rupees more.

INSURRECTION IN THE NEGAPATAM GAOL.

A serious insurrection took place recently in the Negapatam gaol. Prompt measures were taken by the principal assistant collector, Mr. Forbes, for the suppression of the tumult, which was only effected after four of the prisoners had been killed and several wounded. The prisoners behaved very steadily on the occasion.

THE PAUMBUM PASS.

The most favourable reports have been received from Col. Monteith, respecting his operations in the Paumbum passage. He appears to have deepened it in some parts to the extent of three feet, but to what length or breadth the work has extended is not stated.

INSURRECTION IN GOLCONDA.

The insurrection in Golconda, near Samulcottah, has been suppressed.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP CORRIE.

The subscription for the tribute to the memory of Bishop Corrie had reached Rs. 15,000 on the 4th April.

INSURRECTION IN CANARA.

The distressing intelligence of a formidable insurrection in the province of Canara reached government by express on the 9th April. The particulars, so far as we have been able to collect them, are these:—It seems that the government had for some days been informed that the district was in a disturbed state; that the dawk runners had been murdered, the communication cut off, and that the col-

(2 P)

lector had gone into the interior of the province for the purpose of quelling the disturbances, which, it was known, were led by a discontented chief from the Coorg country. On the 13th March, the town of Mangalore, to which it appears the collector had returned, driven back, we believe, by the insurgents, was invested by an irregular force of 5,000 armed men, principally Moplas, of the country of Cannara, there being at the time no larger force in the town than 250 Sepoys, the head-quarters of the 2d regt. N.I. The approach of this large force was hardly known (for they seem to have planned their attack with secrecy) before the troops were driven out of their lines, which were set fire to by the insurgents. A vessel (the barque *Eamont*, from Bombay) happened providentially to be passing the port, and signals of distress being hoisted on the flag-staff, she stood into the roads. Mr. Bird, the judge, and Mr. Dumergue, we believe, the only two European gentlemen having families in the place, immediately proceeded on board, left their wives and children, and afterwards returned with the captain of the ship to the shore. On their return, they found the troops drawn up on the beach, and Mr. Lewin, the collector, and Mr. Reade, Mr. Malthy, and Mr. Chatfield with them, awaiting the final attack of the rebels, who had already invested the town in every direction, in such a manner as apparently to render escape utterly hopeless. With this conviction, Messrs. Bird and Dumergue returned with the commander of the *Eamont* to the vessel; the latter having promised a reinforcement of two six-pounders and a few muskets to the small but gallant band thus left to withstand alone the attack of their formidable enemy. The boat which took the commander off, in going out of the mouth of the river, had to pass under the fire of a body of matchlock men; but, happily, their shots did not take effect. Almost immediately after the party reached the vessel, it seems that one simultaneous attack was made on all quarters of the town, which was on fire from one end to the other in an instant. To complete the horror of the scene, the powder-magazine blew up at the same moment. The *Eamont*, with her party on board, immediately made sail for Cannanore, with the object of obtaining that succour which it was impossible for the commander or his passengers personally to render, and thus the fate of the unfortunate party who were left on shore remained unknown.

We are happy to learn that by expresses received from Col. Cubbon and Capt. Le Hardy, it is stated that not a sign of disturbance or disaffection has shown itself in Mangalore or Coorg, and that these authorities have every confidence in the

devotion of all the people above the Ghauts. We believe we have thus stated fully the facts of this most distressing occurrence, and we must reserve to another time the reflections which suggest themselves in regard to the contracted policy which has given force to, if it has not created, this sad catastrophe. Much will suggest itself to the government naturally, and the warning it affords will no doubt be lastingly useful to them.—*Conservative*, 11th April.

[Further Particulars.]—We are most happy to state, on brief but authentic information, that according to the latest accounts received from Mangalore, Major Dowker, 2d B.N.I. had succeeded in repelling the attack made upon him with trifling loss. Our informant states that, on the 5th April, at ten o'clock A.M., Mangalore was attacked by two large bodies of Coorgs from the north, east, and south. The small number of men at his disposal prevented Major Dowker from doing otherwise than acting on the defensive, and he was unable to prevent the prisoners in the town being liberated, and many of the houses from being burnt. A party was in the first instance sent to repel the Coorgs lining the North Parade-road, and succeeded in driving them back. The attack made shortly afterwards from the southward was likewise repulsed, and the Coorgs pursued them to their boats, where a considerable number were killed, wounded, drowned, and taken prisoners: amongst whom was one of their leaders, who, we believe, is since dead. By the loss thus inflicted on the enemy, they were completely driven back for the time; but the Moplas and other disaffected persons in the town took every occasion to plunder and maltreat the sepoys. The reinforcement from Cannanore was anxiously expected. The loss in killed and missing was thirty-three, and nine wounded. The treasure had been saved. No mention is made of the civilians, but of course they are safe.—*Ibid*, April 12.

[Latest Particulars.]—The attack upon Major Dowker's brave little band (noticed in our last) took place on the 7th April. No detailed report of the affair has yet been received, but the gallantry with which the attack was repelled appeared to have had the effect of intimidating the insurgents, and discouraging further attempts. Up to the 11th, the date of the last accounts, no fresh assault had been made. On the night of the 11th, Col. Green's detachment was expected to arrive from Cannanore, and from that time, of course, all apprehensions for the fate of the gallant party would cease. Major Dowker's report (of which we gave the substance in a short extract) was so exceedingly modest that much detail is not to be gathered from it, but it is

clear that every individual employed, European and native, not omitting the brave officer (Lieut. Cotton) who volunteered his services, must have done his duty nobly, and we cannot doubt that the rewards and commendation they so truly deserve, will be poured by the King's and the local government upon these gallant soldiers, who in a situation of extreme peril and trial have thus triumphantly supported the character of the British arms. All anxiety for the town of Mangalore itself being thus set at rest, a far more important apprehension arises respecting the general state of the district and its neighbourhood: disturbed we fear it is from beginning to end. The Coorgs have been represented to be staunch, but it is difficult to think of all that has recently occurred in that part of the country, and of the sparks which usually linger after the extinction of flames such as have lately been extinguished there, and at the same time banish all apprehension of the effects of a neighbouring insurrection upon matter so inflammable. The confidence entertained in Mysore is not nearly so strong as in Coorg, and it is a remarkable fact, conveying to our minds no pleasant impression, that the active and vigilant officers superintending divisions in Mysore have been able to gather little or no information from the people of their district. We sincerely trust that the relief which, through the noble conduct of Major Dowker and his brave men, their first apprehensions have experienced, will not lead the government into any false security upon the general question; but that the active course which on the first blush of the affair suggested itself to them, may be followed up without delay or a day's relaxed exertion. It is known that the enemy is strongly stockaded at the Bissley Ghaut. Col. Williamson's force was to march against them from the French Rocks on the 9th April, and by this time he may have probably dislodged them. Capt. Le Hardy marched out at the head of 700 Coorgs, accompanied by Col. Isaacke and the 36th regt., to reconnoitre the Bissley, but finding the enemy's position too strong, they were obliged to return to Mercara. It is perhaps to be regretted that this movement was made at all. The force under Col. Williamson is as follows, viz.: half a troop of horse artillery; a squadron of the 6th light cavalry; a brigade of six-pounders, and a brigade of howitzers—200 men of H. M. 39th regt., and the 19th and 27th regts. N.I. The want of Europeans we think must be apparent, and we trust they will be supplied.—*Ibid.*, April 18th.

Atalanta steam vessel, on the 13th, in that port, as most opportune, intelligence having reached Bombay, the day before, of an insurrection in the neighbourhood of Mangalore, threatening the safety of that place, which, it is added, had been left in a very unprotected state by the Madras Government. The *Winchester* flag ship and *Hugh Lindsay* were despatched with troops on the 13th, and reached Mangalore in fifty-seven hours; the *Atalanta* followed on the 14th, and reached it in fifty hours: each steam-vessel had also boats in tow. On their arrival, it was found that Mangalore had been relieved by troops from Cannanore, and others were on the eve of returning, but had been detained in consequence of an express, stating the whole country to be in a state of rebellion. There is supposed to be some exaggeration in this; but no further details are given. Should it prove true, the subjection of the country anew would have to be undertaken, and turn out, in all probability, a very troublesome affair.—*London Paper*.

When the news of Mangalore being attacked reached Bombay (15th April), Sir John Keane directed 200 of H. M. 6th regt., a company of artillery with nine-pounders, should embark on board the *Hugh Lindsay*. H.M.S. *Winchester* proceeded to Vingorla, and embarked 200 of the Queen's Royal and 400 of the Company's troops. The *Atalanta* war-steamer arriving most opportunely, the 23d regt. Bombay N.I. was embarked on board of her; the whole three to Mangalore. They arrived at their destination in two days. A force of 5,000 men, under Col. Green, was in pursuit of the enemy.—*Idem*.

OFFICE FOR RECEIPT OF BULLION.

The Bengal Government have at length intimated their intention of establishing at Madras an office for the receipt of bullion, instead of restoring the Mint. The only coinage that will hereafter be carried on at Madras, will be the manufacture of copper pieces. Mr. Bannister, the late talented assay master, is to resume his office, and is on his way to Madras in the ship *Bolton*.—*Cal. paper*, April 16.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.

The *Gyananeshun*, of Calcutta, referring to the account of human sacrifices at Goomsur (see p. 213), states that the following horrible rite, in Guddapoor, frequently precedes the one there described. "A trench, seven feet long, is dug, along which a human being is suspended alive by the neck and heels, fastened with ropes to stakes firmly fixed at each end of the excavation; so that, to prevent strangulation, he is compelled to support himself with his hands over each

A private letter from Bombay, of the 28th of April, speaks of the arrival of the

side of the trench. The presiding priest, after performing some ceremonies in honour of the goddess Manikisiri, takes an axe, and inflicts six cuts, at equal distances, from the back of the neck to the heels, repeating the numbers one, two, &c. as he proceeds, and at the seventh decapitates the victim. The body falls into the pit, and is covered with earth; when the devilish orgies first described are enacted."

THE CATHOLICS OF MADRAS.

The Catholics of Madras subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of the see of Meliappoor have presented an address, with 500 signatures, to his Exc. the Right Rev. Don Fre Antonio Tristao Vaz Texeira, D.D., of the Council of the Queen of Portugal, and bishop elect of Meliappoor, congratulating him on his arrival and on his recognition and confirmation by the dean and chapter of the metropolitan see of Goa, as the lawful successor of the late episcopal governor, Fre Manuel de Ave Maria, and as bishop elect of Meliappoor, pending the confirmation by his holiness the Pope. They add that, "as our ancestors have always received every spiritual aid from the see of Meliappoor, and have invariably acknowledged it as the superior spiritual authority in this part of British India, we have but to do the same, with the assurance of continuing so without reference to any innovation, or irregular attempts, which have been made and are still making to withdraw our recognition of your spiritual authority; and to hope, that under every such attempt, your lordship will long continue in the free enjoyment of your just rights, and afford us that spiritual assistance, which the see of Meliappoor has always diffused to the Catholic community of Madras ever since its establishment at Meliappoor, and with much trouble preserved our ancestors and ourselves in the pale of our religion."

The bishop in reply, says: "I beg you will convey my warmest thanks for the sentiments of attachment expressed towards me and the said ancient see, which, gratifying as it is to my feelings, is more peculiarly so at this time, when in my person unwearied attempts are being made to deprive this bishopric of those rights and that ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which lawfully appertain to it, and which have been ever recognized by the local government; and it is a matter of no small regret to me to observe that a different course is now pursued to that which Sir John Hobhouse's letter of May last, to the Portuguese ambassador in London, in answer to his reference on the subject of my being furnished with credentials from the India Board, led me to expect, an extract of which I here-

with subjoin: 'The British authorities in India have hitherto declined to interfere in any way with the appointment of Roman Catholic bishops, or other ecclesiastics of that church, resident in that country; and I feel confident that the Court of Directors would object to any measure, which might seem to be at variance with the policy hitherto pursued by their governors in the respect above alluded to.'

RIGHT AND LEFT-HAND CASTES.

The following "Memorandum" appears in the Telugu paper called the *Vrittania*, Feb. 23: "The inconvenience arising from the existing restrictions, that the people of the right and left-hand castes in Madras shall not pass, in conveyances, the streets which are allotted to each other, is so seriously felt by themselves, that the matter does not require any strong terms to convince the people concerned of the hardship they suffer under those restrictions. It prohibits mutual intercourse amongst the people of the same country and of the same religion—two friends could not have the happiness of seeing each other as often as they wish, without undergoing the trouble of walking a great distance to go to each other's house—on the other hand, we see there is no want of respect shown to each other when they meet together. The people of the right-hand caste are invited on the occasion of marriages and other festivities in the houses of the left-hand caste; and those invitations are reciprocally observed on both sides; nor do we find any particular privilege being allowed to one caste which is denied to the other, and both are equally treated by the governing authorities. Besides this, we see every day a pariah passing the streets of chetties, in the same conveyance with some Europeans or country-born; and in the same manner, a person of the left-hand caste passing the streets of the right-hand in the same buggy with Europeans, and we cannot prevent it—our objection, therefore, rests exclusively towards respectable persons going in conveyances in other streets, to our great degradation. It is, therefore, proposed that the streets occupied by each hand be declared open, and free for both parties to pass in their conveyances, which will be the means of bringing them together in mutual friendship by constant intercourse. In order to attain this object, a public meeting should be called, through the medium of the sheriff of Madras, so as to collect the general opinion of the native inhabitants of Madras. And it is hoped that every reasonable man will co-operate and use his influence in carrying this much-desired measure into effect."

EUPHRATES ROUTE.

Colonel Chesney, in his reply to the resolution of thanks from the steam-meeting at this presidency, states :

"The erroneous impression seems to prevail, that we were sent out to open a mail communication at once, which in fact was never contemplated or provided for in any way, as an immediate result of an enterprise undertaken to ascertain the practicability of navigating the river Euphrates ; and having made the thorough examination requisite for the purpose—as well as the possible extension of our commerce along it by means of steam—we were to take the same pains in exploring the geography of the rivers Karoon and Tigris, where extensive researches were also to be carried on, in geology, natural history, and other scientific branches ; which must have terminated by this time, as far as we were concerned, with the examination of the third great stream, the Tigris, with its coal fields : and happily, all have been proved to be quite navigable throughout the year. If the Euphrates were only to contribute its mite to the good cause, by being used at such times as the Red Sea may not be available from any cause whatever, it would still deserve some dispassionate consideration, as a mere auxiliary ; especially, as great moral and commercial benefits may be the consequence of renewing our former intercourse through Arabia."

BAPTISM OF NATIVES.

The baptisms of two adult heathens occurred during the last week, in connexion with the Church Missionary Society. One was a Telugu man, who, after long instruction, and a satisfactory examination, was baptized on the 16th inst., at Vallaviram, twenty five miles westward of Madras, in the presence of the native Christian congregations of Mevalur and Vallaviram. The other was a Tamil-man, originally from Vellore, who has for some considerable time been at Madras, and under instruction from the catechists of the Church Mission. After an examination (some time previously) evincing evident suitability of knowledge and feeling, he was baptized at the Church Mission Chapel, Madras, in presence of a rather large native congregation, on the 19th instant, in the usual course of the Tamil service.—*Philadelphian*, Feb. 22.

Bombay.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, February 15.

Mr. Goldsmid, a civil servant, and assistant to the principal collector and

magistrate of Poona, was charged with having committed an assault upon a kulkurnee, employed in the collection and adjustment of the revenue with the cultivators, in the course of which duty a squabble, accompanied with blows, having taken place between the kulkurnee and cultivators, both parties ran into the Court where Mr. Goldsmid was sitting, each charging the other with assault ; but the kulkurnee was so severely beaten as to be unable to speak any more. Mr. Goldsmid imagined, that the state of insensibility, in which the kulkurnee appeared to be, was counterfeited, to avoid any interrogation which might lead to his detection ; and accordingly, to rouse him, after in vain endeavouring to get an answer from him, struck him two or three blows upon the face with a bridle, when he fell down. Mr. Goldsmid immediately placed him in a palkee, sent him off to his house, and reported the circumstances to Mr. Miles, the principal collector and magistrate, who sent a European surgeon to attend the man. In a few days afterwards, he died ; and Mr. Miles having reported the circumstances most fully to Government, a bill was presented against Mr. Goldsmid for manslaughter, which the Grand Jury ignored upon, but found one for assault. Upon the case being called, and the evidence heard, the defendant was fined Rs. 10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PLAGUE.

Extract of a letter, dated Saugor (in the Deccan), April 15 : "A great degree of alarm exists here at present : yesterday a meeting was held at the General's, to consider what steps should be taken to arrest the progress the plague is now making. Last ruins, a report was in circulation, that this disease was existing at a place called Pallee, about 180 miles from this. Some thought the disease was mistaken, and in general it was thought to be a mistake altogether ; the cold weather, it was hoped, would stop it ; but it has only increased. It is now raging at Joudpore, within four miles of Neemuch ; and four marches from here, five thousand died in a few days, at a small village : so many died, that there was no wood to burn the bodies, or indeed people left to do it. Sir C. Metcalfe has issued a very long minute for its prevention, and for the protection of the western frontier ; and, I believe, four companies are to go out from this to protect the ghats ; but if they are not quick about it, I fear the precaution will scarcely be of use. A greater degree of security prevailed, as it was supposed the plague could not exist in the climate of India ; nor has it ever been known, except for a few weeks in

1819-20, and then soon disappeared. What a dreadful thing to think of and expect!"—*London paper.*

THE GUICOWAR.

It is said that an imperative call has been made upon the Guicowar by our Government, requiring him to pay the arrears and restore the annual allowance of the sons of the late Gungadhur Shastree Putwurdhum, to the guaranteed sum of Rs. 60,000, which was retrenched to Rs. 48,000 at the time of the late septennial arrangements, and was totally withheld for the last three or four years, since the public avowal by the British Government of the justice of their claim, and of its intention to put them in possession of their rights. The balance due to the family of the Shastree, amounting to several lakhs of rupees, is to be paid from the Guicowar's share of the Katteawar and Myheekanta tribute, should the durbar of Baroda not discharge it within fifteen days.

KEMCHUND MOTICHUND.

Kemchund Motichund, son of the late Motichund Amcechund, a great and wealthy merchant of Bombay, and chief member of the firm of Kemchund Motichund and Co, proceeded to Palee Tanna, a religious place of the Jaun tribe, near Bhownuggur, on the 13th January, on board the *Hannah*, to consecrate a temple built there by his late father at an immense expense. It is reported that he intends expending about two lacs of rupees in charity, and in feeding the pilgrims who accompany him from this place, as well as from Surat and Mangalore, the number of whom, it is estimated, will amount to about one hundred thousand.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A letter from this presidency, dated 28th April, received overland, states that according to this letter great backwardness was shown by the government at Bombay in sending off the steam-vessels, by which the communication with England by the way of the Red Sea was to be accomplished, while the Chamber of Commerce and the steam committee were using their best exertions to keep up and promote that arrangement. They had made an offer to the government, that if the *Hugh Lindsay* were despatched to the Red Sea, they would defray the expense, on being allowed to receive the money for freight, postages, &c. The events at Mangalore, already spoken of, had interrupted these proceedings, and it remained to be seen whether the *Berenice* would be despatched in June in that route, which at that season would put the

whole project to the severest test to which it could be exposed. The route by the Euphrates was not popular at Bombay, and complaints were made of the preference given to it on this occasion, some asserting that the accounts might have arrived one month earlier had they proceeded by the Red Sea.—*London paper.*

INVESTIGATION OF CHARGES.

Native report affirms, that a committee, consisting of three or four gentlemen, have been deputed in the Southern Marathee Country, to investigate some important charges against the establishment of a high public functionary.

METALS OF THE DECCAN.

"Last July, in passing through Raaseen, a town about fifty miles south of Ahmednuggur, I observed several parties of two and three men, each grubbing in the bed of a wide nala; they told me they were digging for ores, and showed me some fragments of copper ore, and thin lamina of apparently pure lead. The mode of search was this:—the loose superficial sand was scooped away, so as to lay bare one or two square feet at a time of a stratum of loose stones and pebbles overlaying the rocky bed; each stone was then removed in succession with a 'koopee,' or weeding hook, and the sand found in the interstices carefully collected in an earthen pot to be washed and examined. This operation is repeated annually in the same spot, the action of the current depositing every year fresh metallic particles. The people said that other metals, besides those I saw, were sometimes found, and that so much as two rupees had in rare cases been the produce of a day's labour; the usual earnings however seldom exceed a couple of pice, and such a miserable and precarious means of subsistence would only be resorted to by persons in extreme want—those I refer to were of the lowest and most destitute class.—Kopergaum, 14th January 1837."—*Bombay Cour.*

TRANSIT DUTY IN CONKAN.

The transit duty in the Conkan, the exaction of which was for some time suspended, pending, we were told, a reference to Bengal, has been established again. What was the reason of the refusal on the part of the Supreme Government to confirm the abolition of the duties in Conkan, we do not know. But it is now a long time since we have been assured that the transit duties under this presidency would be done away with. This was a sweet hope—cheering prospect—but when is it to be realized? The Governor of Agra abolished the transit duties at once under that presidency,

without the sanction of the Governor-general, and we were told that thus doing so led to the adoption of a measure that was to be adopted after deliberation. We, poor Deccanese, however, are deemed unfit for any such indulgence. The abolition of the duties in Conkan was proposed, and what was the answer? "No, you shall not have it; wait our pleasure." When the Legislative Council took office on the principle of the new charter, it was universally understood that it was to act for the *whole* of India, and that all the three presidencies were to be placed on an equal footing as much as possible; yet the abolition of the transit duties, the sugar act, and every other boon, are confined to Bengal.—*Durpan*, Jan. 6.

THE ARABS.

We understand that some hundreds of Arabs, who were discovered at Poona *en route* to Hyderabad, were prevented by the magistrate from going thither.—We learn also that some Arabs, who had just arrived at the presidency with a view of going to the Nizam's capital, were also arrested in their progress. It is said that this course is adopted by our government at the request of Chundoo Lall, who, finding these migratory Arabs to be very troublesome, has at last appealed to the British to put an effectual stop to the nuisance.—*Ibid*.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SUPERSTITION.

"To the Right Hon. Sir Robert Grant, G. C. H., Governor in Council, Bombay.

"We the undersigned ministers of the Gospel, and members of different Christian denominations, beg leave most respectfully to memorialize your Exc. in Council, with reference to this presidency, on the position in which the British power in India has for many years stood with regard to the idolatries and superstitions of its native subjects, and with regard to the requisitions of an unscriptural nature which, in certain cases, are made from its Christian officers, both civil and military. We fear that this position is one which, in many respects, is calculated to provoke the indignation of that God who has given our nation the sovereignty over this great people; is contrary to the fundamental principles of religious toleration; is calculated to degrade the European character in the eyes of the natives; is opposed to the benevolent wishes of our native country for the introduction amongst them of useful knowledge and for their religious and moral improvement, as expressed in Act 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155; and is contrary to

the views of the hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, as expressed in their despatch to the Supreme Government of India, dated the 20th February 1833, in which it is required, that 'in all matters relating to their temples, their worship, their festivals, their religious practices, and their ceremonial observances, our native subjects be left entirely to themselves.'

"The countenance and support extended to idolatry and the violation of the principles of toleration to which we refer, consist principally in the following particulars:

"1. In the employment of Brahmans, and others, for the purpose of making heathen invocations for rain and fair weather.

"2. In the inscription of *Shri* on public documents, and the dedication of the government records to Ganesha and other false gods.

"3. In the entertainment in the courts of justice of questions of a purely idolatrous nature, when no civil right depends on them.

"4. In the degradation of certain castes, by excluding them from particular offices and benefits not connected with religion.

"5. In the attendance of the servants of Government, civil and military, in their official capacity, at Hindu and Mohammedan festivals, with a view to participate in their rites and ceremonies, or in the joining of troops, and the use of regimental bands in the processions of heathen and Mohammedan festivals, or in their attendance in any other capacity than that of a police for the preservation of the peace.

"6. In the firing of salutes by the troops, or by the vessels of the Indian navy, in intimation and honour of heathen festivals, Mohammedan idols, &c.

"We know that in the particular instances above enumerated, the consciences of many of the servants of Government have been wounded, and their minds harassed by the part which they have been required, by the regulations of Government, or by the usage of the service, to take. We, therefore, most respectfully solicit that inquiry may be instituted by your Exc. in Council into the topics to which we have adverted; and we would further suggest that the following particulars ought also to be included in the inquiry, as it may often be found, that where only justice or charity was intended, an unnecessary and criminal support to native superstition has been, or is liable to be, afforded.

"1. The support given to Hindû temples, to mosques and tombs, either by the granting endowments, pensions, or immunities, or by the collection and distribu-

tion, by the officers of Government, of the revenues already appropriated to them.

"2. The granting of allowances and gifts to Brahmans and other persons, because of their connexion with the heathen and Mohammedan priesthood.

"3. The present mode of administering oaths in the native courts of justice, and whether it be such as is proper for a Christian Government to allow and sanction.

"4. The endowment and support of colleges and schools for the inculcating of heathen and Mohammedan doctrines and practices.

"We would entreat the provision of such remedial measures as your wisdom may suggest, for it is justly observed in the Hon. Court's despatch, to which we have already referred, that 'arrangements which implicate the government, whether in a greater or less degree, in the local superstition of the natives, might well be objected to in point of principle, even without reference to their actual consequences of an injurious kind, is evident, inasmuch as they exhibit the British power in such intimate connexion with the unhappy and debasing superstitions in question, as almost necessarily to inspire the people with the belief that we admit the divine origin of these superstitions, or at least we ascribe to them some peculiar and venerable authority.'

"The zeal which your Exc.'s Government evinces for the general welfare of the natives, encourages us to hope that our earnest representation will meet with the most favourable consideration; and, praying that God may direct you in all your deliberations,

"We remain, &c."

NATIVE SUPERSTITION.

In the village of Nizur, Pergunnah of Naidoorhar, there lived a Chambhareen, named Rajee, wife of Govinda Chambhar. She was reported to have been *Dankeen* (female imp) and the killer of the two sons of the Patill Kaunjee of that place. One died four or five years since, and the other, who had been ill four months ago, was represented to have been eaten by the Dankeen. She was in consequence suspended by the Patill's desire to a Pimpul tree, to make her confess the fault she was charged with. This having proved ineffectual, they contrived a severe mode of torture, to force her to admit the crime which she did not commit. They, in the first place, scalded her with burning fuel; next they covered her eyes with balls of pounded red pepper, so that she expired after ten days. The Mamlutdar of the Talooks arrested the perpetrator, together with his accomplices, and sent them to the magistrate, who referred the case to

the decision of the Session Judge. On the 6th inst. the Judge decided it, decreeing the person (the Patill), by whose orders the tortures were inflicted, to be hanged, and the three individuals who committed the cruelties to be imprisoned with hard labour 14 years; and though the man who gave out her being Dankeen was entitled to a more severe punishment, blindness pleaded in his favour, and he is punished with five years' imprisonment, with hard labour.—*Durpun, Feb. 24.*

Ceylon.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The following is an abstract of the Revenue and Expenditure of the island for the year 1835:

Revenue.	£.
Sea Customs	114,394
Sale of Cinnamon	13,029
Land Rents	35,736
Land Customs	5,336
Licenses	33,689
Pearl Fishery	40,346
Salt Farms	32,306
Judicial Stamps	10,300
Sundries	14,373
Fixed Revenue	£299,400
Incidental Receipts	41,000
Receipts in aid	3,006
Arrears	27,171

Total Revenue £371,905

Expenditure.	£.
Civil	200,002
Military	73,632
Expenditure in England	25,250
Arrears	23,293

Total Expenditure £323,277

It thus appears that the excess of revenue was £48,718 (from which must be deducted, however, the pay of the Queen's troops, the amount of which is not mentioned); and the *Colombo Observer* states that the excess in 1836 will be upwards of £60,000. A surplus so large, which has been augmenting for the preceding six years, ought to be taken advantage of, to abolish some of the petty taxes which press upon the natives. Some account of the appropriation of the surplus ought to be given.

Singapore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chamber of Commerce.—The *Singapore Free Press* contains an account of the proceedings of a public meeting, held on the 20th Feb., to pass regulations for the government of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, and to appoint a committee to conduct the general business of the Chamber. The meeting, composed of the most respectable merchants of various classes of natives, besides Europeans, was numerous attended—and, to manifest

the utility and render intelligible to the natives the object and intercourse of a Chamber of Commerce, the committee appointed to draw up the regulations had got translations of them, in the Chinese and Malayan languages, carefully prepared and circulated a day or two prior to the meeting, where they were again read, and it appeared were fully understood and appreciated by those for whose assistance they were intended. The native attendance was, however, most numerous on the part of the Chinese, about 26 firms and individuals among them having entered themselves as subscribers, two of whom were placed on the committee. That body, altogether eleven in number, contains, besides, one American, one Armenian, and one Arab merchant—the remaining six being composed of British merchants.

Ex-King of Quedah.—The *Zephyr*, schooner, arrived from Bruas on Wednesday evening, whither she had been despatched, in company with H.M. ship *Raleigh*, with letters from this government to the Ex-King of Quedah, who has been residing there for a long time past, upon the plea of inability to leave the place for want of conveyances, his own vessel being unfit for sea, and possessing not more than a couple of prows and some sampans. That he might have no excuse for continuing in a territory proscribed for his reception by the Siamese, the *Raleigh* and *Zephyr* were both sent to Bruas to offer his Majesty every accommodation, should he evince any desire to embark for Malacca or this settlement. Upon the arrival of these vessels at Bruas, and upon the receipt of the letters from this government, it would appear, his Majesty at first expressed a willingness to accept the courtesy which had been shown him, and to return here in the *Zephyr*; but upon further consideration he declined so doing, alleging that his Malayan dignity and honour would be wholly compromised by his proceeding in any armed vessel belonging to government, and that he would be reproached and condemned for ever by all other Malayan princes, as a state prisoner and slave of the English. Notwithstanding these foolish impressions in a personage placed in his helpless and unfortunate condition, there would appear to be little doubt that nothing will surmount them but actual compulsion. That such should be resorted to in his case seems, under circumstances, to be altogether unnecessary, and perhaps a little more forbearance, by permitting him to feel his daily increasing wants, will of itself effect that which is so much the wish of government to bring about.—*Sing. Chron. Feb. 25.*

The "John Bannerman."—The Cochin Chinese ship *Linyong*, from the port of

Quin Hone, arrived a day or two back with the second and third officers and forty-three of the crew of the ship *John Bannerman*, which had been cast away on the 18th Dec. on the North Shoal of the Paracels; and since then Capt. Wilson, with the remainder of the crew, has arrived on board another Cochin Chinese ship from the same port. The *John Bannerman* left Lintin on the 17th Dec. last, bound for this port and Bombay; on the following night she lost her main and mizen top-masts, from a hard gale which was blowing at the time, and about midnight, while the crew were still busied in clearing away the wreck, she struck on the North Shoal. The ship had broken her back; she had begun to fill rapidly and the sea was breaking over her completely—and, under such circumstances, there remained nothing but to make preparations for quitting the vessel without further delay—and the ship's boats, three in number, were accordingly got over the side—though not without the utmost exertion of the crew. One of the boats, with only four men in her, having broken adrift, and being carried across the shoal into smooth water, a second boat, with an officer and 18 lascars, was sent to bring her back, as by far the greater part of the crew was still on board the ship. Failing in this, and seeing little hopes of rendering any effectual succour to those on board, they made for the coast. The long-boat was now the sole resource of the commander, chief officer, and 85 of the crew, who were still on board—in endeavouring to cross the breakers, she was swamped, her bows stove in, the chief officer and four of the lascars drowned, and all the provisions and instruments on board of her swept away. At imminent risk, and with infinite difficulty, the boat was however carried across the shoal into smoother water, and floated once more—and having undergone the best repair circumstances would admit of, she again put to sea with a few old oars and a sail, consisting of three blankets stitched together, hoisted on one of them, and ran before a strong gale to prevent her, injured as she was, from foundering. It was still not without the greatest exertion, and incessant baling, that she was kept afloat for four days, when the boat reached the coast of Cochin China, during which time they had neither fresh water nor provision of any kind to sustain them. Several of the crew, however, had perished in the interval, from endeavouring to quench with salt water the thirst with which they were overcome, while seven others perished from downright exhaustion on landing in Cochin China. They here met with the kindest possible treatment—and Capt. Wilson had also the satisfaction of finding at Tyza, a village in the neighbourhood of

Quin Hone, his other boat's crew, with his second and third officers. The King of Cochin China, having learned the arrival of the strangers in his country, under circumstances of such distress, issued orders for the utmost attention being paid to their wants, and support afforded them in their necessitous condition—and nothing was left undone that could contribute to their relief while they remained, and until they were put on board of the first ships of the season coming to this place.—*Singapore Free Press, Feb. 23.*

Acheen.—The following description of Acheen is by a recent eye-witness:—

The harbour of Acheen is a natural one, formed by the islands of Pulo Wey and Pulo Brassy, lying off what may be called the bay of Acheen. The anchorage is about the centre of this bay, a mile, or thereabouts, from the shore, opposite the mouth of the river of Acheen, which has as usual the obstruction of a bar, so that large boats cannot enter till the tide makes, unless when the river is swollen during the rainy season, from November to April. From the anchorage, the site of Acheen, or rather what was once Acheen, seems admirably adapted for the capital of a powerful state, situated in the bosom of an amphitheatre formed by lofty mountains, among which, on the right, and apart from the others, rises that noble one, called the Golden Mountain, seen so far at sea. At the mouth of the river, on its left bank, the Achinese have lately repaired a small earthen redoubt, fifty or sixty feet square, apparently to command its entrance. On this they have laid (not mounted) half a dozen or so of old honey-combed ship-guns, apparently unfit for service; and the garrison—in time of peace at least—may amount to a dozen or so of natives, armed with old muskets, besides their native weapons, swords more like large knives, spears and krisers.

Further to the westward, and about one mile and a half from the landing-place at Acheen, there is an old fort, commonly, but it would appear erroneously, considered of Portuguese construction, surrounded with thick jungle and large trees, built of stones and in tolerable repair, the walls about thirty feet high; the sea face of it extends to 150 paces, and the sides about 100, without any ditch except in the rear, where it is next to inaccessible from a thick marshy jungle, which extends considerably inland. This ditch is filled from a small muddy rivulet, by means of which they say a communication is kept up with the capital (Acheen proper) in the interior, but this is scarcely to be credited, being so completely overgrown with trees and creeping plants as almost to shut out daylight. In this fort there are embrasures for seven guns on the sea face and five on the east and west

sides. In this fort is a large mortar of ancient manufacture, with some modern iron guns in a bad state and without carriages. Syfooll Allum, the late king, occasionally held his durbar in this fort. The sea has evidently made large inroads on the land since this fort was built, as its sea face has yielded to its power and lies in large masses of masonry half sunk in the sandy beach.

The river is not a tortuous one, as is almost always the case in these countries, but has a few easy reaches for about two or three miles, till you arrive at the town, situated on its left bank—the distance may not be so much, perhaps. The town consists of detached campongs, or bazaars, built chiefly of bamboo, with one or two of wood; the shabundar, for instance, who appears the chief character, inhabits a wooden building of two stories, in the upper part of which he holds a daily durbar, attended by all the traders to the port, and the purchasers of their goods. The former appeared to be chiefly from the Malabar coast, with raw cotton and cotton manufactures.

In order to pay our respects to the king, we were obliged to wade knee-deep, the country being so much overflowed and no conveyance of carriage or horses of any description to be procured. His highness resides in the ruins of the old fort at the back of the town, without any pomp and almost without attendants. On announcing from without our desire to wait upon him, we were shown immediately to the only audience-hall he possesses—a small bamboo *balei*, raised on posts, about four feet from the ground—when he immediately came forth, attended by his ordinary guard, I suppose, two or three young men, each carrying one of their sharp long unked swords, which the Achinese seem to take great pride in, sharpening and keeping them in the best order, for a sheath is an article which they appear to consider useless, and as depriving them of the *instant* use of the weapon. His highness appeared of a small stature, apparently about 35 years of age, looked rather sickly and of a quiet demeanour, conversed with us through the medium of an interpreter—one of his counsellors apparently—who spoke to us in the Malay tongue, which the king of course understood very well himself; but it was not etiquette, I suppose, to show any knowledge of any other language than Achinese. After an audience of half an hour, we took our leave, and on our return ascended the ruined ramparts and traversed the two sides of the square, in which form it is constructed. The walls are of rough masonry about twenty-five feet high, here and there in tolerable preservation, but generally dilapidated and fallen down into

the jungly plain. The ramparts are of earth, and their breadth may be about the height of the walls. On these ramparts are many guns of great dimensions, some iron, but mostly brass, some of them being French, but more Spanish, and generally of very handsome construction. Their carriages have all long ago rotted away, and they lie on the ground covered with weeds. The chief entrance faces the town; the remains of the wooden gate, studded with iron knobs, still hang on its rusty hinges. Passing inwards about twenty paces, half-buried in the green sward, are the pair of guns presented to the then powerful monarch of Acheen, by our King James I., in perfect preservation, so much so that they seem not to have been cast more than a few years: the royal arms on them are beautifully executed, and the date and founder's name are on the breech. But surely they were intended "more for ornament than use," since the diameter of the bore of one of them is eighteen inches, and of the other twenty-two, while the thickness of the metal is about one inch only, and they are otherwise ill-proportioned, their circumference at the breech being scarcely more than that at the muzzle.

The area of the square of this fort must be many acres, it is not very easy to judge how many; jungly trees, falling into pools of water which once may have been tanks of masonry, intercept the view, even from the ramparts—for all is ruin around, and every thing speaks of times long past.—*Sing. F. P.*, Jan. 26.

Burmah.

DEATH OF THE KING.

Letters from Rangoon communicate the intelligence of the death of his golden-footed Majesty, the King of Ava. The event is said to have been followed by civil commotions, and the country is represented to be in a most disturbed state. Trade was stopped, and all communications between the capital and Rangoon were entirely suspended. The British and foreign merchants were seized with consternation and dismay at the imminent danger which threatened an immediate alienation of their property. Were it not for the powerful influence of the British resident, they would have been deprived of all that they earned during many years of toil and trouble. Col. Burney's name is a sufficient passport for protection both of life and property in these eventful days of anarchy and confusion. Timber; it is feared, will not be allowed to be exported for a time, in consequence of the existing disturbances.—*Calcutta Paper*, April 16.

Dutch India.

We stated some time since (p. 219), that the Dutch had nearly driven the Boonjalites to desperation, and had forced them to evacuate the town of Boonjal and fly to the mountains. We now learn, that a recent attempt of the Dutch forces under General Clarens, on the mountain fort of Boonjal, had been successfully repelled by the Padries. The whole of the European and native forces before the place were led up to an assault, after a practicable breach had been effected in the walls; but the enemy within were bent on a resolute resistance. They permitted the Dutch troops to enter through the breach into the fort, when they opened a most destructive fire, and drove them back. The most undaunted exertions on the part of their officers were unavailing to induce the men to renew the attempt—of whom it is reported that a good many were in their flight cut down by their own officers, who themselves fell in numbers under the sabres and shots of the Padries, while standing in the breach and urging and exciting their men to the assault. By the Dutch report, there are 150 rank and file and eleven officers killed in this attack. They retreated on their own position, and General Clarens sent down an officer to explain their situation to Government; from which it may be concluded it was sufficiently perilous.—*Bengal Herald*, April 12.

Letters from Padang, up to the 17th of February, mention, that the Dutch had defeated the Padrees at Boonjal and sacked that town. The Boonjalites had divided into two factions, one had succumbed to the Dutch, the other, led by the Hadjee Etums, had devastated the surrounding country and taken to the mountains, where they still continued to defy the Dutch power to subjugate them. All remained quiet on the whole of the west coast of Sumatra, but it was expected that this tranquillity would not be of long duration, as the people detested and abhorred the Dutch yoke, and curses, "not loud but deep," against them were muttered on all sides.—*Ibid.* April 16.

Portuguese India.

GOA.

Accounts have just been received of a fourth revolution in Goa, and a fourth and more formidable dynasty being established. The late military governor, who had usurped the government in Senhor Peires's time, has in his turn been dethroned, arrested and imprisoned, by those very troops who bore him in triumph to the seat of power, in the fort of Agouda, where not long since the victims to his own ambition had suffered. A new government

has been nominated by the troops, consisting of five members, in which number two of the military governor's colleagues are included. The dislike would thus appear to have been to the governor himself and not to his government. Many officers and others who had declared for the military governor have also been arrested, and every exertion is being used to extinguish his party. There are now three distinct parties in the field, each endeavouring to gain the ascendancy, while the inhabitants in general are in a state of the greatest anxiety and alarm.—*Bombay Paper*.

Spanish India.

We have had an opportunity to peruse a general report on the state of the finances of the Philippine Islands last year, as compared with what they were in 1828; and having been forcibly struck with the rapid increase it shows, owing not to the taxes being increased, but chiefly to the general prosperity of the colony combined with an improved management, greater economy and more enlightened views in the administration, we hope to give pleasure to our readers by laying before them the abstract of a rather thick pamphlet. The net revenue, which was in 1828 (estimating 100 dollars to be equal to 220 Co.'s rupees), in round numbers, Rs. 36,30,000, was last year Rs. 46,04,000, showing an increase of Rs. 9,74,000, or more than 25 per-cent of the whole. The balance in the treasury, which in 1828 did not exceed Rs. 84,748, amounted in 1836 to Rs. 15,72,340, and this after having paid, besides all the current expences, Rs. 8,66,000 of old standing debts, and Rs. 15 83,000 for the transport and equipment of large expeditions of troops from the Peninsula; Rs. 29,58,000 for the naval forces, which includes the cost of a large frigate lately built: Rs. 10,56,000 for additional works of fortification; Rs. 7,21,000 for ordnance stores, and Rs. 3,30,000 in payment of drafts from the Home Government; besides having also in store four years' consumption of tobacco, the net value of which, at the monopoly price, amounted to Rs. 90,52,600.

This is the general outline of the improvement; but it appears even more satisfactory when descending to the details of the relative increase of the different branches of the public revenue, which show that it is chiefly due to an increase of wealth and prosperity.—*Cul. Cour.* Jan. 30.

Maldivé Islands.

By a private letter from the collector of customs at the Maldivé Islands, we learn that the Queen was safely delivered of

twins at thirty-five minutes past seven on the morning of Christmas-day. Her Majesty is doing as well as can be expected. His Majesty entertained a select party on the occasion with pipes and opium.

From the same source we also learn that a new tariff is in preparation, the principal feature of which is that a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be levied on the exportation of coir rope, and a bounty of twenty per-cent. on that of arrack. Commerce is represented as being in the most deplorable state, speculators being unwilling to touch coir at present from their having no guarantee that the duty may not be doubled by this time next year; and most of the importers would, we are told, be happy to dispose of their imports at prime cost. We understand that the Government have fixed the current value of the copper pice at $\frac{1}{8}$ of a penny sterling, and that of four of the old copper challies (which possess exactly the same intrinsic value) at $\frac{3}{4}$. This unaccountable proceeding has caused the most extraordinary sensation on Change, and will, we fear, materially damage the operations of the betel and arrack merchants.

The greatest drawback, however, on the commercial prosperity of these beautiful islands consists in the civilians' trading, though in direct contravention with the terms of their oath. Unfortunately, oaths are not generally considered as binding among these poor benighted heathens, and the consequence is that iniquity still prevails.—*Colombo Obs.*, Jan. 27.

Mauritius.

Since the abrogation, by an ukase from Downing-street, of the laws concerning all free servants and labourers, some disturbances seem to have broken out among several bands of Indians. Combinations have been entered into for a strike; unfounded complaints have been preferred by them against their employers. It is to be apprehended that this refractory spirit should spread gradually; and entail, in the very midst of the crop, severe loss upon several proprietors. The administration, with its usual supineness, remains a passive witness of these offences, which compromise both private safety and public order. Being satisfied with having prohibited any further introduction of Indians (a measure excessively pernicious to a country which only requires labourers), our men in power allow those who have already come here to indulge all their caprices with perfect impunity. To all representations, they reply: "There is now no law on the subject; it has been disapproved by his Majesty." But if that ordinance which you had drawn up, has been disallowed by the King, what hinders you from passing another more suited to

the royal or other taste? Do you not feel the absolute necessity, the imperious urgency of some such enactment? Did his Majesty, or the Secretary of State, or the secretary's secretary mean only to disallow your ordinance; or to foster and encourage the vagrancy and ungovernable disposition of the working classes, to the direct prejudice of all landed proprietors? The latter supposition is not admissible. Even Stephen and Glenelg have not gone, and can never go, the length of proclaiming vagrancy, and the abandonment of all such labours as keep up the very existence of every civilized society. Offences of that kind are punished by the laws of England, and with severity too. Come then, ye wise rulers of Mauritius, take up those English laws; get them translated by your scribes, and publish them here; softening them a little, however, for we could not bear to see a vagrant tied to a cart's tail, and whipped through the streets of our town. His Majesty having sanctioned those Acts, when they were passed in London, will probably not disallow them, when voted again by his faithful legislative counsellors of Mauritius.

If Government, as is but too probable, does nothing at all, it is for the planters to act. Let them point out, or require, some specific measure. Their silence, their unworthy apathy, are the sources of all the evils which have been inflicted upon them. Were they more energetic, more like men, they would obtain justice,

do the citizens of other colonies, not one of which is treated like Mauritius.—*Cerneen, Dec. 15.*

China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Committee of Correspondence.—H. M.'s superintendents having addressed a circular letter to the British merchants of Canton, proposing to them to call a public meeting and choose a committee composed of individuals of their body, for the purpose of forming a channel of communication and correspondence with H. M.'s superintendents, a meeting was accordingly held on the 21st January, Mr. Jardine in the chair, which adjourned, after a protracted discussion, till the 23d, when Mr. Lindsay proposed the following resolution, and was seconded by Mr. Matheson: "As it is the desire of H. M.'s superintendents to establish a convenient mode of communication with the British merchants at Canton, that three be selected by ballot, to form a committee of correspondence;" when Mr. Layton moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Gibb, the following resolutions, which were agreed to, with only two dissentient voices:

"That a committee of five gentlemen be chosen for the purpose of corresponding

with H. M.'s superintendents, to be called 'The Committee of the British Residents in Canton, appointed to correspond with H. M.'s superintendents.'

"That the members of the committee shall be elected by ballot, and continue in office until the first Monday of October next.

"That the several members of the committee shall, immediately upon their election being declared, communicate the same to H. M.'s superintendents, and express their readiness to commence the duties of their situation.

"That whenever the committee shall deem it expedient to take the sense of the British community upon any subject, it shall be competent for them to call a general meeting for that purpose.

"That the committee be instructed not to enter into any correspondence with the Chinese authorities or Hong merchants, either in conjunction with H. M.'s superintendents, or by themselves alone, without an appeal to a general meeting."

The following gentlemen were elected on the committee; Messrs. L. Dent, J. Matheson, T. A. Gibb, R. Turner, and W. Blenkin.

The meeting consisted of Messrs. Jardine, Douglas, Innes, Gray, Layton, Turner, How, W. Cragg, Robertson, Gemmell, Holliday, D. Rustomjee, Lindsay, L. Dent, P. Stewart, Wallace, A. Matheson, Gibb, J. Matheson, and W. Blenkin.

II. M. superintendent, Captain Elliot, has addressed a note to each individual of the committee of correspondence, acknowledging receipt of the letter addressed to H. M. commission, but declaring his regret at not being able to correspond with the committee, though individually he entertained the greatest regard for its component members.—*Canton Press, Feb. 11.*

Opium and Silver.—It was known on the night before last, that an edict from the Emperor, in answer to the viceroy's report on the opium question, had been received, and being by the Chinese thought favourable to the legal importation of the drug, a good deal of speculation was caused in consequence. We see nothing in it to justify a hope of the legalization of the opium trade, and if the Chinese opium dealers view this document in the same manner, we suppose that the arrangements between the mandarins and them, which we have good reason to know were nearly agreed on, will be immediately concluded, and that the illicit trade will continue to go on much as heretofore. The following is the edict:

"On the 20th day of the 12th month (26th January), the grand council of state

received the following verbal commands from his Majesty :

“ ‘ A report has this day arrived from Tang and his colleagues, presenting the results of their mutual deliberations to directly removing the baneful effects that arise from opium having pervaded the country. By the prevalence of opium throughout the empire, there has been occasioned a daily decrease of our fine silver : being now desirous to exert ourselves entirely to stop up the source of this evil, the only sure mode of proceeding is utterly to prohibit the exportation of sycee silver. If by diligent and vigorous watchfulness, in the places whence the silver is exported, and at the points by which it necessarily must pass, we can deprive both the traitorous natives and the barbarians of all opportunity of exercising their artful devices, it is clear that we may thus gradually close up the breach, and prevent further exportation. The said governor and his colleagues have been able to perceive this, and point it out in their memorial. Let them join heart and hand to enforce vigilant and faithful observation, —to punish all traitorous natives who combine with the foreigners in illegality, —and entirely to hinder foreign merchants from gratifying their avaricious greediness; and let it be their grand object wholly to prevent the exportation of our fine silver. Their labours must be productive of some fruit; they must not attempt to get off with mere empty words; but having the name of exerting themselves, they must prove the reality of their exertions. Communicate these commands to Tang and Ke, and let them enjoin them also on Wan. Respect this.’ ”—*Ibid.* Feb. 18.

A private letter from Canton, dated February 20th, published in the *Singapore F.P.* of March 2d, says : “ The question as to the admission of opium yet remains undecided; at least the decision of the government is as yet unknown to the public, although it is rumoured among the Chinese, that orders have been received from Peking, to make trial how a legalised trade in the drug will work, for at least one year. In this rumour I put no confidence. The Chinese are too politic to ‘make trial’ of so important a matter, unless they have already resolved that the trial is never to end. My own impression is, that the Emperor is unwilling to grant his assent to the wishes of the powerful party in Peking which desires to have the trade legalized, and yet feels himself unable to take a stand in opposition to their wishes. He endeavours to throw the responsibility of deciding the question upon the provincial government; and this government, on the other hand, is too prudent to take such a responsibility upon itself. The

edict from Peking is, it is plain, an intentionally ambiguous document. ‘ Shall opium be admitted (says the governor), or shall I take measures to prevent the trade in it?’—‘ Stop the exportation of sycee silver (replies the Emperor); stop that by all means.’ It is said, indeed, that there are secret instructions of a less ambiguous nature; if so, they have not yet transpired, although several days have now elapsed since their arrival. While the question thus remains unsettled, little if any thing is doing at Lintin, and the opium imported by the clippers must be sent up the coast. The trade there is carried on with considerably greater facility than elsewhere, and difficulties are now, I believe, rarely made by the mandarins, who receive a commission on every chest.”

The Superintendent — Memorial from the Governor of Kwangtung to the Emperor, respecting Captain Elliot's coming to Canton (forwarded about the 18th January):—

“ Further, of all the foreign barbarian merchants who have been allowed to frequent the port of Canton, the English have had the greatest trade. Hitherto they have had a company, and their trade has been controlled by four principal merchants (1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th *taepans*). Their ships arrived during the seventh and eighth months annually; and, having finished their barter, left the port within the first and second months of the following year; after which, the *taepans* requested a passport and went to Macao, where they remained till the seventh month, when they again requested a passport and proceeded to the provincial city to transact their business: such have been the regulations. Upon the dissolution of the Company's factory, the *taepans* ceased to come hither, and it's affairs were placed under the management of other men; and Governor Loo, having reported the case to the Supreme Government at Peking, received an imperial edict, requiring him to order the hong-merchants to command the remaining members of the factory to send a letter to their country, so that other *taepans* might be sent to Canton to control the affairs of commerce, as hitherto. This imperial edict was obeyed, as it appears from the records of my office.

“ During the eleventh month of the current year (the 16th of Taoukyang), I received a petition from the English barbarian Elliot (*Elah*), at Macao, in which he stated : ‘ Having received a despatch from my country, requiring me to proceed to Canton, in an official capacity, to control my country's merchants and seamen there; and at the present time there being many ships in port, and many

merchants and seamen in Canton and at Whampoa, who are ignorant of the laws of the Celestial empire; and being really afraid that troubles may arise, I beg to be permitted to go to the provincial city to control them.' The phrase, 'official capacity,' used in the petition, is equivalent to 'barbarian chief,' wholly different from that of *taepan*. With a view to ascertain what might be the official character of the said barbarian; whether he really came for the simple purpose of controlling the merchants and seamen, not to regulate the trade; and whether he had any credentials from his country—these points not being sufficiently manifest—I immediately despatched a messenger, in company with hong-merchants, to Macao, there, in concert with the local civil and military functionaries, to investigate the matter.

"On his return, the messenger reported, that he had executed his commission, and examined the several points in regard to the said barbarian Elliot, who deposed as follows:—'My name is Elliot: I am an English officer of the fourth rank; in the autumn of the 14th year of Taoukwang, I arrived here in a cruiser, which was duly reported by the pilots. During the two years while residing at Macao, I have been engaged in signing the passports of English ships bound homewards. And now the Company's factory is not re-established, and no *taepans* arrived; but, having received a despatch from the great ministers of my king, directing me to control the merchants and seamen, and not to manage their commercial affairs, and also credentials; I am instructed thereby to proceed to the city in an official capacity; and in case of difficulties among the merchants or seamen, to control them,' &c.

"Moreover, the messenger ascertained that the said barbarian, Elliot, brought with him one wife and a child, and that they all were then resident in Macao; and that all the foreign barbarians of other countries, as well as those of his own, testified that Elliot was a very quiet man, who attended only to his own affairs. Such was the messenger's report.

"Upon examination, I find that, since the dissolution of the English Company's factory, no *taepan* has arrived here; that, for the last year, the said barbarian Elliot has been engaged at Macao in signing the manifests of English ships homeward-bound, and quietly attending to his business; that the arrival of ships from his country being frequent, and the merchants and seamen numerous, it is necessary without delay to have some one to oversee and keep them in order; that the said barbarian has received credentials from his country, with instructions to control its merchants and seamen; and

that he is really the same as the *taepans*, though the name be different—it merely substituting one barbarian for another; which change, as it leads to no evil consequences, I suppose may be allowed.

"In accordance with the regulations for the *taepans*, who were permitted to come to the provincial city to transact their business, I have ordered the said barbarian to remain at Macao, till I have represented the case to court, hoping that, by the imperial favour, his request will be granted. Thereupon I will confer with the hoppo, and direct him to issue a passport for Elliot to come to the provincial city; that in future he may reside alternately in Macao and Canton, according to the old regulations; but in going and coming he must not exceed the limits, loitering about or protracting his stay in Canton. And again, I will issue orders to the civil and military officers, and to hong-merchants, to keep a constant watch over him; and if at any time he departs from his duty, or enters into any plots with traitorous natives, or by any secret schemes contravenes the laws, they must instantly expel him from the country, in order at once to eradicate the roots of the evil.

"Whether it be right or not to grant his request and adopt these regulations, I earnestly beg his sacred Majesty to determine; and for this purpose I present this memorial; I wait for my instructions."

The "*Fairy*."—The Canton papers contain some further particulars respecting the *Fairy* (see p. 42). That part of the crew who gained the China shore were still residing at Füh-chow-foo. The governor of Fo-kéen had applied for an interpreter to be sent from Canton, which the viceroy had ordered. As far as the Lascar sailors could be understood, the account they have given to the Chinese authorities respecting the fate of the *Fairy* agrees with those formerly received, viz. that the Manila seacunnies, after murdering the captain and the boy, embarked the other part of the crew into a boat, and then set sail with the vessel.

The last accounts from Manila report that the mutineers who cut off the brig were there, and that the Spanish government were adopting measures for their speedy apprehension.

Aming. — Yesterday, the unfortunate and tortured Aming was brought out of the city under a guard, wearing a heavy wooden collar, and placed at the gate of Howqua's hong, where he is to remain two days, and then to be removed to Mowqua's gate for the same time, and so on through the whole thirteen hong. The crime brought against Aming is the smuggling of sycee—undoubtedly a crime in a native, and the turpitude of which is greatly increased at the present time,

when the late strict official warnings on the subject are considered. But it must also be considered that his confession of his guilt has been wrung from him by torture: an Englishman, therefore, considers him innocent. No bounds, then, can be set to our just and burning indignation at the treatment he has received at the hands of the local government. We have heard that he was beaten with the bamboo six different times, until the very flesh, although before a stout and well-looking man, was wasted from his body. It should not be forgotten by the foreigners, that Aming was and is a hong-merchant—a partner in a hong; and we have little doubt that his severe punishment and degrading exposure are not without an intended effect on their feelings, as well as a warning to his brother hong merchants.—*Canton Reg.*, Jan. 3.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

PORT PHILLIP AND TWOFOLD BAY.

The Sydney papers contain copies of the despatch from Sir Richard Bourke to Lord Glenelg, and his lordship's reply, on the subjects of the occupation of Port Phillip, the proposed settlement at Twofold Bay, and the principles to be applied in cases of extension of the colony. The Governor's letter, which is an ably-written document, is dated 10th October 1835; and after announcing that several British subjects, connected with Van Diemen's Land, had taken possession of a tract of land at Port Phillip, in virtue of a treaty with the aborigines (though they rested their claim to a recognition by Government of this treaty rather on the merits of the undertaking than on such a title), he observes that he had thought it incumbent upon him to protest against consequences derogatory to the British crown from that treaty, and to take the opinion of the Secretary of State on the subject of this unauthorized intrusion. His Exc. then proceeds to offer some observations on the policy of allowing the occupation of land so distant from the seat of Government and other located parts of the colony. He considers the proceeding of Mr. Batman (the projector of the Port Phillip expedition) as peculiarly objectionable on account of the absence of any provision for the government of the new settlement; observing that the undertaking must prove a failure unless protected by the Government, in return for which it is but reasonable that the lands should be acquired under its regulations.

On the subject of making a new settlement at Twofold Bay, his Exc. refers to his letter to Lord Aberdeen, in July 1834, submitting a proposal of Mr. Atkinson to

that effect; to which his lordship replied, that "His Majesty's Government are not prepared to authorize a measure, the consequences of which would be to spread over a still farther extent of territory a population which it was the object of the late land regulations to concentrate." His Exc., however, remarks that further reflection and personal observation had impressed him with the correctness of the opinions expressed in his despatch of July 1834. "I found," he says, "the greater part of the vast tract of fertile land lying between the country of St. Vincent and Twofold Bay, depastured by flocks and herds attended by shepherds and stockmen; the pastures, already contributing largely to the wealth of the colony, and exceeding in importance many of the districts where land is disposeable by sale or on lease. An export of live stock, from Twofold Bay to Van Diemen's Land, had commenced, and is likely to increase; and a considerable supply of grain and other agricultural produce would, in all probability, be furnished from that district for the Sydney market, in the event of land there being thrown open to purchase. Admitting, as every reasonable person must, that a certain degree of concentration is necessary for the advancement of wealth and civilization; and that it enables Government to become at once efficient and economical, I cannot avoid perceiving the peculiarities, which in this colony render it impolitic, and even impossible, to restrain dispersion within limits, which would be expedient elsewhere. The wool of New South Wales forms at present, and is likely long to continue, its chief wealth. It is only by a free range over the wide expanse of native herbage which the colony affords, that the production of this staple article can be upheld at its present rate of increase in quantity, or standard of value in quality. The proprietors of thousands of acres already find it necessary, equally with the poorer settlers, to send large flocks beyond the present boundary of location, to preserve them in health throughout the year. The colonists must otherwise restrain the increase or endeavour to raise artificial food for their stock. Whilst nature presents all around an unlimited supply of the most wholesome nutriment, either course would seem a perverse rejection of the bounty of Providence; and the latter would certainly require more labour than can be obtained in the colony, or immigration profitably supply. Independently of these powerful reasons for allowing dispersion, it is not to be disguised, that the Government is unable to prevent it. No adequate measures could be resorted to for the general and permanent removal of intruders from waste lands, without incurring, probably, a greater ex-

pense than would be sufficient to extend a large share of the control and protection of Government over the country they desired to occupy." His Exc. does not, however, admit the claim of every wanderer in the search of pasture to the protection of a force. The question is simply this: how may this Government turn to the best advantage of the colony, a state of things it cannot wholly interdict? It may be found practicable, by sale of lands, by establishing townships and ports, and facilitating the intercourse between the remote and more settled districts, to provide, though imperfectly, centres of civilization and government, and thus gradually to extend the power of order and social union.

He prefers, therefore, that a town be marked out at Twofold Bay and at Port Phillip, the town allotments being open to location according to existing regulations, the fund arising from purchases to be applied not in these instances to the encouragement of immigration, but to defraying the expenses of the new settlement.

The reply of Lord Glenelg, which is dated April 13th, 1836, approves of the course pursued by Governor Bourke, and sanctions his acting on his views respecting the arrangements for settling a form of government at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay. His lordship observes: "Although many circumstances have contributed to render me anxious that the aborigines should be placed under a zealous and effective protection, and that their rights should be studiously defended; I yet believe that we should consult very ill for the real welfare of that helpless and unfortunate race, by recognizing in them any right to alienate to private adventurers the land of the colony. It is indeed enough to observe, that such a concession would subvert the foundation on which all proprietary rights in New South Wales at present rest, and defeat a large part of the most important regulations of the Local Government."

The noble Secretary explains the views of Lord Ripon and his successors as to the principles which form the basis of the rule upon which land is disposed of in the Australian colonies. "The object of Lord Ripon's rules was to counteract the tendency of settlers in a new country to disperse themselves as detached families over its surface, and to promote the co-operation of the inhabitants in all works of public utility, and in the employment of labour and capital. But to suppose that Lord Ripon could have contemplated the concentration of the people as the ultimate end he aimed at, or that he regarded it in any other light than as the means through which other great social purposes were to be attained, would in-

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 23, No. 92.

deed be entirely to misapprehend his policy. He deprecated dispersion in so far as it might interfere with the advancement of the colony in wealth, and other social advantages, and with the maintenance of those religious and scholastic establishments to which he was so justly attached; but, he would no less have deprecated concentration at the expense of any one of those objects." He remarks, however, that the eastern shores of New Holland, at least on the southern half, so far as they have hitherto been explored, whether coastwise or inland, present a physical impediment to the close concentration of the inhabitants. "The age of manufacturing industry is of course remote. Even tillage can scarcely be pursued advantageously to any great extent, while the whole surface of the country exhibits a range of sheep-walks, which, though not naturally fertile, are yet, when occupied in large masses, of almost unrivalled value for the production of the finest description of wool. New South Wales is not only marked by nature for a pastoral country, but for a country of which the pasturage must, from the quality of the soil, inevitably separate the shepherds and herdsmen and all their associates in labour, very widely from the general seat of government and from each other. The principle of counteracting dispersion, when reduced to practice, must unavoidably be narrowed within the limits which these physical peculiarities of the colony dictate and require. But that principle must also bend to a necessity of a different kind. It is wholly vain to expect that any positive laws, especially those of a very young and thinly peopled country, will be energetic enough to repress the spirit of adventure and speculation in which the unauthorized settlements at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay have originated. It may yet admit of serious doubt whether the settlers at Port Phillip and Twofold Bay have not in reality given birth to undertakings, which deliberate reflection would have recommended rather than discouraged. Each of these places will probably, at a time more or less distant, form the nucleus of a new and flourishing settlement, interchanging with the districts at present occupied in the vicinity of Sydney many articles of internal commerce, and contributing to expedite the general occupation by the people of this kingdom or their descendants of those vast territories, in which our national wealth and industry have already in the last half century converted an unproductive waste into two great and flourishing provinces."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mechanics' Institution.—The last report of this institution states that "it is not (2 R)

without feelings of high and heartfelt gratitude, that your committee are led to contrast the condition and prospects of the institution at its outset, with its state and prospect at the present moment. In the first instance, the number of enlightened mechanics and others who united for the purpose of establishing a 'Mechanics' Institute, on the model of those existing in Great Britain, was comparatively small:—zeal in promotion of the philanthropic object in view animated only a few of that number, and the success of their undertaking seemed, to many, extremely problematical. Now, however, your committee acknowledge with extreme delight, an eagerness on the part of the general public to add to the numerical strength of the institution, so evident, as fairly to preclude all fear of its future success. Not only have its friends become more numerous, but accessions have been made of those who are likely to do its interests much rightful service."

Ship-building.—Mr. Russell, the shipwright, is building a steamer of 100 feet keel, to be propelled by two engines of twenty-horse power each; these are also being manufactured in the colony. The vessel will be of an unusually light draft of water, being built expressly for trading to the northward, and is to be ready for sea on the 1st July next, according to contract. She is a beautiful model, and will prove a great acquisition to the colony. Vessels can be built quite as well and cheaper here than in England, and can be obtained as soon: besides which, it is circulating the money in the colony, instead of out of it, which of itself should engage the serious attention of our shipowners.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Mar. 21.

Seamen's Wages.—The merchants concerned in the shipping interest held a meeting on the 14th March, to take into consideration the general demand made upon them by the seamen and labourers employed in fitting out their ships, for an increase of wages, these men demanding four shillings a day, instead of the previous rate of three shillings and three and sixpence. Notwithstanding the seamen struck, and refused to engage with the shipowners except on their own terms, the merchants came to the resolution of putting down this extortionate system, although many of their vessels are now lying idle for want of sailors and labourers. They are persuaded that this combination has not arisen from either an insufficiency of hands, or from the present pay being too low; but from a desire on the part of the sailors to exact a far higher rate of wages than they are justly entitled to. Not very long since, half a crown a day was all that was demanded.

Police.—At the police office, March

11th, *William Geranium*, a florist, was lugged to the bar, to show cause why he had been found drooping the overnight under a strong shower of heavy wet. The constable described him as being "like to a lily plucked and cast away." Geranium raised his head at this, and declared that in the whole herbal collection, no plant had such *stamina* as himself; he was the shoot of an extensive variety, and he would now appeal to the bench to say whether he was not full-grown and vigorous (here he blushed with the full ardour of his namesake).

Bench.—The question is, were you drunk?

Geranium.—The *genus* to which I belong never drink any thing but what is "drawn from the stars and filtered through the skies;" you may often see me "dew-besprinkled in the morn."

Constable.—Dew-besprinkled, indeed! why, he was soaked with rum.

Geranium.—My *tulip*, you are prickly as *sweet-briar*, without the fragrance; instead of giving me *heart's-ease* you tender me *love-lies-bleeding*; you are as bad as *night-shade*.

Bench.—Was he drunk?

Constable.—He was; and stowed away in an uninhabited house; and I shouted to him.

Geranium.—You deserve a touch of *larkspur* for serving me in this way; I went to the house to avoid the rain:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

Bench.—You must pay five shillings for the use of the poor.

Geranium.—Why, if I was to dispose of the *Venus-looking-glass* I have at home, it would not fetch half the money; oh, dear! oh, dear!

Bench.—Stocks two hours.

Geranium.—That's not a congenial soil.

Argument, however, was useless; and in two minutes he found himself transplanted to the stocks, there to vegetate under a genial shower of rain.—*Gazette*, Mar. 14.

Convicts.—We have received several complaints from Parramatta respecting the conduct of the ironed-gang employed upon the new bridge. They are represented as being seated at least half the day under the old bridge, smoking their pipes, and cracking their jokes upon the passers-by. The bridge progresses at a rate that is hardly perceptible, while the wall near the stores, at the landing-place, which is being erected by contract, by way of contrast, is rising with considerable rapidity. We need not have gone to Parramatta for an iron-gang specimen of laziness, we might daily see plenty of it on the Brickfield hill; the men are idle one-half their

time, cracking their jokes at the passers-by, and some of them smoking.

By the last returns from the Factory it appears that there are 633 human beings confined there, out of which enormous number not one is assignable! How is it that the Government do not publish returns from the Bathurst Factory?—*Sydney Gazette*, March 25.

Sandwich Islands.

Articles made and agreed on at Honolulu, island of Woahoo, this 16th day of Nov. 1836.

Art. 1. English subjects shall be permitted to come with their vessels and property of whatever kind to the Sandwich Islands; they shall also be permitted to reside therein as long as they conform to the laws of these islands, and to build houses and warehouses for their merchandise, with the consent of the King, and good friendship shall continue between the subjects of both countries, Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands.

Art. 2. English subjects resident at the Sandwich Islands are at liberty to go to their own country, or elsewhere, either in their own or any other vessel; they may dispose of their effects, enclosures, houses, &c., with the previous knowledge of the King, and take the value with them, without any impediment whatever; the land on which houses are built is the property of the King, but the King shall have no authority to destroy the houses, or in any way injure the property of any British subject.

Art. 3. When an English subject dies on the Sandwich Islands, his effects shall not be searched or touched by any of the governors or chiefs, but shall be delivered into the hands of his executors or heirs, if present; but if no heir or executor appear, the consul or his agent shall be executor for the same; if any debts were owing to the deceased, the governor of the place shall assist and do all in his power to compel the debtors to pay their

debts to the heir or executor, or the consul in case no heir or executor appears, and the consul is to inform the King of the death of every British subject leaving property upon the Sandwich Islands.

TAMEHAMEHA III.

ED. RUSSELL, Captain of

H. B. M.'s Ship *Actæon*.

—*Sandw. Isl. Gaz.*, Nov. 19.

New Zealand.

The natives on the northern side of New Zealand were on the march to the southern tribes—Rōbulla, the celebrated chief, at their head. The movements of the savages had been protracted by a severe attack of the influenza—or a disease which was similar in every respect to that which had been so prevalent recently in Sydney. Captain Bruce, of the *Sydney Packet*, states that the whole of his crew were affected with the same complaint at sea, previous to arriving at New Zealand. The natives threaten to kill the steward of the *Sydney Packet*, for bringing (as they believed him to have done) this new disorder among them. The measles, which was conveyed to New Zealand some time since, has carried off at least six hundred of the natives; and many of them are so affected by the new disorder that they are lying about half-dead.

A gentleman, recently from New Zealand, reports a sanguinary outrage committed by one of the crew of a colonial whaler upon a native of New Zealand. A vessel from Hobart Town, fishing upon the coast, had a boat ashore containing a few trifling articles. The natives immediately came down to the beach, and one of them lifted up something in the boat—he had scarcely done that, when one of the sailors took a whaling lance and flung it through the body of the native! The New Zealanders threaten to have revenge for the murder of their countryman, when some innocent party will probably be sacrificed.—*Sydney Herald*.

Postscript.

Our packet by the steam and overland conveyance reached us in time to arrange the intelligence it furnished under the proper heads. The advices from Calcutta were to April 17th; from Bombay to April 29th. The despatch was forwarded by Col. Chesney to the Mediterranean

(the steamer having proceeded by the *Euphrates*), and came by Marseilles.

Two important items of intelligence have been brought by this packet,—the alarming spread of the plague in India, and the outbreak of new disturbances in the Madras territories.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

RANK OF CADETS EDUCATED AT
ADDISCOMBE.

Fort William, March 20, 1837.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, dated the 11th Oct. 1836, is published for general information:

"In our military letter of 17th April 1816 (paragraphs 3 to 5), we directed that the first arrival at your presidency of the artillery cadets educated at Addiscombe in any one season, shall decide the period from which the arrival of the engineers cadets of the same season, also educated at Addiscombe, shall be supposed to have taken place, had they not been detained in England by us. The principle of this regulation is equally, or rather more strongly, applicable with reference to the cadets appointed to the line after having been educated at Addiscombe. We therefore desire that it may be applied both prospectively and retrospectively, so as to ensure to the whole of the cadets passing at Addiscombe, whether for the engineers, the artillery, or the line, seniority in army rank when first commissioned, corresponding with their relative rank when reported qualified at the seminary."

FULL BATTAL TO OFFICERS.

Fort William, April 5, 1837.—The Governor-general of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the following extract, paragraphs 6 and 7, of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 20th Dec. last, and to fix the 1st of May, proximo, as the date from which the orders therein conveyed are to have simultaneous effect at the three presidencies:

Para. 6. "We are of opinion that one uniform principle ought to regulate the grant of field allowances at all the presidencies."

7. "We have therefore resolved, that the European commissioned officers at all the presidencies, shall receive full batta when posted at any station exceeding two hundred miles of direct distance from the seats of their respective governments, and half batta (when in garrison or cantonment) within that distance."

2. The only cantonments occupied by Bengal troops at which the allowances of officers will be affected by the rule now laid down, are Dinapore, where full batta will in future be granted; and Midnapore,

Dacca, Bancoorah, and Jumaulpore, which will become half-batta stations.

3. The officers at Dinapore will be allowed the benefit of the new arrangement from the 1st proximo; but Midnapore, Dacca, Bancoorah, and Jumaulpore are not to be considered half-batta stations, until the corps now occupying those posts shall have been relieved.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Feb. 21. Mr. R. P. Nisbet to be civil and session judge of Nuddea, v. Mr. T. G. Vibart, who has proceeded to England on furlough.

Mr. F. W. Russell to be civil and session judge of Moorshedabad, v. Mr. Nisbet.

28. Mr. C. Tucker to officiate as a member of sudder board of revenue, in room of Mr. C. W. Smith, who has proceeded to Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate.

Mr. C. Harding to officiate as a temporary judge of courts of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, in room of Mr. Tucker.

Mr. E. R. Barwell to officiate as special commissioner under Reg. 111. of 1829 for division of Calcutta.

Mr. H. P. Russell to officiate as civil judge of zillah Burdwan, including superintendence of all subordinate courts.

Mr. A. F. Donnelly to be collector of Midnapore and Hidgellie, as one district.

Mr. M. S. Gihmore to be magistrate of ditto ditto, as one district.

Baboo Seeb Chunder Paulit to be deputy collector in zillah Itajeshahy.

Baboo Obey Churrun Mullick to be deputy collector in zillah Chittagong.

The following officers (now severally employed in conduct of revenue surveys), to be deputy collectors under Reg. IX. of 1833, for special and exclusive duty of deciding boundary disputes, within limits of their operations as surveyors, viz.—Lieut. H. Siddons in zillah Chittagong; Lieut. J. S. Phillips, pergunnah Buldakhah, zillah Tipperah; Lieut. J. F. Egerton, pergunnah Furkceah, zillahs Bhaugulpore and Monghyr; Lieut. G. Killis, pergunnahs Rajceer and Amerchooth, zillahs Monghyr and Behar; Lieut. H. E. L. Thuillier, the Jynteeah territory attached to zillah Sylhet and Cachar.

March 6. 2d Lieut. Norman McLeod, corps of engineers, to be 2d assistant to superintendent of canals west of the Jumna.

7. Capt. H. M. Ramsay, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in Zillahs Bhaugulpore, Purnea, and Malda, in addition to his present charge.

Capt. N. Lewis, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in Zillahs Hooghly, Jessore, Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, and Manbhoon, in addition to his present charge.

Lieut. J. Sleeman, assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee, to exercise powers of a joint magistrate in Zillahs Dinapore, Rungpore, Rajeshahye, Pubna, Furcedpore, Dacca, Sylhet, Mymensing, North East Rungpore, Tipperah, and Chittagong.

11. Mr. Robert Barlow, civil and-session judge of Rajeshahye, to take charge of current duties of office of commissioner of revenue and circuit of 13th or Bauleah division, until further orders, in consequence of Mr. Hawkins' illness, retaining charge at same time of judge's office.

14. Mr. R. Hampton to relieve Mr. G. U. Yule, deputed to performance of a special duty, from charge of joint magistracy and deputy collector-

ship of Bogra, and to continue to conduct the duties thereof until further orders.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to officiate, until further orders, as civil and session judge of Dacca.

Mr. R. B. W. Ramsay, assistant under commissioner of revenue and circuit of 19th or Cuttack division, transferred under commissionership of 12th or Bhaugulpore division.

Mr. G. F. Houlton to officiate as collector of Zillah Behar, and Mr. J. S. Dumergue to officiate as magistrate of ditto, until Mr. R. Trotter shall be able to resume charge.

17. Mr. J. W. Alexander to be third commissioner of Court of Requests, v. Mr. G. J. Gordon resigned.

22. Mr. H. Moore to be civil and session judge of Chittagong, from 1st March, being date of Mr. Charles Smith's resignation of service.

28. Mr. E. H. Repton to be special deputy collector for investigation of titles to hold land free from payment of revenue throughout provinces of Cuttack.

Mr. R. Houston to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. J. G. Campbell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. G. Loch to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Zillah Sylhet.

Mr. J. A. Pontet to be deputy collector in district of Bhaugulpore.

Baboo Chunder Seker Deo to be deputy collector in Zillah Chittagong.

April 3. Mr. H. P. Russell to officiate as first additional judge of Burdwan during the absence of Mr. R. Mocan.

5. Assist. Surg. John Jackson to be opium examiner and 1st assistant to opium agent at Benares.

Mr. Rennil to be deputy post master at Raipore.

10. Mr. H. Stainforth to officiate as civil and session judge of Sylhet, retaining charge of his present appointment, until further orders.

Mahomed Farook Khan Bhahadoor to be deputy collector in Zillah Cuttack.

Mr. S. M. Boulderson has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service, and retire upon an annuity of the year 1836.

Mr. G. R. Campbell, of the civil service, has been permitted to proceed to Europe preparatory to his resignation of the service upon the retiring annuity for a junior servant.

Mr. Joshua Carter has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service, and to retire upon an annuity of the year 1836-7.

Mr. Charles Smith has been permitted to resign the Hon. Company's civil service from the 1st March, and to retire upon an annuity of the year 1836.

Mr. George Tod resigned the Hon. Company's civil service on the 31st March.

Reported his return:—Mr. W. B. Jackson, from sea, on 22d February.

Furloughs, &c.—March 29. The Hon. F. J. Shore, to sea, for ten months, for health.—30. Mr. Wigram Money, to Singapore, for six months, for health.

BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR OF N. W. PROVINCES.

Feb. 13. Mr. H. Armstrong, to be magistrate and collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. W. S. Donniethorne to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Agra.

Mr. W. P. Masson to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banda.

Mr. J. A. Craigie to exercise the powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Suhaswan.

Mr. W. Crawford to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mozuffernuggur.

21. Mr. C. W. Truscott to be civil and session judge of Azinghur.

Mr. Colin Mackenzie to officiate as magistrate and collector of Agra.

Mr. A. Cumming to be magistrate and collector of Allyghur.

Mr. W. H. Woodcock to be magistrate and collector of Mirzapore.

Mr. P. C. Trench to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore.

Mr. R. J. Tayler to officiate as civil and session judge of Goruckpore.

Mr. R. B. Morgan to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Humeerpore.

Mr. C. G. Mansel to take charge, until further orders, of offices of secretary to Lieut. Governor in political and general department, and secretary to Lieut. Gov. in judicial and revenue department.

25. Mr. R. H. Scott to officiate as secretary to Lieut. Governor of North Western Provinces in political and general department.

27. Mr. C. Allan to officiate as magistrate and collector of northern division of Moradabad.

Mr. Rowland Money to officiate as deputy collector for settlements in southern division of Moradabad.

Mr. C. W. Fagan to separate charge of Pergunnahs Kasheepore and Thakoordara in northern division of Moradabad, and to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector.

Mr. W. Hunter to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shearunpore.

March 2. Mr. J. Thomason to officiate as secretary to Lieut. Governor of North Western Provinces in judicial and revenue department.

Mr. R. Montgomery to officiate as magistrate and collector of Azinghur.

Mr. H. C. Tucker to perform duties of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Azinghur.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright to officiate as magistrate and collector of Allahabad.

9. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 2d or Agra division.

Mr. Colin Lindsay to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Delhee. Mr. Lindsay to continue in charge of his present office of magistrate and collector of Delhee, as well as that of civil and sessions judge, until further orders.

11. Mr. T. J. Turner to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Bareilly division.

Mr. R. Lowther to officiate as commissioner of revenue and circuit to 4th or Allahabad division.

16. Mr. W. R. Kennaway to be magistrate and collector of Humeerpore.

Mr. A. P. Currie to be magistrate and collector of Ghazepore.

Mr. James Lean to officiate as magistrate and collector of Humeerpore.

Mr. C. W. Kinlock to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of claims to exemption from payment of land revenue in 2d or Agra division.

Mr. T. H. Sympton to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in North Moradabad.

18. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton to be civil and sessions judge of Delhee.

Mr. G. F. Brown to be magistrate and collector of Suhaswan.

Mr. C. R. Tulloh to be magistrate and collector of Jaunpore.

Mr. H. B. Harrington to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Jaunpore.

Mr. R. H. Scott to be commissioner of revenue and circuit of 3d or Bareilly division.

Mr. R. C. Glynn to be civil and sessions judge of Meerut.

Mr. G. F. Franco to be magistrate and collector of Meerut.

Mr. W. Crawford to be magistrate and collector of Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. W. P. Masson to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Banda.

20. Ens. S. A. Abbott authorized to conduct duties of revenue survey, eastern division, Goruckpore, during absence of Lieut. Lawrence on sick leave.

Mr. E. Wilnot to officiate as collector of customs, north western frontier, Delhee, in room of

Mr. G. H. Smith, absent for six months on sick leave.

23. Mr. R. Alexander to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector at Mozuffer-nuggur.

27. Maj. P. L. Pew, of artillery, to officiate as deputy postmaster at Delhi.

29. Mr. P. C. Trench to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dehlee.

Mr. T. K. Lloyd to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Mirzapore.

Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to officiate as magistrate and collector of Banda.

Mr. S. J. Becher to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Futtehpore.

30. Mr. Mosely Smith to officiate as deputy collector for investigation of claims to exemption from payment of land revenue in Allahabad division.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 21. Mr. G. A. Bushby, to visit Calcutta, for three months, on private affairs.—22. Mr. James Shaw, to Mauritius, for eight months, for health.—March 20. Mr. H. W. Deane, to the Hills, for twelve months, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

March 27. The Rev. C. Rawlins, A.B., to be chaplain at Ghazepore, v. the Rev. W. O. Ruspinl, A.M., transferred to Garrison Church of Fort William.

April 5. The Rev. A. Hammond to be district chaplain of Patna, from date of the Rev. Mr. White's removal, viz. 15th Feb. last.

Mr. Hammond to continue to do duty at Old Church, v. the Rev. R. B. Boyes, until further orders.

Furloughs, &c.—March 25. The Rev. R. Everest, to hills north of Deyrah, for eight months, for health.—April 1. The Rev. J. Bell, to Straits of Malacca, for six months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 27, 1837.—Lieut. E. P. Lynch, 15th N.I., to do duty with British detachment serving in Persia.

1st-Lieut. B. W. Goldie, of engineers, to be executive engineer 2d or Berhampore division of public works, v. 1st-Lieut. H. Goodwyn.

1st-Lieut. W. H. Graham, executive engineer Mhow division, to be executive engineer of 17th or Burdwan division of public works, v. 1st-Lieut. W. M. Smith proceeded to Europe on furlough.

1st-Lieut. H. H. Duncan, of engineers, in charge of 8th or Bareilly division, to be executive engineer of Mhow division of public works, v. Lieut. Graham.

Lieut. H. T. Tucker, 8th N.I., officiating junior assistant to commissioner of Assam, at his own request, placed at disposal of commander in chief.

The following officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieut. Roderick Macdonald, 69th N.I., from 23d Feb. 1837; Lieut. C. J. F. Burnett, 8th N.I., ditto; Lieut. N. S. Nesbitt, 22d N.I., ditto; Lieut. D. Bamfield, 50th N.I., from 26th Feb. 1837.

March 1.—The undermentioned officers to be sub-assistants commissary general, to fill existing vacancies in department, viz.—Capt. Hugh Johnson, 26th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. Scott, 20th do.

March 6.—35th N.I. Ens. Joseph Towgood to be lieut. from 17th Feb. 1837, v. Lieut. Henry Carter dec.

Major T. M. Taylor, 5th L.C., to be a member of military board, in room of Lieut. Col. Craigie.

Col. Ezekiel Barton, deputy quarter master general, to be town and fort major of Fort William, v. Major T. M. Taylor.

Lieut. John Butler, 55th N.I., removed from Assam Light Infantry, and appointed to do duty with Assam Sebundy Corps.

The services of Assist. Surg. George Paton, M.D., doing duty with 37th N.I., temporarily placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor, N. W. Provinces, for civil employ.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 15 and 16, 1837.—The following regimental and other orders confirmed:—Lieut. J. C. Salkeld to act as adj. to 5th N.I., v. Birch appointed to Thuggee department; date 1st Feb.—Lieut. and Adj. H. Cotton, 67th N.I., appointed to situation of district and station staff in Arracan; date 16th Jan.—Lieut. D. Bamfield to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 56th N.I., during absence, on duty, of Lieut. Younger; date 30th Jan.

Surg. J. Griffiths, 52d N.I., to have medical charge of 9th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Surg. Dalrymple, or until further orders.

Feb. 18.—Capt. T. Timbrell (on staff employ) removed from 4th tr. 3d brigade to 4th tr. 2d brigade horse artillery, and Capt. H. Timings, from latter to former corps.

Feb. 19.—3d N.I. Lieut. W. C. Hicks to be adjutant, v. Butler prom.

The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:—Surgeons Wm. Dyer (on furl.) from 50th to 8th N.I.; J. F. Stewart, M.D. (new prom.), to 54th do.; H. Cooper (on furl.) to 51st do.—Assist. Surgs. Francis Thompson (on furl.) to 27th N.I.; Cuthbert Finch, M.D. (on furl.), from 13th to 33d do.; W. Rait, doing duty with 13th do., posted to that corps.

Lieut. J. W. H. Jamieson to act as adj. to 52d N.I., v. Shuldham prom.; date of order 3d Feb.

Assist. Surg. D. MacNab, M.D., 3d N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Mynpoorie, from 1st Feb., during absence of Assist. Surg. H. Bousfield on sick leave.

Feb. 20.—Superintending Surg. David Renton posted to Benares circle of superintendence.

Fort William, March 13.—25th N.I. Ens. A. H. Dyke to be lieut. from 24th Feb. 1837, v. Lieut. Richard Long dec.

The following officers of Infantry to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from date expressed:—Lieut. the Hon. Henry Gordon, 23d N.I.; Lieut. David Ross, 51st do.; Lieut. Edw. Du Pre Townshend, 9th do.; and Lieut. John Dyson, 21st do., all from 10th March 1837.

European Regt. (right wing). Capt. George Warren to be major, Lieut. A. W. Taylor to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. E. Dick to be lieut., from 25th Feb. 1837, in suc. to Major H. P. Carleton retired.

March 20.—2d Lieut. J. A. Mouat, of engineers, to be executive engineer of 14th or Saugor division of public works, v. Lieut. J. W. Robertson.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. L. Mowatt, regt. of artillery, to officiate as a commissary of ordnance at Cawnpore, during absence of Capt. Roberts, or until further orders, v. Capt. D. Ewart resigned.

Assist. Surg. E. W. Claributt to perform medical duties of civil station of Akyab, v. Assist. Surg. R. W. Wrightson proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Surg. Wm. Pitt Muston, under instructions from Hon. the Court of Directors, re-appointed to situation of apothecary to East-India Company.

Surg. John Grant to be a supernumerary Presidency surgeon.

Lieut. G. C. S. Master, 4th L.C., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 17th March 1837.

Assist. Surg. Hugh Maclean, attached to Mhairwarrah Local Bat., permitted to decline his appointment to medical charge of Residency of Indore, which was notified in G. O. of 6th Feb.

Assist. Surg. Mark Richardson, M.D., in medical charge of civil station of Delhi, at his own request placed at disposal of Com. in Chief.

March 27.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Edgar Wyatt to be colonel, from 9th March 1837, v. Maj. Gen. Sir J. W. Adams, K.C.B., dec.—Major John Taylor to be lieut. col., from 9th March 1837, v. Lieut. Col. Wyatt prom.

19th N.I. Capt. William Pasmore to be major, Lieut. James Drummond to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. K. Wollen to be lieut., from 9th March 1837, in suc. to Major John Taylor prom.

2d N.I. Ens. T. F. Pattenson to be lieut., from 7th March 1837, v. Lieut. George Dysart dec.

50th N.I. Ens. H. M. Becher to be lieut., from 19th Nov. 1835, v. Lieut. S. J. Nicolson dec.

31st N.I. Lieut. W. P. Milner to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. C. Birch to be lieut., from 27th

March 1837, in suc. to Capt. George Gillman retired on h.p. of his rank.

44th N.I. Ens. Arthur Sanders to be lieut., from 12th March 1837, v. Lieut. Henry Albott dec.

Capt. J. W. H. Turner, inv. estab., permitted to reside for one year at Kurnaul, and to draw his allowances at that station.

April 3.—Ens. T. G. Leith, 64th N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Battalion.

Asst. Surg. John McClelland appointed to medical charge of Lower Orphan School, in room of Asst. Surg. C. C. Egerton resigned.

Lieut. W. J. B. Knyvett, 30th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 20th March 1837.

April 10.—The following promotions and appointments made to complete department of Quarter Master General of Army:—Capt. William Garden, 1st assistant, to be deputy qu. mast. gen. of army, with official rank of major, v. Barton appointed town and fort-major of Fort. William.—Capt. Robert Becher, 2d assistant, to be 1st assist. qu. mast. gen., v. Garden.—Capt. J. G. Drummond, deputy assistant of 1st class, to be 2d assist. qu. mast. gen., v. Becher.—Capt. H. W. Bellew, deputy assistant of 2d class, to be deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 1st class, v. Drummond.—Capt. Robert Colclington, officiating deputy assistant, to be a deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2d class, v. Bellew.

Asst. Surg. J. Bruce, 28th N.I., appointed to medical charge of Residency at Indore, v. Asst. Surg. H. Maclean, whose appointment to that situation has been cancelled at his own request.

April 12.—The following promotions made in Army Commissariat and Stud Departments:—Capt. W. Burlton, deputy com. gen., to be commissary general, v. Lieut. Col. W. S. Beaton proceeded to Europe on furlough.—Major J. D. Parsons, assist. com. gen. of 1st class, and supervisor of Hissar Stud, to be deputy commissary general, v. Capt. W. Burlton.—Capt. J. Satchwell, assist. com. gen. of 2d class, to be an assistant of 1st class, v. Lieut.-Col. Taylor, who vacates his appointment on prom. to that grade.—Capt. W. J. Thompson, assist. com. gen. of 2d class, to be an assistant of 1st class, v. Major Parsons.—Capt. F. T. Boyd, deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class, to be an assistant of 2d class, v. Capt. Satchwell.—Capt. F. S. Hawkins, deputy assist. com. gen. of 1st class, to be an assistant of 2d class, v. Capt. Thompson.—Capt. A. Watt, deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, to be deputy assistant of 1st class, v. Captain Boyd.—Lieut. J. Ramsay, deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, to be deputy assistant of 1st class, v. Capt. Hawkins.—Capt. R. Woodward, sub-assistant, to be deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, v. Capt. Watt.—Lieut. W. Swatman, sub-assistant, to be deputy assist. com. gen. of 2d class, v. Lieut. Ramsay.—Capt. J. Hailes, 2d assistant of Central Stud, to be supervisor of Hissar Stud, v. Major J. D. Parsons.—Capt. C. T. Thomas sub-assistant in Stud department, to be 2d assistant, v. Capt. Hailes.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 24.—26th N.I. Lieut. R. Spencer to be adj., v. Taylor prom.

Lieut. Wm. Hore, 18th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. master to 8th L.C.

Lieut. T. E. Colebrooke, adj. to Hurrianah light infantry, to act as station staff at Hansi on departure of Ens. H. Milne with detachment of 1st N.I.; date 10th Dec. 1836.

March 4.—Surg. D. Woodburn to receive medical charge of 47th N.I. from Asst. Surg. T. B. Hart, proceeding on leave, as a temporary arrangement; date Agra 10th Feb. 1837.

Ens. C. D. Bailey, 56th N.I., permitted to resign officiating appointment of interp. and qu. mast. to 67th do.

The following removals and postings of medical officers ordered:—Asst. Surg. A. Walker (2d), from 61st N.I., to Kemaon local bat, v. Bell app. to 30th N.I.—Surg. W. S. Charters, m.d., from 71st to 61st N.I.—Asst. Surg. R. Fullarton, m.d., from 73d to 71st N.I., and Asst. Surg. A. Chalmers, m.d. (on furl.), from latter to former corps.—Asst. Surg. George Paton, m.d., from European regt. to Hurrianah light infantry, v. Thompson.—Asst. Surg. F. Fleming to proceed to Shah-jehanpore, and relieve Asst. Surg. D. Gullan (who has obtained leave) from medical duties of

left wing 59th N.I.—Asst. Surg. A. Mackean posted to 9th L.C.—Asst. Surg. W. Brydon to 4th L.C.—Asst. Surg. George Dogdon to 8th L.C. at Mhow.

March 7.—26th N.I. Lieut. James Duncan to be interp. and qu. master, v. Spencer.

Lieut. J. N. Marshall, 73d N.I., to do duty with Assam L. Inf., v. Lieut. J. Butler transf. to Assam Sebundy corps.

March 14 to 17.—52d N.I. Lieut. J. W. H. Jamieson to be adj., v. Shuldham prom.

The following ensigns (recently admitted to service) to do duty with corps:—Ensigns J. W. H. Pownall and H. Ward with 7th N.I.

The following unposted ensigns appointed to corps, and directed to join:—Ensigns E. Hall with 52d N.I.; D. C. Scott, 3d do.; E. Locker, 62d do.; C. Wright, 44th do.; G. W. Alexander, 69th do.; E. Forbes, 26th do.; J. Montgomery, 60th do.; A. Cameron, 74th do.; R. F. Fanshawe, right wing European regt.; R. A. Smith, 19th N.I.; R. H. Alexander, 5th do.; W. K. Haslewood, left wing European regt.; S. H. J. Davies, 51st N.I.; F. M. Baker, 65th do.; G. M. Prendergast, 3d do.

The following regimental orders confirmed:—Lieut. A. Grant to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 36th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Lang; date 31st March.—Ens. T. F. Patensou to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 2d N.I., during absence of Lieut. Shaw; date 2d Jan.

March 21 to 24.—The following station and other orders confirmed:—Asst. Surg. P. F. H. Baddeley to afford medical aid to detachments of 17th and 20th regts. proceeding on escort duty with Commander-in-Chief; date Loodianah 25th Feb.—Lieut. W. Smith, adj. 19th N.I., to act as station staff at Cuttack; date 25th Feb.—Lieut. R. M. Gurnell, 68th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 44th do.; date 7th March.—Lieut. R. Mathison to act as adj. to four companies of 6th N.I. on detached duty; date 22d Jan.

Lieut. R. S. Trevor, 3d L.C., permitted to resign acting appointment of interp. and qu. master to that regt.

Lieut. G. M. Hill, interp. and qu. mast. 17th N.I., to be station staff at Loodianah, v. Scott.

Major G. H. Johnstone, inv. estab., permitted to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw his allowances from Meerut pay office.

Asst. Surg. T. Sibbald to do duty with troops in Arracan, and to join without delay.

The following removals and postings made in Regt. of Artillery:—Lieut. Col. G. E. Gowan (on staff employ) from 4th bat. to 3d brigade; J. Tennant (new prom.) to 4th bat.—Majors J. C. Hyde (on furl.) from 2d brigade to 6th bat.; G. N. C. Campbell (on furl.) from 3d to 7th bat.; J. J. Farrington (new prom.) to 2d brigade.—Capt. R. G. Roberts (on staff employ) from 1st tr. 2d brigade to 2d comp. 7th bat.; Capt. R. W. Maidman, from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 3d tr. 3d brigade.—D. Ewart, from 2d comp. 7th bat. to 4th tr. 2d brigade; E. C. T. B. Hughes (new prom.) to 2d comp. 4th bat.

Agra, Feb. 18.—Surg. Hugh Guthrie, m.d., appointed to medical charge of civil station of Bareilly, in suc. to Surg. Cooper, who has obtained permission to visit Europe on furlough.

March 16.—Asst. Surg. G. Paton, m.d., temporarily appointed to medical charge of civil station of Ally-Gurh, during absence, on med. cert., of Mr. Trilton.

Permitted to Resign the Service.—March 6. Asst. Surg. Henry Roe.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—March 27. Capt. George Gillman, 31st N.I., on half pay of his rank, from 12th March.

Returned to Duty.—March 6. Asst. Surg. Wm. Jacob.—17. Surg. William Pitt Muston.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 27. Lieut. H. Lawrell, 3d L.C., for health.—Cornet V. F. T. Turner, 1st L.C., for health.—Asst. Surg. R. W. Wrightson, for health.—Lieut. S. B. Goad, 1st L.C., on pri-

vate affairs (vid Bombay).—March 13. Lieut. W. P. Milner, 31st N.I., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. J. H. W. Waugh, for health.—20. Lieut. Col. W. S. Beatson, 7th L.C., and commissary general, for health.—Ens. C. D. Bailey, 56th N.I., for health.—27. Ens. H. C. Hastings, 55th N.I., for health.—Lieut. Walter Hore, 25th N.I., for health.—April 10. Lieut. R. H. Mockler, 44th N.I., for health (vid Bombay).

To *Neillgherry Hills*.—March 20. Col. W. C. Baddeley, C.B., 74th N.I., for one year, for health.

To *New South Wales*.—March 13. Surg. Joseph Langstaff, 1st member of Medical Board, for two years, for health (vid Isle of France).

To *Van Diemen's Land*.—April 10. Lieut. David Ogilvy, 15th N.I., for two years, for health.

To *Mauritius*.—March 20. 2d Lieut. V. Eyre, regt. of artillery, for six months, for health.

To *Cape of Good Hope*.—March 18. Ens. Alex. Gillanders, 54th N.I., for two years, for health (eventually to N. S. Wales).

From Her Majesty's Forces.

To *England*.—Capt. Welch, 54th F., for health.—Capt. Fry, 63d F., for health.—Ens. Robson, 26th F., for health.—Capt. Greville, 2d F., for health.—Maj. Gen. Watson, staff of army.—Lieut. S. B. Heming, 26th F., for health.—Cornet F. Burdett, 13th Drags., on private affairs.—Lieut. T. D. Haviland, 55th F., on ditto.—Lieut. H. Bayley, 55th F., on ditto.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. B. Fairtlough, 63d F., on ditto.—Lieut. P. Gordon, 63d F., on ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

FEB. 27. *British Monarch*, Purvis, from Mauritius.—MARCH 2. *Surrey*, Sinclair, from Khyouk Phyo and Chittagong; *Elizabeth*, Spooner, from Penang.—5. H. M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, from Colombo.—11. *Annala*, McNeill, from Liverpool.—13. *Sir Herbert Taylor*, Poole, from Madras and Moulineh.—14. *Mary Somerville*, Jackson, from China and Singapore.—15. *Colombo*, McKellar, from London and Cape; *John Bagshaw*, Blyth, from Mauritius.—16. *Mary Ann*, Anderson, from Mauritius.—17. *Clarissa*, Andree, from Madras.—19. *Carnatic*, Proodfoot, from China and Rangoon; *Jessy*, Auld, from Penang.—20. *Lord William Bentinck*, Hutchinson, from China and Singapore; *Henry Tanner*, Fergusson, from Mauritius; *Cecilia*, Roy, from Singapore, Penang, &c.—21. *Forth*, Landers, from Rangoon.—22. *Earl Gray*, Talbert, from Sydney and Madras; *Olivia*, Roome, from Cape; *Antonio Pereira*, Young, from China, &c.—24. *Eudora*, Addison, from V. D. Land and Swan River; *Brigand*, Lloyd, from Singapore and Penang; *Sarah*, Pearson, from Rangoon.—25. *Soobrovo*, Smith, from Singapore and Malacca.—27. *Saracen*, Thomson, from Boston and Madras.—28. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, from Mauritius and Madras.—30. *Gentoo*, Black, from Greenock.—31. *La Belle Alliance*, Arkcoll, from London, Madras, and Vizagapatam.—APRIL 3. French corvette *Bonite*, Vaillant, from Toulon and Penang; *Fortitude*, Wilson, from Mauritius.—5. *Arethusa*, Canning, from Madras, &c.; *Allaevie*, Clark, from Bombay, &c.—6. *Sophia*, Rapson, from Rangoon.—8. *Britannia*, Leitch, from Mauritius.—5. H. M. sloop *Andromache*, Chads, from Acheen; *Rosabella*, Green, from Boston, Padang, &c.—11. *Resolution*, Dixon, from Bombay, &c.; *Ruparell*, Butler, from Bombay.—12. *Jupiter*, Galbreath, and *Jane Blane*, McAllister, both from Greenock.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 1. *Amelia*, Morris, for Mauritius; *Bengal*, Marjoram, for London; *Bahamian*, Tisard, for Liverpool.—5. *Bancroft*, Brown, for China.—20. *British Monarch*, Purvis, for Bourbon and Mauritius.—APRIL 8. *Clarissa*, Andree, for Isle of France; *Will Watch*, Barrington, for Singapore; *Earl of Clare*, Scott, for Bombay.—10. *Henry Porcher*, Hart, for London.—11. *Mary Ann*, Anderson, for Mauritius; *B.igand*, Marshall, for Penang and Singapore; *Sylph*, Viall, for China.—14. *Mary Somerville*, Jackson, for Liverpool.—15. *Thalia*, Graham, for Liverpool.

Sailed from Saugor.

MARCH 2. *Ioancho*, Gibson, and *Saina*, Luckie, both for Liverpool.—4. *Oriental*, Scales, for Liverpool; *Eleanor*, Timms, for Bombay.—5. *Orator*,

Terry, and *Fergusson*, Young, both for London; *Peter Proctor*, Barlow, for Mauritius.—7. *London*, Hoodless, for Liverpool; *Susannah*, Ridley, and *Adelaide*, Steel, both for Mauritius.—8. *Zonobia*, Owen, for London.—11. *John Adam*, Eales, for Persian Gulf; *Nerbudda*, Patrick, for Mauritius; *Porter*, Seabright, for Liverpool.—12. *Psyche*, Kennedy, for China; *Marion*, Pope, and *Ludlow*, Frith, both for London; *Hope*, McCallum, for Mauritius; *Hercules*, Rand, for Boston.—13. *Mona*, Gill, for Liverpool; *Eliza*, Harris, for Mauritius.—15. *Holton*, Compton, for Madras and London; H. M. brig *Algerine*, Thomas, for Colombo; *Ernaud*, Hill, for Persian Gulf.—16. *Pekoe*, Gillies, for Liverpool; *William Gray*, Bartoll, for Boston; *Moulmein*, Morris, for Mauritius.—17. *Hooghly*, Bayley, and *Juliana*, Driver, both for Mauritius.—21. *Brighton*, Dou, for New York; *Royal William*, Irving, for Liverpool; *Clyde*, Kerr, for London.—24. *Bright Planet*, Malcolm, for Penang and Singapore.—26. *Larkins*, Ingram, for Cape and London.—28. *Fortfield*, Sly, and *Prinssep*, Meyer, both for Mauritius; *Sumatra*, Whiffen, for Pondicherry and Batavia; H. M. S. *Zebra*, to sea.—APRIL 3. *Robarts*, Elder, and *Isabella*, Brown, both for London; *Cashmere Merchant*, Snell, for Mauritius; *India*, Snow, for New York; *Congress*, Towne, for Boston.—4. *Ajax*.—5. *John Bagshaw*, Blyth, for Mauritius.—10. *William Goddard*, Smith, for New York; *Henry Tanner*, Fergusson, for Port Louis.—11. *Surrey*, Sinclair, for London; *Elephanta*, Buchanan, for Liverpool; *Prince Regent*, Aitkin, *Herefordshire*, Isaacson, and *Egbert*, Paulin, all for Mauritius; *Amphitrite*, Collicie, for Bourbon; *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson, for Singapore and China; *Olivia*, Roome, for Cape.—13. *Elizabeth*, Glass, for Madras.

Freight to London (April 16).—Sugar and Saltpetre, £6 to £6 6s. per ton; Linseed, £7 to £7 7s. per do.; Hides, Rice, Safflower, Jute, Shell Lac, Lac Dye, and Cotton, £6 15s. to £7 per do.; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £7 7s. to £7 10s. per do.; Raw Silk, £8 to £8 6s. per do.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 10. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. J. Richardson, of artillery, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of J. R. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.
Feb. 15. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. D. Shaw, 54th N.I., of a daughter.
19. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. J. Woore, 10th Regt. Cavalry, of a son.
20. At Sangor, the lady of Lieut. Anderson, 2d Local Horse, of a daughter.
21. At Bareilly, the lady of Major H. Mackenzie, 74th Regt., of a son.
23. At Chowringhee, the lady of J. H. Crawford, Esq., civil service, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of Pierce G. E. Taylor, Esq., C.S., of a daughter, still-born.
25. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. R. Boileau Pemberton, of a son.
26. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. T. A. Souter, H. M. 44th Regt., of a daughter.
— At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. Hugh Sibbald, 41st N.I., of a daughter.
— At Midnapore, Mrs. F. H. Souter, of a son and heir.
27. At Kurnaul, the lady of Lieut. H. Marsh, 3d L.C., of a son.
— At Benares, the lady of Major W. Martin, 57th N.I., of a still-born son.
— At Calcutta, Mrs. Gomes, of a son.
March 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Boist, of a son.
3. At Muttra, the lady of W. H. Tyler, Esq., civil service, of a son.
5. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. M. DeSilva, zemindar of Sheepore, of a son and heir.
7. At Mussoorie, Mrs. Mackinnon, of a son.
8. At Backrabad Factory, near Jaunpore, Mrs. Daniel Tresham, of a son.
— At Gya, the lady of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
9. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Capt. G. Thomson, engineers, of a daughter.
10. At Calcutta, the wife of Nicholas Pallologus, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.
— Mrs. Geo. Higginson, of a son.

12. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. C. Boulton, 47th N.I., of a son.
 14. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Walters, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 15. At Lucknow, the lady of P. G. Cornish, Esq., 10th N.I., of a son.
 — At Saugor, the lady of Capt. C. H. Boisragon, 72d Regt., of a daughter.
 — At Bandel. Mrs. M. Fernandis, of a son.
 16. At Chinsurah, the lady of Lieut. Edmonds, H. M. 9th Foot, of a daughter.
 — At Humeerpore, the lady of George Wood, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Payne, of a son.
 19. At Dacca, the lady of R. R. Sturt, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 — At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Hamp-ton, 50th N.I., of a son.
 — Mrs. R. H. Watling, of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. F. Witchlow, of a daughter, still born.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Beetson, Esq., of Cuttack, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I., of a son.
 — At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. James Flyter, 64th N.I., of a daughter.
 21. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. C. B. Mc Neale, of a daughter.
 22. At Cawnpore, the lady of George Reid, Esq., of a daughter.
 23. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Gascoyne, 5th L.C., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Smith, of a son.
 24. At Calcutta, Mrs. L. M. Delanougere, of twin daughters.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Smith, of a son.
 — At Sultanpore Factory, Purneah, the lady of A. J. Forbes, Esq., of a son.
 25. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Ashmore, H. M. 16th Regt., of a daughter.
 26. At Purneah, Mrs. Wm. Hyde, of a son.
 27. At Chandernagore, Mrs. C. J. Hawkesworth, of a son.
 29. At Calcutta, Mrs. John Mendes, of a son.
 — At Puloorah Factory, Rajshahy, Mrs. E. S. DeLabat, of a daughter.
 31. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. G. T. Graham, of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. J. Hendy Smith, 62d N.I., of a son.
 April 1. The lady of J. F. M. Reid, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Pousah, Tirhoot, the lady of Capt. J. Hailes, of a daughter.
 2. Mrs. A. F. Dassier, of a daughter.
 — At Agra, Mrs. James Ede, of a son.
 — At Gyal, the lady of W. H. Urquhart, Esq., of a son.
 3. At Buxar, the lady of A. Matthews, Esq., of a son.
 5. Mrs. John Grieff, of a daughter.
 10. At Calcutta, the lady of J. A. Walker, Esq., of a daughter.
 13. At Calcutta, the lady of Charles Noyes, Esq., of a daughter.
 — Mrs. Charles Perry, of a son.
 15. At Calcutta, the lady of George Udny, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31. At Calcutta, Mr. John Macnamara to Miss Eliza Parr.
 Feb. 13. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. W. Mitford, 9th L.C., to Anne, second daughter of the late C. Wiltshire, Esq., of Calcutta.
 27. At Calcutta, Mr. William Clark to Miss Jane Gunning.
 March 3. At Jungpore, J. C. M. Miller, Esq., of Shahadapore, to Georgiana, daughter of J. Maseyk, Esq.
 4. At Calcutta, John Hodges, Esq., to Flora S. A. Wiltshire, youngest daughter of the late C. Wiltshire, Esq., of Calcutta.
 6. At Moonghyr, Wm. Moffat Gray, Esq., of Naphore, indigo planter and zemindar, to Marian, relict of the late Mr. M. B. Morrison.
 14. At Calcutta, Mr. William Jones to Mrs. Maria Chlene.
 16. At Calcutta, Mr. J. Curmin to Mary, only daughter of Mr. S. Clarke.
 — At Calcutta, Lieut. J. C. Sage to Marian Ellison, eldest daughter of Capt. Henry Methold.
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16. At the Old Church, Mark Jones, Esq., civil engineer, to Mrs. Eliza Augusta Noyes.

17. At Gorumuckpore, J. McCullum, Esq., to Miss Portner.

April 5. At Radakissenpore, Capt. Arthur William Taylor, European Regiment, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Jones, Esq., of Siebore.

— At Calcutta, John Chamber Balls, Esq., son of Dr. J. Balls, of Suffolk, to Amelia Caroline, second daughter of H. G. A. Howe, Esq.

7. At Calcutta, Charles Augustus Krefing, Esq., son of his Exc. the late Colonel Krefing, Knight of the Royal Order of Daumbrog, and Governor of the Danish possessions in Bengal, to Miss Ann Maria Castello.

9. At Sehere, Capt. William Riddell, 60th Regt. N.I., to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Wilkie, of the Bengal army.

Laterly. At Kurnaul, Mr. William Scott, merchant, of Meerut, to Mrs. Sarah Taylor.

DEATHS:

Dec. 16. At Calcutta, M. S. Shakur, Esq., aged 58.

Feb. 13. At Chinsurah, Harriet, wife of Lieut. W. B. Farnaut, H. M. 9th Regt. of Foot.

22. At Rumpore, Assist. Surg. Wm. B. Davies, Assam Light Infantry.

25. At Khyouk Phyou, of Arracan fever, Lieut. Richard Long, 25th Regt. N.I., doing duty with the Arracan Local Battalion.

26. At Suk-Saugor, Mr. A. H. Quantin, aged 33.

27. Mr. George Graham, tide-waiter.

March 2. Mr. Christian Manuel, aged 21.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Healy, aged 25.

3. At Calcutta, Miss Emilia Toris, aged 15.

4. At Calcutta, Mr. George Barlow.

7. On the river, near Humeerpore, aged 39,

Dr. Fender, assist. surgeon 53d N.I.

— At Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of Mr. J. B. Smart, H. C. marine, aged 36.

— At Howrah, Mr. C. Turner, aged 25.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Rose, aged 30.

9. At Sabathoo, in the 74th year of his age, Maj. Gen. Sir John Withington Adams, K.C.B., colonel of the 10th Regt. Bengal N.I.

— At Holisacannah, R. T. Kiernan, Esq., B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, aged 29.

12. At Dacca, Mr. A. C. DeFramond.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry C. Urage, aged 21.

14. At Goulparah, Lieut. Henry Abbott, 44th N.I., doing duty with the Assam Sebundy Corps.

— Mrs. Catherine Haynes, aged 62.

15. On the march from Rewah towards Mirzapore, at Low, of cholera, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Capt. E. Hawkins, Bengal Army.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Jas. Blechynden, aged 39.

17. Mrs. Thomas Lowder, aged 27.

20. At Hauli, of consumption, John, second son of the late Maj. Robt. Skinner, aged 19.

23. At Calcutta, the Rev. Ter Marcar Ter Carapiet, vicar of the Armenian Church, aged 60.

27. Miss Mary Holmes, aged 13.

29. At Delhi, Ens. Henry Ralfe, 36th Regt. N.I.

30. At Khyouk Phyou, of Arracan fever, Capt. George Liffe, 67th Regt. N.I., aged 35.

— At Lahore, aged 20, of confluent small-pox, Elijah P. Impey, Esq., 11th Bengal N.I., in the escort of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, and son of Edward Impey, Esq., of Cheltenham.

31. At Patna, William R. Jennings, Esq., of the Civil Service.

— At Benares, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Mr. H. T. Stagg, aged 31.

April 1. At Chandernagore, Mr. DeVale, an ancient clerk of Chinsurah Church, aged 87.

4. At Midnapore, Mrs. MacDougall, aged 75.

5. At Allahabad, Mrs. Sophia Watson, lady of William Watson, Esq.

7. At Ghazepore, Cornwallis La Touche, Esq., of the Civil Service.

14. Monsieur Michael Guyot, aged 62.

Madras.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. E. A. LANGLEY, 3d L. C.

At an European general court-martial held at Fort St. George, on the 6th March (2 S)

1837, Capt. E. A. Langley, of the 3d regt. L.C., was arraigned on the complaint of Capt. W. Hyslop, commanding the same regiment.

"I charge Capt. E. A. Langley, of the 3d regt. L.C., as follows:—

First Charge.—"With conduct unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at Bellary, during the period extending from the month of March 1835 to the month of Oct. 1836 inclusive, as secretary of the mess of the 3d L.C., misapplied money intrusted to him for the payment of the mess debts, to the amount of Rs. 19,974, annas 3, and pice 11; or thereabouts.

Second Charge.—"With highly disgraceful conduct, unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

First. "For having at Bellary, within the above-mentioned period, falsely stated in the mess cash account-current-book, that a payment to the amount of Rs. 693. 1 anna was paid, in the month of Dec. 1835, to Messieurs Gordon and Company at Madras, no such payment having been made by him until the month of Sept. 1836, and then only by a bill at ninety days' sight.

Second. "For having, at the same place and within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash account-current-book for the month of April 1836, that a payment of Rs. 1,000 was made to Messieurs Frith and Bomanjee of Bombay, no such payment having been made by him until the month of Sept. 1836, and then only by a draft on Messieurs Griffiths and Company of Madras, at ninety days' sight.

Third. "For having, at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash account-current-book for the month of Aug. 1836, that a payment of Rs. 1,000 was made to Messieurs Frith and Bomanjee of Bombay, no such payment having been made by him until the month of Oct. 1836, and then only by draft on Messieurs Griffiths and Company of Madras, at ninety days' sight.

Fourth. "For having at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash account-current-book for the month of May 1836, that a payment of Rs. 450 was made to Messieurs Delbruck and Company of Pondicherry, no such payment having been made by him until the month of July 1836, and then only by a draft on Messieurs Griffiths and Company of Madras, at ninety days' sight.

Fifth. "For having at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash account-current-book for the month of Oct. 1836, that a payment of Rs. 679. 4 annas, and in the mess cash account-current-book for the month of Aug. 1836, that a further payment of Rs. 375. 2 annas were made to Messieurs

Guichard and Company of Madras, no such payment having been made by him until the month of Sept. 1836, and then only by a draft at ninety days' sight.

Sixth. "For having at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in the mess cash account-current-book for the month of Aug. 1836, that a payment of Rs. 508. 13 annas 4 pice was made to Messieurs Bruce and Company of Madras, no such payment having been made by him until long after his departure from the regiment.

Seventh. "For having, at the same place within the same period, falsely stated in his cash account-current-book, for the months of Sept., Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1835, and for the months of Jan., Feb., March, April, May, June, and Aug. 1836, that the sum of Rs. 1,800 was lodged as 'cash in Arbuthnot and Company,' or 'agent's hands,' no such amount being at the credit of the mess in their books.

Eighth. "For falsely asserting, at the same place, on or about the 30th day of Sept. 1836, before the Mess Committee, that the above sum of Rs. 1,800 was in Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company's hands.

Ninth. "For falsely asserting at the same place and time last specified, before the mess committee, that his accounts were correct, and that there were no debts due by the mess, with the exception of those he then made known.

Tenth. "For falsely asserting at the same place, at a mess meeting held on the 1st day of Oct. 1836, that the sum of Rs. 1,800 was in 'agent's hands' (*viz.* in Messieurs Arbuthnot and Company's) and at interest, and handing that amount over as 'cash,' no such sum being in their hands, with the exception of Rs. 119. 4 annas and 3 pice.

Eleventh. "For falsely asserting at the same place, and on the same date, before the said meeting, that his accounts were all right, and that the debts of the mess were only Rs. 5,130. 10 annas and 11 pice, or thereabouts, as shown in his closing statement, he knowing that they amounted in reality to Rs. 19,106. 8 annas and 3 pice, part of which only he was about that time attempting to settle by bills at ninety days' sight. The whole of such statements and assertions being intended by him to deceive the officers of his regiment as to the real state of the mess affairs, and to screen from their knowledge the fact contained in the first charge.

"Bellary, 19th Jan. 1837."

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:

Finding on all the charges and instances of charges "guilty," with the exception of the eleventh instance of the second charge.—That the prisoner is guilty of the

eleventh instance of the second charge, with the exception of the words "he knowing."

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Capt. E. A. Langley, of the 3d regt. L.C., to be discharged from the service.

(Confirmed)

(Signed) P. MAITLAND,

Lieut. Gen. and Com. in Chief.
Madras, March 25th, 1837.

Mr. E. A. Langley is to be struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 28. Charles Pelly, Esq., to act as sub collector and joint magistrate of Bellary, during employment of Mr. Blane on other duty.

Arthur Hall, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of northern division of Arcot, during employment of Mr. Cochran on other duty.

March 3. John Goldingham, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Chingleput, v. Mr. Morehead proceeded to Europe; but to continue to act as judge and criminal judge of Nellore.

A. I. Cherry, Esq., to be cashier to Government Bank and assistant to sub treasurer.

W. Dowdswell, Esq., to be assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Rajahmundry, v. Mr. Briere proceeded to Europe.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to be register to provincial court of appeal and circuit in centre division.

R. B. Sewell, Esq., to be deputy secretary to Government in departments under Chief Secretary's immediate charge.

A. Purvis, Esq., to resume situation of assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore.

G. M. Swinton, Esq., to be an assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput.

The appointment of Deputy Tamil Translator to Government has been discontinued from the 25th February, the date of Mr. R. T. Porter's departure to England on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

March 3. The Rev. John McEvoy, A.M., to be chaplain of Secunderabad.

The Rev. J. Wright, A.M., to act as garrison chaplain at Fort St. George, during absence of the Rev. Mr. Denton on sick certificate.

Furlough.—Feb. 28. The Rev. R. A. Denton, to sea, until 31st Aug. 1838, for health.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Feb. 28, 1837.—Capt. C. E. Faber, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in 4th division, v. Lieut. F. E. Cotton resigned.

March 3.—40th N.I. Ens. A. H. A. Hervey to be lieut., v. Balfour retired; date 25th Feb. 1837.

82d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. A. Baillie to be capt., and Ens. F. S. Gabb to be lieut., v. Pace retired; date of com. 1st March 1837.

Capt. Malcolm McNeill, 6th L.C., to be joint agent for purchase of horses for mounted corps of Governments of Madras and Bombay, v. Capt. Hunter of Bombay establishment, deceased.

Head-Quarters, March 1, 1837.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. J. White from 27th regt. to 4th bat. artillery; Assist. Surgs. Q. Jamieson, N.D., from C to B troop horse artillery; W. B. Thompson from B troop horse artillery to 4th bat. artillery; J. Shaw from 2d L.C. to C troop horse artillery; T. C. Jerdon from doing duty with 17th regt. to 2d L.C.

Fort St. George, April 4.—Lieut. John J. Loah, 9th N.I., to act as 2d assistant to Military Auditor General, during absence of Capt. H. Power on sick cert., or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Shaw, of horse artillery, appointed to medical charge of Right Hon. the Governor's body guard.

Capt. G. J. Richardson, 31st L.I., to be aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gen. G. A. Taylor, commanding northern division of army, from 1st March, v. Maughan proceeded to Europe.

Capt. A. Fraser, 45th N.I., to be cantonment adjutant at Palaveram, from date of Capt. G. Dod's embarkation for Moulmein, so long as his corps may form a part of troops composing that cantonment.

43th N.I. Lieut. G. Gordon to be adjutant.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Feb. 28. Surg. C. Searle, from 1st March.

Returned to duty from Europe.—March 3. Capt. J. W. Goldsworthy, 1st N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 28. 2d Lieut. J. Babington, of artillery, for health.—March 3. Assist. Surg. J. Wilkinson, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Feb. 25. *Arethusa*, Canning, from Calcutta and Masulipatam.—MARCH 4. *Westmoreland*, Bridgstock, from Hobart Town: *Euphrasia*, Paget, from Mauritius.—5. *Prince Regent* yacht, Cogan, from Portsmouth (with Lord Elphinstone, new governor of Madras, and suite).—*Bolton*, Compton, from Calcutta.

Departures.

MARCH 5. *Java*, Jobling, for London (with Sir Frederick Adam, late governor of Madras).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 14. At Aurungabad, the lady of Capt. C. St. John Grant, of Grant, commanding H. H. the Nizam's 3d Infantry, of a son.

22. At Guntoor, the lady of Capt. W. Cotton, 10th N.I., of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Plowden, deputy judge adv. gen., of a son.

28. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. Elliot, 5th L.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 24. At Cochin, Edmund Conry, Esq., only son of the late Lieut. Col. Edmund Conry, Madras army, to Jane Amelia Dorothea, third daughter of the late Capt. Benson, country service.

Feb. 6, 1837. At Madras, Mr. Joseph Cachart to Pamilla, only daughter of Mr. Edward Price.

9. At Bangalore, Ens. C. H. Case, 22d regt., son of the late Henry Case, Esq., of Shenstone Hall, Staffordshire, to Sophia Catherine, only daughter of the late Fischer Humphreys, Esq.

25. At Ootacamund, G. K. Erskine, Esq., of the 1st regt. Bombay L.C., fourth son of David Erskine, Esq., of Cardross, Perthshire, to Selina, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Peter La Touche Chambers, C.B., of H. M. 41st Foot.

27. At Madras, Mr. G. S. Macurtroom to Jane Celestine, only daughter of Mr. E. J. R. Kennedy, and grand-daughter of Col. Kennedy, Hon. Company's service.

April 4. Major William J. Butterworth, assist. qu. mast. general Madras army, to Charlotte Penelope, second daughter of John Bird, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

DEATHS.

Jan. 20. At Porto Novo, Mrs. Renaux, wife of Mr. Joseph Renaux.

Feb. 21. At Bangalore, in her 64th year, Marian, relict of the late Barent Gompertz, Esq., of Teignmouth, Devon.

24. At Madras, on board the *Java*, Lieut. S. B. Heming, of H. M. 20th or Cameronian regt., after suffering four months from a severe affection of paralysis, aged 36.

March 17. At Cuddalore, Ellen, wife of M. Spencer, Esq., captain in H. M. 39th regt.

April 5. At Bangalore, Lieut. Pettigrew, of the 6th regt. Madras Cavalry, in the 24th year of his age. He fell a victim to the climate.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

ENGINEER CORPS.—SEROOR.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 6, 1837.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the head-quarters of the engineer corps be removed from Seroor to Poona, and Seroor will cease to be a military cantonment.

2. The medical charge of the engineer corps is vested temporarily in the station staff surgeon at Poona.

PROMOTION IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 8, 1837.—In order to prevent any misapprehension on the subject, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the service which qualifies an officer for promotion in the commissariat department, is to be reckoned from the date of his nomination to general commissariat duties. Sub-assistant commissaries in charge of bazars, having no concern with such duties, are not considered on the strength of the commissariat, within the meaning of the general order dated 16th May 1835.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Jan. 4. Capt. P. M. Melville, 7th N.I., to act as first assistant to resident in Cutch, during absence of Capt. A. Burnes employed by Government of India on special duty.

Feb. 17. Mr. W. Courtney to act as first assistant political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda from 28th April to 16th Nov. 1836.

22. Lieut. P. T. French to be Bheel agent in Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Lieut. F. H. Brown to be agent for Bheels in Candelsh, and to continue attached as second in command of Bheel corps.

Judicial Department.

Jan. 25. Mr. W. Escombe, acting first assistant collector and magistrate of Belgium, to have full powers of a magistrate.

Feb. 16. Mr. E. B. Mills to be acting judge and session judge and agent for Right Hon. the Governor of Surat, during absence of the Hon Mr. J. Sutherland.

22. Lieut. P. T. French to be an assistant magistrate in Ahmednuggur collectorate.

Territorial Department.—Finance.

Feb. 9. Mr. S. Fraser to be deputy assay master.

Territorial Department.—Revenue.

Feb. 14. Mr. C. Sims to be first assistant to collector in Candelsh.

20. Mr. F. Sims to act as second assistant to principal collector of Surat.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, jun., to act as third assistant, to principal collector of Dharwar.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 31, 1837.—Assist. Surg. S. P. Pritchard relieved from doing duty in Indian Navy, in which he has completed prescribed period of service, and Assist. Surg. J. W. Winchester placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of service.

Feb. 2.—Surg. J. Bird to have temporary charge of Native General Hospital, on being relieved from that of European General Hospital by Surg. Henderson.

Feb. 8.—Capt. R. Bulkley, 20th N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate general, northern division of army, during appointment of Capt. Melville as acting first assistant to Resident in Cutch.

Feb. 9.—The following appointments made in Ordnance Store Department.—Brev. Capt. Farquharson, junior deputy, to act as senior deputy commissary of stores, in absence of Capt. Laurie. —Brev. Capt. J. Grant, regt. of artillery, to act as junior deputy commissary of stores, v. Farquharson, until further orders.

The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Capt. J. H. Chalmers, 4th N.I., to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, during absence of Brev. Capt. Bouchier on sick certificate.—Lieut. T. Cleather and 2d Lieut. R. Creed, former to act as interp., and latter as qu. mast. to 1st bat. arillery, during absence of 2d Lieut. Gaisford on duty.—Lieut. R. H. Goodenough, 26th N.I., to act as brigade major at Malligaum, during absence of Capt. Forbes on leave to Presidency.—Lieut. R. W. Home, 18th N.I., to act as line adj. at Sattara, during absence of Brev. Capt. Durack on med. cert. to sea coast.

The following promotions and appointments made in Commissariat Department, from the date of Major Holland's departure to Europe.—Senior Deputy Assist., Capt. R. Payne, to be assist. com. gen., v. Holland.—Senior Sub-Assist., Lieut. R. Whicelo, to be deputy assist. com. gen., v. Payne prom.—Lieut. J. C. Bate, sub-assist. commissary in charge of bazars at Poona, to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Whicelo.—Ens. J. M. Browne, assistant to officer in charge of bazars of Poona, to be sub-assist. commissary in charge of bazars at that station, v. Bate.—Lieut. W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I., to be assistant to officer in charge of bazars at Poona, v. Browne.

Feb. 14.—Assist. Surg. T. Waller to be vaccinator in Concan, v. Surg. T. Robson, who vacates appointment on promotion.

Feb. 16.—Capt. Bruce Seton, 16th N.I., to act as joint remount agent until arrival of officer who may be nominated to that appointment by Government of Fort St. George.

Feb. 20.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed.—Lieut. J. Penny, 1st L.C., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Owen on leave to presidency.—Lieut. L. Brown, 5th N.I., to act as interp. to horse artillery and H. M. 4th L. Drags., during absence of Lieut. Woomam of horse artillery.—Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 14th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt., during absence of Ens. Sturt on sick cert.—Lieut. T. Jackson, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. at Broach, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file.—Capt. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to act as interp. to left wing of 1st L.C., during absence of Ens. Scott on leave to presidency.—Ens. W. R. Simpson, 17th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt. during absence of Ens. Scott.

Assist. Surg. C. F. Collier to act as deputy medical storekeeper at Ahmedabad, on departure of Assist. Surg. Brown for Presidency.

Assist. Surg. E. W. Edwards, 16th N.I., to act as deputy medical storekeeper at presidency from 18th Jan., during absence of Assist. Surg. Ryan on duty.

12th N.I. Lieut. J. Holmes to be adj., v. Clarkson resigned the situation; date 6th Feb. 1837.

Cadet of Cavalry J. M. Taylor admitted on establishment and prom. to cornet.

Lieut. Jauvrin, H. M. 4th L. Drags., to be interp. in Hindoostanee to that corps from 4th Feb.

Placed on Pension List.—Feb. 9. Major J. H. Belliss, from 5th Jan. (the order placing him on the retired list cancelled).

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 8. Lieut. B. Bailey, regt. of artillery, for health.—14. Lieut. J. E. S. Waring, horse artillery, for health.—20. Lieut. T. Maughan, 12th N.I., for health (permitted by Government of Fort St. George).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 9. Midshipman T. Dent to be lieutenant, v. Parbury invalided.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 8. Duncan, Cowley, from Liverpool.—22. Kingston, Styles, from Llanely and Cape.—23. Shannon, Williams, from Rio de Janeiro.—24. Barbara, Beatty, from New York; Sultana, Evans, from Calcutta.—25. Severn, Wake, from London; Anella, Miller, from Madeira.—26. Lunach, Seager, from Calcutta.—APRIL 8. Prince Regent yacht, Cogan, from Portsmouth, Rio, Cape, and Madras.—13. H. C. steamer *Atlantia*, Campbell, from Falmouth, Cape, and Mauritius; Cambridge, Douglas, from London, Ceylon, and Alleppe; John Dennistoun, McKie, from London and Cape; Minerva, McPherson, and Madras, Dickson, both from Liverpool; Charles Grant, Pitcairn, from China.—17. Briton, Neale, from Liverpool and Rio.—19. Emily Jane, Randle, from Mauritius.—21. Discovery, Hawes, from Mecha.—23. Vanguard, from Liverpool.—24. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowband, from Mangalore.—25. Isabella, Robertson, from Liverpool.—16. Eleanor, Timms, from Calcutta.

Departures.

FEB. 19. H. C. schooner *Shannon*, Cruttenden, for Malabar Coast.—25. *Riparell*, Butler, for Cannanore and Calcutta.—MARCH 2. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, for London; *Alliqua*, McFee, for Liverpool.—4. *Cheshire*, Campbell, for Liverpool.—6. William, Clark, for Liverpool.—APRIL 6. Barbara.—11. Shannon.—12. Brook, Brice; Adams, Mills.—13. Kingston, Styles; H. C. sloop of war *Amherst*, Sawyer, for Mangalore.—15. Anella, Miller, for New York.—17. Prince Regent yacht, Cogan, for Zanzibar; H. C. steamer *Atlantia*, Campbell, for Mangalore; *Hanida*, Daviot, for Ceylon.—18. Evelyn, Smith, for Liverpool.—22. Belasy, Jones, for Bencoolen.—23. Severn, Wake, for London.—27. Haldis, Messiter, for Calcutta.—28. H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, Rowband, for Persian Gulf.

Arrival at Mangalore.

APRIL 18. *Huckinghamshire*, Hopkins, from London (to land passengers).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. At Belgum, the lady of Capt. C. Hunter, 16th N.I., of a daughter.
Feb. 7. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. E. Whichelo, deputy assistant com. gen., of a daughter.
8. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of H. A. Harrison, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Brown, 16th N.I., of a daughter.
15. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Mackintosh, of a daughter.
22. At Kalludghes, the lady of Capt. H. James, 11th N.I., of a daughter.
23. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Newport, of a son.
26. At Poona, the lady of Capt. Woodhouse, deputy judge advocate general P. D. A., of a daughter.
— At Byculla, the lady of Assist. Surg. Montefiore, of a daughter.
March 15. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. T. Gordon, 3d L.C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 10. At Poonah, Lieut. R. C. Wormald, horse artillery, to Mary Isabel, eldest daughter of Colonel J. Mayne, c.s., Bombay army.
March 6. At Byculla, Frederick Stainforth, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Catherine, 2d daughter of John Awdry, Esq., of Notton, Wilts.

April 3. At Bombay, Edward Elwon, Esq., to Miss Hannah Walledege.

DEATHS.

Feb. 6. At Cambay, Mrs. A. Summers, aged 24.
13. At Girgaum, the wife of Edward Elwon, Esq., aged 17 years, in child-birth.
14. At Bombay, Capt. Patrick Hunter, 1st regt. L.C., Government Agent for the Remount of the Madras and Bombay Cavalry.
March 9. Late at night, at Mahul Goorary, near Asseerghur, Lieut. Alfred Morison, 3d Regt. Bombay N.I. Lieut. Morison met his death by accidentally slipping his footing whilst walking on the edge of a terrace built on the banks of a tributary of the river Taptee at the above-mentioned place. He fell from a height of upwards of thirteen feet, striking his head, in his descent into the stream, against some stone steps which led into the water: he never rose to the surface until taken out by his companions, and though every assistance was instantly afforded by a medical gentleman present, all was ineffectual, as the vital spark had fled. Thus, in the very prime of life and health, and possessing an unusual flow of animal spirits, Lieut. Morison departed this life at the early age of twenty-seven years. The sepoy of high caste of the 3d regt. carried his coffin to the grave, which was followed by the whole of the native officers and men of the regiment off duty; showing that the kind treatment and soldier-like bearing he used in life towards them had not been thrown away.

Lately. At Bhoze, the seat of his Jahagire, the Sudeeva Punt of His Highness the Raja of Satara. This young man was the adopted son of the late Punt, and had just arrived at an age fit for managing his own affairs.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—March 26. *Eliza*, Douthwaite, from London and Cape.—April 6. *Glenarm*, Gruber, from Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At Kandy, the lady of E. Rawdon Power, Esq., private secretary to His Exc. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, Bart., of a son.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Feb. 22. *Ruby*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Trinculo*, from Liverpool and Cork; *Morrison*, from Liverpool; *Trinidad*, from Manila.

New South Wales.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 2. Edward Deas Thomson, Esq., to be colonial secretary and register of records of territory of N. S. Wales.

William Macpherson, Esq., to be clerk of Legislative and Executive Councils of territory of N. S. Wales.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5. At Bathurst Plains, the lady of Dr. Kerr, of a son.

— At Grosvenor Mount, the lady of T. C. Sutor, Esq., of a daughter.

9. At Toxteth Park, Mrs. Geo. Allen, of a son.
10. At Colyersleigh, the wife of John G. Colyer, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Phenix Park, Mrs. James B. R. Robertson, of a son.

16. At Penrith, Mrs. T. C. B. Williams, of a daughter.

17. At Sydney, the lady of Frederick Manton, Esq., of a son.

— At Tanilba, Port Stephen's, the wife of Lieut. Caswell, of a daughter.

20. At Bell Ombre, Cooke's River, Mrs. C. Prout, of a son, still born.
 27. At Bailey Park, South Creek, the lady of C. K. Hyndman, Esq., of a son.
 29. At Anambah, Hunter's River, the wife of John Cobb, Esq., of a son.
 Feb. 1. At Sydney, the lady of George Salt Tucker, Esq., of a daughter.
 — The wife of Capt. Fowler, of the *Elizabeth*, of a daughter.
 9. At Belmont Villa, the wife of A. E. Hayes, Esq., of a son.
 12. Mrs. Ormiston, of a daughter.
 22. At Sydney, the lady of E. Denny Day, Esq., police magistrate of Maitland, of a son.
 27. At Beverley Park, Bathurst, the lady of B. Suttor, Esq., of a son.
 March 4. At Sydney, the lady of Capt. Bowler, 80th regt., of a daughter.
 10. At the Bank of Australia, the lady of W. H. Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
 16. At Campbell Town, the lady of Dr. Allman, King's Own Regt., of a daughter.
 20. At Sydney, Mrs. Maclzer, of a son.
 Lately. At Paramatta, the lady of Lieut. Campbell, 21st Royal Scotch Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 2. At Hong Bong, George Riley, Esq., of Broomfield, to Miss Phillis Hanks.
 5. At Sydney, Capt. John Frith to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of George-street, Sydney.
 18. At Maitland, W. T. Forster, Esq., of William's River, to Maria, second daughter of Lieut. Irwin, R.N.
 26. At Sydney, M. N. Campbell, Esq., to Fanny, daughter of Major De Lisle, 4th regt., or King's Own.
 Feb. 2. At Soyne Bank, Bathurst, Andrew Kerr, Esq., of Ullinderry, to Miss Livingstone, only daughter of Andrew Livingstone, Esq., of Green-swamp.
 16. At Sydney, Capt. Cherry, of the whaling bark *Caroline*, to Mrs. White, Kent-street.
 March 2. At Paramatta, James Sprent, Esq., of the surveyor-general's department, Hobart Town, to Susan, fifth daughter of Francis Oakes, Esq., of Paramatta.
 9. At the White Rock, Bathurst, Arthur Rankin, Esq., of Glenlogan, to Annabella Johanna Cameron, youngest daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., Bungarabee.
 — At Sydney, Capt. Charles Edwards, of the *Donna Carmelita*, to Eliza, only daughter of Anthony O'Reilly, Esq., of Bridge-street, Sydney.
 15. At Windsor, G. M. C. Bowen, Esq., to Charlotte Augusta, third daughter of Thomas Freer, Esq., qu. master of H. M. 50th regt.
 18. At Sydney, D. M. Irving, Esq., of Kirkconnel, Bathurst, to Miss W. Malcolm Little, late of Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
 22. At Sydney, Henry Hall, Esq., of Carnwood, to Mary, youngest daughter of Capt. Wm. Fisher, of the Customs.
 — At Windsor, Andrew Doyle, jun., Esq., of Ullinbawn, to Miss Catherine B. Howe, of Windsor.
 23. Mr. Alex. Struth, engineer, to Jane, daughter of the late Mr. T. Nixon, North Bridge, Edinburgh.
 Lately. At Bathurst, Lieut. Zouch, 4th or King's Own Regt., to Maria, daughter of the late R. Brooks, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. At Langon, William, eldest son of the late William Wright, Esq., of Croydon, county of Surrey.
 9. At Sydney, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Capt. Field, Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 12 years.
 17. At the McLeay River, from being bitten by a shark, Master Alfred Australia Howe, aged 13 years, second son of the late Robert Howe, Esq., of Sydney.
 22. Mr. John Brunker, sub-inspector of roads.
 24. Drowned, near Wollongong, Charles Cotes Fenton, Esq., in his 22d year.
 — Mrs. Tozer, wife of T. Norris Tozer, Esq., Hunter's River, aged 38.
 31. Miss Margaret, Gallaway, aged 15.
 Feb. 3. Mrs. McAdam, recently from Ayrshire, having survived her infant child only two days.

8. In Argyle, C. H. Jenkins, Esq., one of the editors of the *Sydney Gazette*.
 10. At Shane's Park, Eliza, wife of John Harris, Esq., J. P., aged 48.
 16. At Moore Bank, Liverpool, Andrew Allan, Esq., eldest son of Deputy Com. Gen. Allan.
 March 10. At Coleroy, G. C. Connor, Esq., late a captain in H. M. 73d regt.
 15. At Fairfield, Windsor, after a long illness, William Cox, Esq., aged 72.
 17. At Maitland, Mr. John Yeomans, sen., of Wilberforce, aged 68.
 18. Mr. C. S. Bloomfield, surgeon.
 19. At Sydney, Lucy Anne, wife of Mr. John Watson, Malton Park, Hunter's River.
 — Mr. John Hillas, one of the oldest emigrants in the colony.
 27. At Sydney, in his 77th year, Mr. John Austin, engraver to the Bank of N. S. Wales.
 Lately. At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Hanson, late commander of the schooner *Isabella*, aged 74.
 — In the Straits of Manippa, Capt. James Munro, of the whaling ship *Vigilant*, in his 36th year.
 — At Windsor, Miss Kennedy, aged 49.

Van Diemen's Land.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. The lady of James Scott, Esq., R.N., colonial surgeon, of a son, still born.
 19. The lady of Alfred Stephen, Esq., attorney-general, of a daughter.
 Feb. 25. At Newlands, Mrs. McLachlan, of a daughter.
 March 5. Mrs. William Blyth, of a son.
 Lately. The lady of John Montagu, Esq., colonial secretary, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 17. P. Emmett, Esq., to Miss Hull, daughter of G. Hull, Esq., D.A.C.G., of Tolosa.
 24. John Learmouth, Esq., M.D., of Launceston, to Anna Alicia, second daughter of John Macwhirter, Esq., M.D., late President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
 March 7. At New Norfolk, William Champ, Esq., to Helen Abigail, only daughter of Major Gibson, of Kilderry.

DEATHS.

Nov. 27. At his son's farm on the Tamar, Mr. Wm. J. Ruffy, many years editor and proprietor of the *Farmer's Journal*, London, aged 61.
 Jan. 23, 1837. At Hobart Town, Virginia, wife of Alfred Stephen, Esq., His Majesty's attorney-general for Van Diemen's Land, and daughter of the late M. Consett, Esq., of Guildford-street, London.

New Zealand.

BIRTH.

Lately. At Tauranga Church Mission Station, Mrs. James Stack, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Nov. 6. At Hokianga, Mr. Thomas Mitchell, aged 27.
 Dec. 6. Drowned, by the upsetting of his boat in the Hokianga River, Mr. Samuel Butler, son of the Rev. John Butler, of the Church Missionary Society, leaving a widow and five children.

Sandwich Islands.

DEATH.

Dec. 30. At the Palace, the Princess Harieta Nahlenaena, sister of King Kauikemouli, Tamehameha 3d, and daughter of Tamehameha 1st and Keopuolani, and wife of the young chief Lele Hoku (the son of Kalaimoku).

Mauritius.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals.—March 23. *Ino*, from London.—27. *Commodore*, from London; *Ranger*, from Liverpool.

DEATH.

March 7. The Hon. S. B. Ferris, lieutenant-colonel

in the service of His Majesty the King of Hanover, and treasurer and paymaster of the island.

Cape of Good Hope.**SHIPPING.**

Arrivals in Table Bay.—May 5. *Patriot*, from London.—16. *Enterprise*, from London.—17. *Ambassador*, from London.

Departures.—May 11. *Child Harold*, for Bombay; *H. C. steamer Berenice*, for Mauritius and Bombay.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.*East-India House, July 12.*

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, "for the purpose of considering of an address of condolence to her Majesty upon the death of the late King William the IVth; and of congratulation upon her Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms; and also to consider of an address of condolence to her Majesty the Queen Dowager on the melancholy occasion of the great loss which her Majesty has sustained by the decease of her Majesty's royal consort."

The minutes of the last General Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. R. Carnac) said he had to acquaint the Court that certain accounts and papers had been presented to Parliament, under the 1st section, cap. 6, of the by-law, connected with the subject of steam navigation to India.

The clerk then read the titles of the papers.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE AND CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY.

The *Chairman* then rose and said, that of course the Court was aware that it had been specially summoned for the purpose of giving expression to the loyal and constitutional feeling of the Proprietors, in connexion with the recent solemn event which had transferred the British crown from the brows of one who wore it as well to his personal honour as to the public advantage, to a Sovereign whose youth, whose sex, whose amiable character, had already made her an object of general interest and affection. (*Hear, hear!*) It would not be necessary for him to dwell on the virtues of their departed monarch—those virtues needed no herald; they had been shown forth most strongly in the expression of public sympathy for his loss. (*Hear, hear!*) His late Majesty had been devoted, not to the trappings and pomp of royalty, but to the discharge of its substantial duties. Eminently, thoroughly, and entirely English in all his tastes, feelings, and habits, his late Majesty was

peculiarly qualified to reign over England—his throne was raised on the hearts of his people, and his death had occasioned a general feeling of that regret which follows the loss of a sincere friend. (*Hear, hear!*) For that loss and bereavement it was but proper the sympathies of the public should flow; but happily, on turning to the reigning Sovereign, there was to be found every hope for the future. (*Hear, hear!*) There was now on the throne a monarch destined from infancy almost to wear the crown of the greatest nation on the face of the earth—a princess carefully educated with a view to the high destinies which she was now called upon to fulfil, and who had manifested on all occasions when they were displayed the most promising talents and the most amiable heart. (*Hear!*) The age of their youthful Queen induced him to hope that Divine Providence would grant her a long and a glorious reign; her character insured to the nation a happy one. He was sure he need not impress upon the East-India Company the propriety of joining in the expression of general regret at the loss of the departed Sovereign, and of dutiful loyalty and attachment to her who had been called upon to succeed. He would therefore beg to propose for the adoption of the Court the address to her most gracious Majesty which he now held in his hand, and which would be read to the Court by the clerk.

The clerk then read the address as follows:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the East-India Company, in General Court assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty, and to offer our sincere condolence upon the decease of our late most excellent Sovereign.

Whilst we thus sympathize with your Majesty in the afflicting loss which the country has sustained, we request permission to express our cordial congratulations upon your Majesty's accession to the throne of these realms, and our entire devotion to your Majesty's royal person and government.

It is our earnest prayer that it may please Divine Providence to vouchsafe to your Majesty a long and prosperous reign over a free and happy people, and that the welfare of the millions of subjects in your Majesty's Indian territories intrusted by Parliament to our charge, may be preserved and advanced under your Majesty's mild and beneficent sway.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) seconded the adoption of the address, which was agreed to unanimously.

The *Chairman* then proposed that the address should be sealed with the common seal of the Company, and that the *Chairman* and *Deputy Chairman* be requested to present the same to her Majesty.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining* said, that, in rising on the present occasion, he did so with considerable emotion, when he remembered that it was the third time he had had the honour of addressing the Court on a subject of this solemn nature; and perhaps the expressions which had fallen from the *Chairman* with so much feeling and eloquence rendered it unnecessary for any observations to be made on his side of the bar. But he believed that, on occasions like the present, it was more respectful, and more in accordance with former usage and practice, to offer a few observations from his side of the bar, in support of those feelings which had been so ably addressed to the Court by the *Chairman*. (*Hear, hear!*) Before proceeding to the solemn subject which had brought the Court together, he begged to be permitted to refer to the great loss the Court had sustained by the death of a learned member, who had held an eminent situation under the Company, and whose eloquence had often been listened to with attention and approbation in that Court. He alluded to the late Mr. Randle Jackson—(*Hear, hear!*)—for whose memory he felt assured every one in the Court entertained the highest feelings of respect, and whose aid and assistance he (Mr. *Twining*) had enjoyed on previous similar solemn occasions. For the third time since he (Mr. *Twining*) had possessed the honour of a seat in that Court, the East-India Company had been called upon to express its condolence and regret for the severe loss which the nation had sustained by the death of a Sovereign. Severe indeed was the loss of a monarch who possessed the qualifications which were so pre-eminent in King William the Fourth. In looking at those qualifications, it was impossible not to carry the mind further back, and to advert to the great judgment and admirable discretion exhibited by his late revered Majesty George the Third, in devoting two of his sons to those professions on which the prosperity, the security, and the glory of the nation so much depended. By devoting one of his sons to the army, the country eventually saw that attention paid to its discipline, and to the comfort and condition of the soldier, which added so much to the strength of that branch of the service—which rendered it so perfect and efficient,

and so worthy to be placed in the hands of a Wellington, who led them from one glorious achievement to another, up to the greatest victory which was upon record, and which had secured that which victory was alone to be wished for—namely, the establishment of peace and tranquillity throughout Europe. (*Hear, hear!*) Similar good effects resulted from the course adopted as to the education of the lately deceased and lamented Sovereign. He was destined to the sea service of his country, and his conduct in that service and the feelings he then imbibed led him to receive the proud distinction of being recorded as “the Sailor King.” In his transactions as a private gentleman (for to that rank he was pleased frequently to bring himself), there was no man who had more the art of insuring and almost commanding the love and respect of those around him. His attachment to the constitution, and his devoted attachment to the church, endeared him to the people, and obtained from them sentiments of love and gratitude. His late Majesty throughout the whole course of his reign had been blessed by the continuance of peace, under which the country had been enabled to pursue that course of happiness and prosperity which he (Mr. *Twining*) trusted would long continue to mark the reign of their present most gracious Queen. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a matter of gratification to him that, without flattery, he could, in the spirit of truth, say, that though all royalty was still human, and of course liable to the failings of humanity, still in the life of the late King there were virtues which stood as beacons for the guidance of those who were called upon to succeed him. The reign which had now commenced had begun under very peculiar circumstances. He thought that little was to be apprehended from the youth of the Sovereign. When George III. was called to the throne he was very young and inexperienced, yet his was a long and glorious reign. He trusted that the present one would be equally so. With those feelings he perfectly concurred in all that had been so ably stated by the *Chairman*. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *Charles Forbes* said, that, before the question was put, he hoped to be allowed just to say, that he most cordially concurred in all that had fallen from the *Chairman* upon the present occasion, and he trusted the address would be agreed to without any further discussion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Fielder* reminded the Court of the great powers and advantages which had been conferred upon the Company by Queen Elizabeth; and he trusted that the present gracious Sovereign would emulate the example and follow in the steps of that great Queen.

The motion was then put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously.

The *Chairman* then rose and said, that the Court had another duty to perform—a duty of a most melancholy nature. In offering the condolence of the East-India Company to the Queen Dowager, the Court could not fail to remember that that illustrious personage not only participated in the public loss which all felt and deplored, but also that she lamented the death of one with whom her personal happiness was inseparably united. His late Majesty and his illustrious consort had, happily for this country and for themselves, presented a perfect model of conjugal felicity, and the blow which had divided them had fallen with its proportionate weight. It was due to one who, for a long period, had been the dearest object of the late Sovereign's affections—to one who had shared in all his joys and in all his sorrows—it was due to one who to the latest moment of his life had afforded all that comfort and consolation which female sympathy can so well impart under even the most awful circumstances—to approach her in this trying hour with the expression of condolence for the bereavement which she has sustained, and to evince that qualities such as she possessed were duly appreciated, and had not passed unobserved by the nation. It was due to her to show that those qualities accorded with the nation's feelings and with the national character—

(*Hear, hear !*)—and that they commanded the respect, the admiration, and the sympathies of the people at large. The hon. Chairman concluded by moving the following address :—

To her Majesty the Queen Dowager.

We, the East-India Company, in General Court assembled, humbly beg leave to offer to your Majesty the respectful expression of our condolence upon the decease of your royal consort, our late most excellent and justly-beloved Sovereign.

We deeply sympathise with your Majesty and with the country upon this mournful occasion. We honour and revere the memory of our departed King, and pray that the Almighty may vouchsafe strength and consolation to your Majesty under your affliction, and that your Majesty may be restored and long preserved in the enjoyment of health and happiness.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining* observed, that he had no hesitation in giving his entire concurrence to every sentiment expressed in the address.

Mr. *Marriott* also concurred ; and said that he thought some notice ought to have been taken of the readiness with which her Majesty the Queen Dowager had always answered the appeals made to her on behalf of charitable and religious institutions.

The address was then agreed to unanimously, was ordered to be sealed with the Company's seal, and to be presented to her Majesty the Queen Dowager by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

The Court then adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 3.

Steam Communication with India.—

In a Committee of Supply, Mr *Hume* made some inquiries respecting the expenses of steam communication with India.

Sir *J. Hobhouse* said that, in accordance with the report of the committee, the expenses of the proposed communication would be defrayed in equal shares by the public and the East-India Company. The public interest had, however, been guarded. It would now have to bear the expense as far as Alexandria, as it formerly had to bear that of the mails ; the cost from Alexandria to Bombay it would divide with the Company, which, in consideration of that division, would cede all the India postage. The expense would be much lessened in the course of two years, and he felt convinced that the country would be satisfied with what had been done, both by the Queen's Government and the Company.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 23. No. 92.

Mr. *G. F. Young* observed, that the plan now proposed was confined to communication with Bombay only. Supposing that inquiries should terminate in showing the practicability of steam-communication with the other presidencies, would the assent of the House to the scheme before it affect the intercourse with those presidencies ? This country ought not to abandon its great high road to India, one, too, from which it could not be cut off—namely, that by the Cape of Good Hope. Every thing ought to be done to shorten the voyage, as he felt convinced of the possibility of reaching Calcutta in seventy days after sailing from this country.

Sir *J. Hobhouse* said, that there was nothing in the present arrangements which would preclude the adoption of a larger plan.

The vote of £37,500 to defray the expense of the steam-boat communication with India was agreed to.

East-India Postage.—The following is
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the resolution reported in the House of Commons, on the 1st July, relative to East-India postage :—"That upon every letter transmitted by packet-boats between Suez and Bussora, or any other convenient part of the Red Sea, or the Persian Gulf, and the East-Indies, there shall be charged for every single letter 1s., for every double letter 2s., for every treble letter 3s., and for every letter of one ounce weight, whether single, double, or treble, 4s., and for every additional quarter of an ounce the postage of a single letter."

In the House of Lords, on 14th July, the East-India Postages Bill was read a third time and passed.

Parliament was prorogued on the 17th July by the Queen in person.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, Feb. 8.

Bhace Chund and others, Appellants ; *Purtab Chund, Manik Chund*, Respondents. *The Right Hon. T. Erskine* delivered the judgment of their Lordships.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut at Bombay, which formed the last of a series of proceedings in the court of that province, upon the question. The first was a complaint filed in the Zillah Court at Surat, in 1819, against Roop Chund (since deceased), by the present respondent, suing *in forma pauperis*, in which he claimed, as heir of his late uncle Nanu Chund, Sa. Rs. 3,477, and an equal amount of interest, upon a note of hand alleged to have been given by Roop Chund, in 1792, to Koorum Chund, partner of Nanu Chund, to secure the balance then due from Roop Chund to the partnership. After several intermediate proceedings in the Zillah Court and in the Sudder Adawlut (during which Roop Chund died, and the present appellants intervened to defend the suit), the cause came on before the Zillah Court for final hearing in February 1823. The defence set up by Roop Chund, and afterwards by his heirs, was, first, that Roop Chund never owed any thing to Nuna Chund or Koorum Chund. Secondly, that the note produced had been fraudulently obtained from the widow of Koorum Chund by the plaintiff, who had no right to sue thereon ; thirdly, that the supposed cause of action had arisen more than twelve years before the commencement of the suit, and was therefore barred by the Regulations. In reply to the first defence, the plaintiff relied upon the production of the books of account and the note : in reply to the second defence,

it was stated, that, after the death of Koorum Chund and the respondent's uncle Nanu Chund, the plaintiff came to a settlement of the partnership accounts with the widow of Koorum Chund, who, having received from him her dues, gave him a deed of release ; whereupon he took possession of the *dufta* and the note, as having the exclusive right to them. In reply to the third defence, he relied upon the fact that the note was executed at Poonah, where Roop Chund resided, and that he had never been at Surat since, until just before the commencement of the suit ; and further, that Roop Chund, on his arrival from Poonah in 1819, had admitted the justice of his claim, and had offered a sum of money by way of compromise. The widow of Koorum Chund was examined, and stated, that the note had no reference to any partnership concern between Koorum Chund and the plaintiff's uncle, Nanu Chund, but was given for money due to her husband alone ; and that the release was executed by her without reading it, and was intended to relate only to charities and other like expenses ; that, at the time she executed it, she did not give the note to the plaintiff, but that he stole it, together with her books and papers. The Zillah Court was of opinion that the evidence of Koorum Chund's widow was fatal to the plaintiff's claim, and also that the plaintiff had not shewn in proof why the statute of limitations of twelve years should not bear upon his case, and therefore passed judgment against the plaintiff. The cause was carried back by appeal to the Sudder Adawlut, before which fresh evidence was taken relative to the several questions raised before the Zillah Court, and in June 1823 the Sudder Adawlut determined to reverse the decree passed by the Zillah Court at Surat, and decreed that Sa. Rs. 6,954 be paid to the appellant by Roop Chund, with full costs in both courts. Against this decree the present appeal has been lodged. The counsel for the appellant insisted, first, that the respondent had made out no right of action against Roop Chund or his heirs ; secondly, that as the supposed cause of action had arisen beyond the jurisdiction of the court at Surat, and as the defendant Roop Chund was not resident within it as a fixed inhabitant, and had only come to Surat for a temporary purpose, the Zillah Court had no jurisdiction in the case ; and thirdly, that the plaintiff's right of action, if it ever existed, had been barred by the lapse of time. Their lordships are of opinion that, upon the third objection, the decree of the Sudder Adawlut must be reversed, and the plaintiff's suit dismissed. That objection was founded upon the first regulation of the Governor of Bombay, confirmed in

council in August 1800, for the institution of a court of justice in Surat. In this case the cause of action arose twenty-seven years before any suit was commenced. The respondent contended, and the Sudder Adawlut decided, that the case was brought within two of the exceptions: first, that the defendant had admitted the truth of the demand; and secondly, that the plaintiff was prevented by the defendant's continued residence at Poonah, where the note was given, from procuring a settlement of the bond, and that he had thereby shown, that by a good and sufficient cause he had been precluded from obtaining redress. Their lordships are of opinion, that the facts stated by these witnesses ought not to be taken as proof of an admission by the defendant of the truth of the plaintiff's demand, so as to take the case out of the prohibitory clause of the regulation. The only other ground is the continued residence of the defendant at Poonah; and it was stated in the argument, that it was useless for a poor man to commence any proceedings against a wealthy opponent in the Peishwa's court; but their lordships cannot, in the absence of all proof, judicially assume this as a fact. Their lordships, therefore, are of opinion that they ought not to adopt vague surmises as a substitute for the clear and positive proof required by the regulation. If their lordships had found that, by a train of decisions in the courts abroad, the residence of the defendant beyond the limits of jurisdiction of the Company's courts had been considered a good and sufficient excuse for the complainant's delay beyond the twelve years, they would have considered themselves bound by a practice upon which the plaintiff might have been fairly presumed to have relied; but none could be found. In the absence, therefore, of proof and authority, their lordships can find no principle on which they can determine that the residence of Roop Chund at Poonah afforded such an obstacle to the plaintiff's obtaining earlier redress, as to exempt him from the prohibition under discussion. Their lordships will, therefore, recommend his Majesty to allow this appeal, to reverse the decree of the Sudder Adawlut, and to affirm the sentence of the Zillah Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL AT MADRAS.

On the 19th July, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Charles May Lushington, Esq. was unanimously re-appointed a member of the Council at Fort St. George, to succeed provisionally to that office on the expiration of the term of five years' service by George Edward Russell, Esq.,

or upon the occurrence of any previous vacancy.

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir George Gipps, Knt., to be Captain-general and Governor-in-chief of the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and their respective dependencies: date 24th July, 1837.

LIGHT AT FALSE POINT—RAY OF BENGAL.

TO THE EDITOR.

East-India House, 6th July 1837.

SIR:—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to transmit copy of a renewed notice, dated Fort William, the 23d January last, as to the light intended to be exhibited at False Point, in the Bay of Bengal; and I am to request that the same may be inserted in the *Asiatic Journal*.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
JAMES C. MELVILL.

Notice.—Referring to the notice published from this office under date 19th July last, notice is given, that on the 1st day of March next, a light will be exhibited at False Point, on a tripod, in latitude $20^{\circ} 19' 25''$ north, and longitude $86^{\circ} 48' 8''$ east.

The light will be exhibited from an elevation of about sixty-five feet above high-water mark, and be visible in clear weather at a distance of about thirteen miles from an elevation of fifteen feet above the surface of the sea.

The light will be continued at this height until the end of November, after which it will be discontinued, in order to the removal of the lantern to the top of the permanent building. It will subsequently, viz. on and after the 1st of March 1838, be again exhibited at an elevation of 120 feet above high-water mark, and be then visible from eighteen to twenty miles in clear weather, from the height of fifteen feet from the surface of the sea.

The pilots' station will be continued, as heretofore, off Point Palmyras, during the south-west monsoon, that is, from the 15th March to the 15th September, during which period the pilot vessels cruise during the day off the point, anchoring during the night in a line east and west, in latitude $20^{\circ} 42'$ to $20^{\circ} 48'$ north, with the point bearing west to west by south: the vessel, on board of which the next turn pilot may be, will burn a blue light and fire a maroon alternately every half hour, commencing with the former at eight o'clock, and continuing till day-light.

Commanders, on making the light on False Point, are recommended, after bringing it to bear west in from thirteen to fourteen fathoms, to steer to the north-east, keeping in from thirteen to eighteen fathoms as the wind may hang to the westward or eastward, on no account coming under the former depth. In this track the blue light and maroon above-mentioned will be seen long before the light on False Point is lost sight of. If, however, about the beginning of September the wind comes from the eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the pilot vessels necessarily haul off to the eastward, and will then be found in a line between Point Palmyras and the floating light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel. Vessels therefore about that period, if the wind hangs to the eastward, or has a threatening appearance, are recommended, after leaving False Point, on no account to approach Point Palmyras, but rather to endeavour to make for the floating light at the entrance of the Eastern channel: And it is further notified, that from the 15th September no pilot vessel will be found to the westward of the western sea reef.

From the 15th September to the 15th March, the pilot vessels cruise during the day between Saugor sand and the western sea reef, anchoring in the night east and west of each other, in latitude 21° to $21^{\circ} 10'$ north.

Vessels approaching either station during the day, are requested to make for that vessel on board of which they will see a large red flag flying at the main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night, during the north-east monsoon, that is, from 15th September to 15th March, at the floating light station at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, the vessel having the next turn pilot on board will burn a maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half-hour, and as before stated, at the Point Palmyras station, during the south-west monsoon, or between 15th March and 15th September, such vessel will alternately burn a blue light and maroon every half-hour. Commanders are in like manner requested during the night to seek their pilot from such vessel; it being, however, understood that any pilot vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a pilot on board, night or day, without reference to turn or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By order of the Marine Board.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.
Fort William, 23d Jan. 1837.

THE NASSUCK DIAMOND.

On the 20th July, the great Nassuck diamond, with other jewels, forming part of the Deccan booty, was sold by public auction at Willis's rooms. The Nassuck diamond, which weighs $357\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and is said to be of the finest water, was purchased by Emanuel Brothers, of Bevis Marks, for £7,200, a price considerably under its value. Amongst the Arecot diamonds, sold at the same time (formerly the property of Queen Charlotte), was a magnificent pair of brilliant earrings, weighing $223\frac{1}{2}$ grains, perhaps the finest in the world, which was bought by the same person for £11,000, a sum infinitely below the estimated value. The entire sale produced £45,818.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Queen held her first levee on the 19th July, at St. James's Palace, and the attendance of the nobility and gentry was more numerous than on any occasion for a number of years past.

The following were amongst the numerous presentations:—

Gen. Sir W. Houston.
Lieut. Gen. Sir George Walker. [India.
Maj. Gen. Sir J. Dickson, on his return from
Maj. Gen. Salmond.
Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Lowe.
Maj. J. E. Williams, Madras army.
Lieut. C. E. Grant, Bengal Infantry.
Sir H. Wilcock.
Lieut. Rawlinson.
Maj. Gen. T. Pollock, C.B.
Gen. Sir John Slade.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Halkett.
Lieut. Gen. Lord Edward Somerset.
Maj. Gen. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, K.C.B.
Lieut. Moorsom.
Maj. Gen. Sir Robert H. Dick.
Lieut. Col. Maxwell.
Lieut. Col. Jackson.
Col. Sir B. Camac.
Lieut. Col. Henry Colville.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Barton.
Capt. Melville Grindlay, Indian army.
Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Owen.
Mr. C. Roberts, on his return from India.

Dr. James Burnes.
Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, on departure for Ceylon.
Capt. Burford.
Capt. Isacke.
Capt. John Wetherall, on his return from India.
Gen. Sir Alexander Dickson.
Capt. G. Nott, on his return from India.
Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes.
Maj. Gen. Boardman.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Thos. Reynell.
Capt. Edward Walter, 3d Bombay L.C.
Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, on being appointed to the naval command in India.
Capt. James Mackenzie, 8th Bengal L.C.
Lieut. Henry Aston, 10th Bombay N.I.
Lieut. Eastwick, Bombay N.I.
Gen. the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.
Gen. Sir Lowry Cole.
Gen. Sir F. Wetherall.
Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Barnard.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls.
Lieut. Gen. Carcy.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert O'Callaghan.
Lieut. Gen. Sir J. S. Barnes, K.C.B.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Theophilus Pritzer.
Lieut. Gen. James Watson, C.B., on return from India, and appointment to 14th Foot.
Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas Hawker.
Maj. Gen. Sir Patrick Lindsay.
Major Blyth, 49th regt., on his return to India.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Frederick Adam, on his return from Madras.

Major Mitchell.
Lieut. Gen. Sir Wm. Keir Grant.
Col. Arthur, on returning from the Government of Van Diemen's Land, and on appointment as commander of the Guelphic Order.
Capt. Barrow, on his return from Madras.
Capt. Delanain.
Capt. Harkness.
Major Kestcourt, on his return from the Euphrates expedition.
Major Wilcock, K.L.S.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (ordered to India). Maj. G. G. Tuile to be lieut. col.; and Maj. H. Andrews, from R. p. of Cape corps, to be major (both 30 June 37); Capt. C. G. Slade to be major, v. Tuile (1 July 37).—To be Capt. Capt. C. B. Tucker, from R. p. 24th L. Drags.; Lieut. Jos. Phillips, from 12th L. Drags.; Lieut. Wm. White, from 11th L. Drags. (all 30 June); Lieut. J. W. Verbury, v. Slade (1 July).—To be Lieut. Lieut. J. E. Godd, from 44th F.; Lieut. W. H. Hadfield, from 44th F.; Lieut. S. Fisher, from 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. Geo. Newton, from 13th F.; Lieut. J. R. H. Rose, from 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. Geo. Forbes, from 4th L. Drags.; Lieut. W. E. FitzEdward Barnes, from 26th F.; Lieut. J. H. Forest, from 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. James Martin, from 11th L. Drags.; Lieut. J. O. Burridge, from 11th L. Drags. (all 30 June 37); Cornet R. T. Montgomery, v. Verbury (1 July 37).—To be Cornets. Cornet Geo. Steinbach, from R. p. 13th L. Drags.; Cornet J. C. Ralston, from R. p. 25th L. Drags. (both 30 June 37).—To be Assist. Surgeon. Assist. Surg. Geo. Knox, from 53d F. (30 June 37).

4th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. F. F. Janvrin, from 20th F., to be lieut., v. Persse who exch. (6 Jan. 37); Lieut. James Cowell, from 11th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Forbes app. to 3d L. Drags. (30 June).

11th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Capt. W. J. Downes, from 3d L. Drags., to be capt., v. Tritton who exch. (2 June 37).—Cornet W. Cathrey to be lieut. by purch., v. Warrington who retires; and Cornet T. M. L. Weguelin, from 16th L. Drags., to be cornet, v. Cathrey (both 30 June).

13th L. Drags. (at Madras). Cornet James Hussey to be lieut. by purch., v. Gethin who retires; and T. W. Smith to be cornet by purch., v. Hussey (both 7 July 37).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. G. O'H. Gavin to be capt. by purch., v. Guest who retires; Cornet R. A. Yule to be lieut. by purch., v. J. C. R. Weguelin who retires (all 26 May 37); T. F. Powell to be cornet by purch., v. Yule (27 do.).—F. C. Trower to be cornet by purch., v. Weguelin app. to 11th L. Drags. (30 June).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Capt. T. H. Davies, from h. p. unattached, to be capt., v. C. F. Holmes who exch., rec. dif. (9 June 37).—Lieut. T. Sealy to be capt. by purch., v. Davies who retires; Ens. G. S. Moodie to be lieut. by purch., v. Sealy; and Ens. W. H. M. Simmons, from 76th F., to be ens., v. Moodie (all 16 June 37).—D. J. Dickinson to be ens. by purch., v. Simmons whose app. has not taken place (30 do.).

4th Foot, (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. T. Faunce to be capt. by purch., v. Lonsdale who retires; Ens. J. H. H. Ruxton to be lieut. by purch., v. Faunce; and Joseph Palmer to be ens. by purch., v. Ruxton (all 23 June 37).—Lieut. Col. R. England, from 75th F., to be lieut. col. (July 7).—To be Lieuts. Lieut. D. A. Courtenay, from 45th F.; Lieut. C. S. Teale, from 26th F.; Lieut. A. C. Anderson, from 54th F.; Lieut. W. C. Sheppard, from 57th F.; Lieut. W. H. M. Ogilvie, from 6th F.; Ens. John Cameron, from 54th F.; Ens. C. M. Wilson, from 16th F. (all 7 July); 2d Lieut. R. Hawkes, from 5th F. (8 do.); Ens. R. O'Neill (9 do.); Ens. J. L. Shortt (10 do.).—To be Ensigns. Ens. W. W. Bond, from 2d W. I. Regt., v. O'Neill (9 July); Ens. J. A. Madigan, from 71st F., v. Shortt (10 do.).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. W. H. M. Ogilvie, from 46th F., to be lieut., v. Atkins who exch. (9 June 37); Lieut. J. D. Macdonald, from 2d W. I. regt., to be lieut., v. Ogilvie app. to 4th F. (7 July).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. G. A. Tytler, from 13th F., to be lieut., v. Deane who exch. (24 Nov. 36).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Deane, from 9th F., to be lieut., v. Tytler who exch. (24 Nov. 36); Ens. J. W. Forbes to be lieut., v. Newton app. to 3d L. Drags.; and F. G. Tidy to be ens., v. Forbes (both 30 June 37).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. R. H. Strout to be paym., v. Jas. Rodgers who retires upon h. p. (1 June 37); Lieut. C. S. Teale, from h. p. (24th F.), to be lieut., v. John Miller who exch. (30 June); Ens. J. W. Johnstone to be lieut., v. Berner app. to 3d L. Drags.; and E. B. Parker to be ens., v. Johnstone (both 1 July 37); Lieut. J. W. Grylls, from Ceylon regt., to be lieut., v. Teale app. to 4th F. (7 July).

29th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. H. D'A. Kyle to be lieut. by purch., v. Trapaud who retires; and Cadet E. M. Love to be ens. by purch., v. Kyle (both 23 June 37); Ens. R. Beaumgartner to be lieut. by purch., v. Campbell who retires; and J. E. H. Pryce to be ens. by purch., v. Beaumgartner (both 30 June 37).

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. T. Jones to be lieut. by purch., v. Jenkins prom.; and R. Pratt to be ens. by purch., v. Jones (both 16 June 37).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. R. Stuart to be lieut., v. Hadfield app. to 3d L. Drags.; and Serj. Maj. Kipling to be ens., v. Stuart (both 30 June 37).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Serj. Maj. Mayne, from 63d F., to be qu. mast., v. Brew who retires on h. p. (23 June 37).

54th Foot (at Madras). Brev. Lieut. Col. R. Hart, from h. p. 2d Gar. Bat. to be capt., v. Walsh prom.; Lieut. J. R. Turner to be capt. by purch., v. Hart who retires; and Ens. G. F. Long to be lieut. by purch., v. Turner (all 16 June 37); Ens. K. Honeywood, from 38th F., to be ens., v. Long prom. (23 do.).—Ens. C. F. Heatley to be lieut., v. Anderson app. to 4th F.; and Ens. Wm. Macpherson, from h. p. 44th F., to be ens., v. Heatley (both 7 July 37); H. A. Hollinsworth to be ens., v. Cameron prom. in 4th F. (8 do.).

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Jones, from Ceylon regt., to be lieut., v. Sheppard app. to 4th F. (7 July 37).

61st Foot (in Ceylon). T. W. Hudson to be ens. by purch., v. Burmester who retires (16 June 37).—Staff Assist. Surg. J. C. Cameron, m.d., to be assist. surg., v. Mac Dermott app. to Staff (23 do.).

62d Foot (at Madras). Major John Garvock, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. Cramer prom. (9 June 37).—Capt. Hon. G. Upton to be major by purch., v. Garvock who retires; Lieut. H. R. Moore to be capt. by purch., v. Upton; Ens. T. K. Scott to be lieut. by purch., v. Moore; and J. F. Egar to be ens. by purch., v. Scott (all 16 June 37).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Edw. Hill, from h. p. 20th F., to be lieut., v. H. Croly prom. (7 July 37).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Ens. Edw. Hamilton, from 25th F., to be 2d lieut., v. Gildea who exch. (30 June 37).—2d Lieut. John Heylliger to be 1st lieut., v. Jones app. to 57th F.; 2d Lieut. Rupert Campbell to be 1st lieut., v. Grylls app. to 26th F.; and Serj. Maj. R. Watson, from 70th F., to be 2d lieut., v. Heylliger (all 7 July); J. B. Travers to be 2d lieut., v. Campbell (8 do.).

Unattached. Maj. H. Cramer, from 62d F., to be lieut. col. (9 June 37).—Lieut. R. Jenkins, from 41st F., to be capt. by purch. (16 do.).

Chelsea Hospital. Lieut. Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Bart. and G.C.B. to be lieut. governor, v. Gen. Hon. Sir Alex. Hope dec. (24 May 37).

BRITISH OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

Brevet.—The unmentioned officers, employed on a particular service in Persia, to have local rank in that country, while so employed.—To be Lieut. Col. Capt. Justin Sheil, 31st Bengal N.I.; Capt. Charles Stoddart, h. p. Royal Staff Corps; and Capt. R. Wilbraham h. p. unattached (all 2 June 37).—To be Majors. Lieut. G. P. Cameron, 40th Madras N.I.; Lieut. George Woodfall, 45th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Francis Farrant, 3d Bombay L.C.; 1st Lieut. E. D. Todd, Bengal Artillery; Lieut. H. C. Rawlinson, 1st Bombay Gr. N.I.; and 2d Lieut. John Loughton, Bengal engineers (all 2 June 37).

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CADETS.

Brevet.—The unmentioned cadets, of Hon. E. I. Company's service, to have temporary rank of ensign during period of their being placed under command of Col. Pasley, of Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in art of sapping and mining, viz.—Cadets A. D. Turnbull and A. G. Goodwyn (both 30 June 37).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 29. *Drummond*, Mylne, from Mauritius 11th March; at Pentland Frith.—30. *Atwick*, Mackay, from V. D. Land 7th March; off Falmouth.—**JULY 3.** *John Campbell*, Paton, from Bombay 28th Feb.; in the Clyde.—6. *David Scott*, Reeves, from Bengal 22d Feb.; off Plymouth.—14. *William Jardine*, Hight, from China 13th Feb.; and Cape 7th May; off Liverpool.—17. *Jana*, Jobling, from Bengal 15th Feb.; and Madras 5th March; *Zenobia*, Owen, from Bengal 8th March; and Cape 19th May; *Prince Regent*, Biles, from China 4th March; *Upton Castle*, Duggin, from Bombay 2d March; and Cape 11th May; and *Europa*, Smith, from Mauritius 6th April; all at Deal.—*Duchess of Northumberland*, Roxbro, from N. S. Wales 17th March; off Portsmouth.—*Brilliant*, Gilkeson, from Bengal 22d Feb.; *Porter*, Scarlight, from Bengal 11th March; *Louthier*, Murphy, from Bengal 5th Feb.; and Cape 25th April; *Ivanhoe*, Gibson, from Bengal 2d March; and *Mediterranean Packet*, Green, from Mauritius 15th Feb.; all at Liverpool.—*Aligue*, M'Fec, from Bombay 2d March; *Syria*, Maclellan, from Bengal 15th Feb.; *Oriental*, Scales, from Bengal 4th March; *London*, Hoodless, from Bengal 7th March; *Alexander Johnstone*, Auld, from Bengal 22d Feb.; and *Spartan*, Bull, from N. S. Wales 30th March; all off Holyhead.—*Neptune*, Williams, from China 25th Feb.; off Brighton.—*Samuel Baker*, Wild, from Mauritius 9th April; at Bristol.—*Arab*, Simpson, from Mauritius; at Cork.—18. *General Palmer*, Down, from Bengal 26th Feb.; and *William Wilson*, Miller, from Mauritius 6th April; and Cape 6th May; both at Deal.—*Lord Goderich*, Wetherall, from N. S. Wales 21st Nov.; and New Zealand 16th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*London*, Mayer, from Batavia 27th Feb.; at Cowes.—*Elizabeth*, Livingstone, from V. D. Land 14th March; off Dover.—*Selma*, Luckie, from Bengal, 2d March; at Liverpool.—*Enterprise*, Roberts, from Bengal; at Gravesend.—19. *Vestal*, Taylor, from N. S. Wales 5th Dec., and New Zealand 3d Jan.; off Margate.—*Nada*, Warde, from Batavia; off Beachy Head.—24. *Dryade*, Heard, from Mauritius 11th April; off Dover.—25. *Gilbert Munro*, Duff, from Mauritius 8th April; off Penzance.—26. *Matilda*, Wardle, from Mauritius 17th April; and *Mona*, Gill, from Bengal 13th March; both off Liverpool.—28. *Rhoda*, Hunt, from V. D. Land 3d March; off Falmouth.

Departures.

JUNE 24. *Arab*, Sparkes, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Malabar*, Dunlop, for Cape and Mauritius; from Greenock.—27. *Bengalee*, Hamlin, for Bengal; from Greenock.—28. *Lady Feversham*, Webster, for Bombay; *Eliza Stewart*, Muller, for China; and *Richard Mount*, Farmer, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—29. *Repulse*, Pryce, for Madras and Bengal (with Company's troops); and *Eweretta*, Gilmore, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—*William Nicol*, Kincaid, for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—JULY 2. *Kathie Queen*, Hooke, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—3. *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Fell, for South Australia; from Portsmouth.—*Agrippina*, Rodgers, for Cape; and *Eliza Jane*, Walker, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—4. *Orient*, White, for Cape and Bengal; and *Charlotte*, Brown, for Alcoa Bay; both from Deal.—5. *Ennu*, Hudson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—6. *Tickler*, White, for Cape; from Deal.—8. *Superior*, M'Ewen, for China; from Liverpool.—9. *Lord Althorpe*, Sproule, for Singapore and Manilla; and *Mary Bulmer*, Cant, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—*Mary*, Robertson, for Mauritius; from Leigh.—10. *Royal William*, Frazer, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Andromache*, New, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Orient*, Taylor, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Cervantes*, Hughes, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—11. *Frances*, Heath, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—12. *Otrerospool*, Richardson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Fairy Queen*, Cousins, for St. Helena and Ceylon; and *Samuel Winter*, Rodger, for N. S. Wales; both from Deal.—14. *Collingwood*, Holmes, for Bengal; and *Hindoo*, Briscoe, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales; both from Liverpool.—15. *Diana*, Ireland, for Calcutta; from Bordeaux.—16. *James Pattison*, Cromarty, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); and *Boyne*, Richardson, for Bombay; both from Deal.—18. *Comet*, Paterson, for Alcoa Bay; from Deal.—19. *Trio*, Boag, for Singapore, &c.; from Liverpool.—20. *Madagascari*, Walker, for Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—*Mountstuart Elphinstone*, Toiler, for Bengal (with troops); *Theresa*, Young, for Bengal; and *William Harris*, Terry, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Warrior*, Brown, for Cape and India; from South Shields.—*Midlothian*, Morrison, for N. S. Wales; from Leigh.—21. *Tigra*, Fotherington, for Batavia and China; *Urania*, Noakes, for Bombay; and *Mary*, Glass, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—22. *Exmouth*, Warren, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Asia*, Freeman, for N. S. Wales (with convicts); from Sheerness.—22. *Theodonia*, Coleman, for Bengal; *Heywood*, Jones, for Bombay; *Dennison*, Jones, for China; and *Dorothy Gates*, Moore, for Cape; all from Liverpool.—23. *London*, Winnie, for Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—*Cambrian*, Paul, for Mauritius; from Deal.—25. *Duke of Bedford*, Bowen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—26. *Maira*, Owen, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.

Per Lady Ruffles, from Bengal: Capt. Wornum; Lieut. Beavan; Ena. Weaver; Mr. Morrison.

Per Upton Castle, from Bombay: Mrs. Dickenson; Mrs. Hill; Mrs. Mignan; John Kenish, Esq., C. S.; Major Reynolds, 2d Gr. regt.; Capt. Hill, Bombay army; Lieut. Boyé, ditto; Lieut. Bowen, H. M. 40th regt.; 11 children; 4 servants.

Per Java, from Bengal and Madras: His Exc. the Right. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir F. Adam, K.C.B., late governor of Madras; Lieut. J. T. Airey, H. M. 3d Buffs, aide-de-camp to His Excellency.—From Bengal: Mrs. Smout; Mrs. Parish; Mrs. Strange; Mrs. Heming; W. H. Smout, Esq., barrister; Rev. Dr. Parish; Capt. Strange, H. M. 26th regt.; Lieut. Shum, ditto, commanding invalids; Lieut. Moultrie, 57th Bengal N. I.; Dr. Thompson, Bengal med. estab.; two Masters Strange; Miss E. Heming; 43 invalids, 3 women, and 7 children from H. M. regts. in India.—From Madras: Mrs. Searle; Mrs. Lawrie; Dr. Searle, med. estab.; Rev. Dr. Lawrie; Lieut. Babbington, Madras artillery; Mr. and Mrs. D. Wyard and child; two Misses Searle; two Misses Lawrie; Masters Searle and Deering; three Masters Rhenius.—Lieut. Heming and Ena. Robson, both of H. M. 20th regt., died at sea).

Per Zenobia, from Bengal: Miss Sloane; Wm. Sloane, Esq.; Capt. Pearson, 16th Lancers; Lieut.

Lawrell, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Gibson.—From the Cape: Henry Buckton, Esq.; George Hodgskins, Esq.; H. J. Woolaston, Esq.; Master Fairbridge.—(Capt. and Mrs. Milner were landed at the Cape).

Per Prince Regent, from China: Mr. W. K. Vaux, R. N.

Per Oriental, from Bengal: Mrs. Haworth.

Per David Scott, from Bengal and St. Helena: Mrs. Ayre: Miss Ashton.

Per William Glen Anderson, from N. S. Wales: J. W. Palmer, Esq.; J. Hawkins, Esq.; Lieut. Hussy, R. N.; Mr. Lane; Mr. Culverall.

Per Craigievar, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Waithman; Miss Bingle; Dr. Smith; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Oakden.

Per Mediterranean Packet, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Frazier; Mr. Small; Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, &c.

Per William Wilson, from Mauritius: Mrs. Roberts; Mrs. Fordere; Mrs. Ferran; Mrs. Miller; Mrs. Geras; Messrs. Delaney, Fordere, Ferran, Bonton, Roberts, L. Roberts, Alenby, and Bontenaille; Misses Roberts, Fordere, and two Misses Ferran.

Per Duchess of Northumberland, from N. S. Wales: Major Mitchell; Mrs. Mitchell and family; Mr. James Black; Mrs. Black and family; Mr. Walton; Mrs. Walton and family; Miss Palmer; Dr. Lawrence; Dr. Tam; Dr. Dobie; Dr. Ellis; Mr. Bulmer.

Expected.

Per Clyde, from Bengal: Mrs. E. Downes and child; Mr. Thomas Lethgow; Mr. W. H. Cox.

Per Marion, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Webber; Mrs. Fitzgerald and two children; Mrs. J. H. Swinhoe and an infant; Mrs. Brauder and an infant; Mrs. Rousseau; Major C. Fitzgerald, Bengal army; Dr. Brauder, medical establishment.

Per Larkins, from Bengal: Mrs. Halford; Mrs. Turner and three children; J. Carter, Esq., C. S.; H. J. Loughman, Esq., C. S.; H. Lushington, Esq., C. S.; Capt. Halford, 41st N. I.; Capt. Milner, 31st N. I.; Lieut. Turner, 1st L. C.; Mr. W. Wrightson, assist. surgeon; Mr. J. H. Waugh, ditto.—(For the Cape: Mrs. Burton and four children; Capt. Sparks, 11. M. 49th regt.; Lieut. Burton, 40th N. I.; Lieut. A. Gillanders, 54th N. I.)

Per Hieroforthire, from Bengal, for Mauritius, &c.: Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, C. S., and family; Lieut. and Mrs. Eyre and family, Bengal artillery; Mrs. Kemp and family; Dr. Langstaff; Mr. C. Bretts.

Per Roberts, from Bengal: George Todd, Esq., C. S.; Col. Beaton; Major Courau; Capt. and Mrs. Gillin; Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield and three children; Mr. Bailey; Mr. Hoare; Master Low.

Per Isabella, from Bengal: Capt. Welland; Mr. Disandt; Mr. Ephraim; Mr. Boncher; Mr. S. Rawson, H. C. M.; Master Warden.

Per Henry Porcher, from Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Pearce.

Per Mary Somerville, from Bengal: Misses M'Donald and Pyke; Messrs. M'Donald and Pyke.

Per Pokoo, from Bengal: Mrs. Leechman; Rev. John Leechman; Mr. James Leechman.

Per Florentia, from N. S. Wales: R. Bennett, Esq.; Mrs. Bennett and five children; Misses Kirk, Murray, and Wright; Dr. Wilson; Mr. Betts; Mr. Rodd; Mr. Laing.

Per Permeravice, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson; Mrs. Barkus; Miss Whitley.

Per Sarah Neaby, from N. S. Wales: Messrs. H. Lambert, H. Jarvis, Winchela, M. M'Donough, M. Wall, Wm. Ryan, Wm. M'Mahon, N. Keenan, R. Dwyer, John Wilson, and Thos. Dick.

Per Thomas Harrison, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Burns; Miss Burns; Dr. Henderson; Messrs. Sterling, Croker, and Brand.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Royal William, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Slack; Mr. and Mrs. Main and five children; Mr. and Mrs. Thomason and four children; Mrs. Frazer; Capt. Stretzell; Lieut. Haines; Dr. Watson; Messrs. Watson, Robinson, Law, Bathurst, Mill, and Leman.

Per Orient, for Bengal: Mrs. Vansander; Misses M'Dowell, Deane, Pigou, Braddon, Deaby, and

Davidson; Messrs. Lamb, Paul, Fordyce, Sutherland, Chapman, Adam, and Ashpita.

Per Windsor, for Bengal: Mrs. Wilberforce Bird; Mrs. Longueville Clarke; Mrs. R. Bird; the Misses Whish; the Misses Leycester; Misses Lamb, Graham, Fane, and Bradan; Messrs. Alexander, Barnes, Cocks, Doveton, Hicks, Fanshawe, and Clarke.

Per Mountstuart Rhipinstone, for Bengal: Col. and Mrs. Thackwell; Miss Thackwell; Miss Maxwell; Major Slade; Capt. and Mrs. Cormack; and two Misses Cormack; Capt. Hale; Lieuts. Forbes and Unet; Cornets Sullivan and Wyld; Dr. Henderson; Mr. Geo. Heddlin, V. S.; Mr. Cole.

Per Madagascar, for Bengal: Antonio Pereira, Esq., and lady, and six Misses Pereira; Capt. and Mrs. Griffiths; Mrs. Col. Godby; Mrs. Montgomery; Misses Godby, Griffiths, Satchwell, and Locke; Lieut. Halliday; Eus. Cary; Mr. Forbes; Capt. L'Esrange; Lieuts. Montgomery, Wade, Fairlough, and Wood; Ensigns Campbell and Brockman; and 100 soldiers H. M. service.

Per Gilmore, for Bombay: Mrs. Neil Campbell; Mrs. Lindsay; Misses Bolton, Whichelo, and Harvey; Dr. Lainesworth.

Per Lord Hungerford, for Bengal: Hon. Mrs. Dalzell; Mrs. Pennington; Mrs. Lushington; Mrs. Currie; Mrs. Burnett; Mrs. Butler; Misses Turnbull, Shakespeare, McLean, Patton, and Bowen; two Misses McLeod; two Misses McKenzie; Capt. Burnett; Mr. Currie; Mr. Lushington; Mr. Dalrymple; Mr. Mayne; Mr. McKenzie.

Per London, for Bengal: Major and Mrs. Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. Blake; Mrs. Rose; Mr. and Mrs. Teale; Mrs. Halford; Misses Durham, Smith, and Johnston; three Misses Bowen; Capt. Balders, in charge of troops; Capt. Barrett and son; Eus. Gray; Rev. T. Wylrow; Mr. Paton; Mr. Henderson; Mr. Parbury; Mr. French; two Masters Beamlad; Masters Turnbull and Lesley.

Per Moira, for Bengal: Mrs. Henderson; Capt. Lockwood; Lieuts. Dyer, Montgomery, and Moore; Cornet Bradshaw; Assist. Surgeons Henderson and Knox, &c.

Per Ganges, for Bombay: Major Brough; Cornets Todd and Cole; Mr. Green, surgeon; Miss Guiland; Master Henderson, &c.

Per Boyne, for Bombay: Mrs. Col. Wood; Mrs. Richardson; Mr. and Mrs. Stockley; Misses Orton, E. Orton, and Mant; Mr. Fagan.

Per Esmonth, for Bengal: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Cheape; Mrs. Major Warner; Capt. and Mrs. Fitzgerald; Misses Plowden and Graham; Capt. Williams; Mr. Dunbar; Dr. Sprye; Mr. Grant; Mr. Hockley.

Per Malabar, for Bombay, &c.: the Right Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, new Governor of Ceylon, and family; Mrs. Deverill; Mrs. Salter, and three Misses Salter; Miss Crosswaite; Miss Laird; Capt. Deverill; Capt. Aspin; Dr. Hiltou; A. Caulfield, Esq.; Mr. Laird; Mr. Vertue.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Bengal: Col. Hawthorne and family; Mr. and Mrs. Richards; Mrs. and Miss Erskine; Mrs. Bowen; the Misses Hill; Miss Lettbridge; Miss Lyon; Capt. Ellis; Capt. Mercer; Mr. Matthews; Mr. Trower; Mr. Le Marchand; Mr. Kaye; Mr. Sutherland.

Per Robert Small, for Bengal: Mrs. Remington and sister; Mr. and Mrs. Cumliffe; Mr. and Mrs. Hatherton; Mr. and Mrs. Grant, and Miss Grant; two Misses Pigou; two Misses Bowen; Miss Richards; Miss Richardson; Col. Williamson; Major Blyth; Major Clements; Lieut. M'Adam; Lieut. Strong; Eus. Parker; Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. Beaufort; Mr. Rodgers; Mr. Carter; Mr. Bonafec.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 23. At Haslar, the lady of Capt. C. Garrett, 9th Bengal L.C., of a son.

30. At Cheltenham, the lady of Col. William Gordon, Bombay army, of a son.

July 9. In Torrington Square, the lady of Capt. Bag, H.C.S., of a son.

10. At Walthamstow, the lady of E. Wigram, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 20. At Edinburgh, Osborne Campbell, Esq., Lieutenant 43d regt. Bengal N.I., to Isabella, daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Melfort.

27. At St. John's, Hackney, Capt. Smith, Madras engineers, to Maria, second daughter of Robert Tyser, Esq., M.D.

— At Dublin, George Nugent, Esq., of Upper Mount-street, to Mary, only daughter of the late Wm. Geoghagan, Esq., of the East-India Company's service.

July 3. At Mary-le-bone Church, J. G. Rowley, Esq., barrister-at-law, only son of the late J. G. Rowley, Esq., judge and magistrate at Madras, to Lucy, second daughter of Lieut. Gen. N. Hopkins, of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and Oving-house, Bucks.

4. At Norwich, J. P. Lewes, Esq., late captain of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras artillery, to Amelia Judith, third daughter of Mr. John Wade, of London-street.

11. At Warmminster, Wilts, Richard Saunders, Esq., captain of the E. I. ship *Barrington Junior*, to Miss C. Rowlandson, fourth daughter of Dr. Rowlandson, D.D., vicar of Warmminster.

13. At Debdon, Essex, Capt. Henry Hall, of the Madras army, to Anna Eliza, third daughter of the Rev. Wm. Jurin Totton, rector of Debdon.

13. At York-street Chapel, Walworth, Surrey, the Rev. John Cox, missionary to Travancore, East-Indies, to Sarah Downing, eldest daughter of J. H. Cuff, Esq., of Great Dover-street, South-wark.

— At All-Souls, Robert Lee, Esq., M.D., to Emily Auriol, only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. James Auriol, of the Hon. Company's Bengal European Regt.

22. At St. Pancras Church, and afterwards at the Bavarian Chapel, Warwick-street, Walter Laron Laron, Esq., late of Linley-hall, Shropshire, to Eustatia Kutzleben, fourth daughter of the late George Baitie, Esq., of the Madras Medical Board.

DEATHS.

April 5. At sea, on board the *Java*, on the passage from Bengal, Ensign Robson, of H.M. 26th regt.

13. On her passage home from Madras, Jane Louisa, wife of Charles R. Baynes, Esq., of the Madras civil service.

May 10. Of fever, on board H. M.'s ship *Scout*, off the coast of Africa, in his 25th year, Lieut. Charles B. D. Acland, third son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, of Killerton, Bart.

22. On his passage from the Cape, in the 26th year of his age, Charles Dumergue, jun., Esq., of the Madras civil service, second son of Charles Dumergue, Esq., of Albemarle-street, much esteemed and greatly regretted.

June 5. At Lorraine-place, Holloway, aged six years, Henry Nuthall Brightman, second son of H. G. Brightman, Esq., late of Calcutta.

29. Maria Anne, wife of Maj. Gen. Bradshaw, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

30. At his house, Lorraine-place, Holloway, Henry Griffith Brightman, Esq., late of Calcutta, in his 40th year.

July 1. At Woolwich, Eularia Margaret, youngest daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B., in the 14th year of her age.

3. George Suttie, Esq., of the civil service of the Hon. East India Company.

13. At his residence in Peckham-grove, Camberwell, Henry James Chalke, Esq., formerly of Diamond Harbour, Bengal, aged 51.

19. At her residence, 37, Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, Ann, relict of the late Thomas Chace, Esq., of the Madras civil service, aged 78.

— Margaret Isabel, youngest daughter of Walter Buchanan, Esq., of Upper Woburn-place.

Lately. At sea, on board the *Royal Saxon*, on the passage from India, Capt. F. Auberjonois, late of the 52d regt. Bengal N.I.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 dms., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa.Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct.Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lbs. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 13, 1837.

		Rs. A.	Rs. A.			Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor	Sa. Rs. cwt.	11 0	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq.	Sa. Rs. F. md.	5 10	@ 5 12
Bottles	.....	100 11	0 11 8	—	— flat	.....	5 11 5
Coals	B. md.	0 7 1	0 9	—	English, sq.	.....	3 6 3
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	F. md.	37 0	— 37 8	—	— flat	.....	3 6 3
— Brazer	.....	37 12	— 38 4	—	Bolt	.....	3 8 3
— Thick sheets	.....	.....	.....	—	Sheet	.....	5 8 6
— Old Gross	.....	36 4	— 36 8	—	Nails	cwt.	9 18
— Tile	.....	36 0	— 36 8	—	Hoops	F. md.	4 13 4
Bolt	.....	34 6	— 34 10	—	—	.....	1 0 1
Nails, assort.	.....	32 0	— 32 0	Lead, Pig	.....	7 10	7 12
Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	37 12	— 39 8	— unstamped	.....	7 8	7 9
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	.....	.....	Millinery	.....	15 0	.....
Copperas	.....	1 12	— 1 14	Shot, patent	..... bag	3 2	4 0
Cottons, chintz	pce.	.....	.....	Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md.	7 7	7 9
— Muslins, assort.	.....	1 0	— 13 0	Stationery	.....	30 0	50 0
— Yarn 16 to 170	.....	0 6	— 0 8 1	Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md.	6 2	6 6
Cutlery, fine	.....	10 to 25A.	to P.C.	— Swedish	.....	7 2	7 9
Glass	.....	20 D.	— 30 D.	Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes	20 0	21 0
Hardware	P.C.	.....	.....	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	5 8	12 0
Hosery, cotton	.....	30 D.	.....	— coarse and middling	.....	1 4	4 0
Ditto, silk	15 to 47 D.	to P.C.	— Flannel fine	0 15	1 7

MADRAS, March 1, 1837.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles	100	12	Iron Hoops	candy	35
Copper, Sheet	candy	200	— Nails	do.	70
— Bolt	do.	218	Lead, Pig	do.	50
— Old	do.	240	— Sheet	do.	50
— Nails, assort.	do.	315	Millinery	P.C.	20 A.
Cottons, Chintz	piece	4	— Shot, patent	bag	3
— Ginghams	do.	2	Spelter	candy	40
— Longcloth, fine	do.	9	Stationery	10A.	15A.
Cutlery, coarse	15A.	20A.	Steel, English	candy	35
Glass and Earthenware	10A.	25A.	— Swedish	do.	42
Hardware	10A.	15A.	Tin Plates	box	16
Hosiery	15A.	20A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	10A.	15A.
Iron, Swedish,	candy	52	— coarse	10A.	20A.
— English bar	do.	28	— Flannel, fine	10 to 12 ans.	pr. yd.
— Flat and bolt	do.	28	— Ditto, coarse	7 to 8 ans.	do.

BOMBAY, April 28, 1837.

	Rs.	@	Rs.		Rs.	@	Rs.
Anchor	14		15	Iron, Swedish	20		
Bottles	1			English	27		
Coals	10		12	Hoops	6		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	57			Nails	13		14
Thick sheets	62			Sheet	7		
Plate bottoms	60			Rod for bolts	27		
Tile	48.8			do. for nails	37		
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.				Lead, Pig.	11		
Longcloths				Sheet	11		
Muslins				Millinery	15D.		
Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	0.11		1.1	Shot, patent	15		16
ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	1.2		1.10	Spelter	8.12		
Cutlery, table	10 D.			Stationery	15D.		
Glass and Earthenware	20 D.		30 D.	Steel, Swedish	9.8		
Hardware	P. C.			Tin Plates	17		
Hosiery, half hose	P. C.			Woolens, Broad cloth, fine	4		
				coarse	2		
				Flannel, fine	1.8		

CANTON, February 28, 1837.

		Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds.....	piece	3	@	5	Smalts	pecul 30 @ 60
Longcloths	do.	3	—	10½	Steel, Swedish	tub 3.7 —
Muslins, 20 yds.....	do.	5	—	9	Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1 — 1.55
Cambrics, 48 yds	do.	5	—	9	do. ex super	yd. 2.5 —
Bandannoes	do.	1½	—	2.30	Camlets at Lintin	pec. 26 — 27
Yarn, Nos. 16 to 80.....	pecul	37	—	40	Do. Dutch	do. 22 — 29
Iron, Bar	do.	14	—	1½	Long Ells	do. 8½ — 8½
Rod	do.	3.50	—	—	Tin, Straits.....	pecul 23 — 23½
Lead, Pig	do.	7	—	—	Tin Plates	box 7 — —

SINGAPORE, February 25, 1837.

	Drs.	Drs.
— Anchors.....	pecul 6	@ 7
— Bottles.....	100	3½
— Copper Nails and Sheathing.....	pecul 34	— 35
— Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. by 36in. pcs.	24	— 21
— Imit. Irish.....	24	34-36 do. 1.90
— Longcloths 38 to 40.....	34-36 do.	4½
— do. do.	36inedo.	5½
— do. do.	40-44 do.	4
— do. do.	44-54 do.	9
— do. do.	54 do.	—
— Prints, 7-8. single colours.....	do.	2
— do.	9-8.	2½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 45 to 50 in.	do.	1½
— Jaconet, 20.....	40	44
— Lappets, 10.....	40	44
— Chintz, fancy colours.....	do.	3

	Drs.	Drs.
— Cotton Hkfs. Imft. Battick, dble.	doz. 2½	@ 4
— do. do Pullicat.....	doz. 1½	— 2
— Twist, 30 to 40.....	pecul 48	— 49
— Hardware, and coarse Cutlery.....	—	scarce & wanted
— Iron, Swedish.....	pecul 4½	— 5
— Nail, English.....	do. 3½	— 4
— Nail, rod.....	do. 4½	— 4½
— Lead, Pig.....	do. 5	— 5½
— Sheet.....	do. 5	— 5½
— Shot, patent.....	bag	—
— Spelter.....	pecul 5	— 5½
— Steel, Swedish.....	do. 4½	— 5½
— do. English.....	do.	—
— Woollens, Long Ells.....	pcs. 9	— 10
— Camlets.....	do. 25	— 30
— Ladies' cloth.....	yd. 1	— 2

R E M A R K S.

The *Calcutta Price Current*, of April 16, gives gloomy details of the state of the markets there, observing that the sales of produce had for some time been much affected by the pressure on the money-market, owing partly to the absorption of much native capital in opium speculations, and partly to the long stagnation and the generally disturbed state of trade in China, particularly that in opium. The raw silk market was affected by the unfavourable accounts from London, besides which the shipments from China to England of that article had been very heavy. Notwithstanding the advances by the Government to facilitate shipments to England, the accounts were so discouraging, that a further decline in prices was thought inevitable.

Madras, March 1, 1837.—The markets for Europe articles continue still without animation, and overstocked with English and French wines, with other produce unsaleable even at prime cost.—No sales of metals have been reported deserving quotation; prices remain unaltered.

Bombay, April 28, 1837.—There has been rather more doing within the past week in several descriptions of Glasgow goods, such as Mulls, Lappets, and Book Muslins, but not at remunerative prices. Grey Jaconets, Grey Madapollams, Grey Shirtings, and Grey Domestics, and some descriptions of white Cottons still command rates yielding cost and charges. There have been some sales of Spelter at Rs. 8½ per cwt., and of Sheathing Copper

at Rs. 57.—Tiles have declined.—Exchange with London has declined a little owing no doubt to Government having opened their treasury for bills on London at six months' sight and 2s. 2d. per Company's rupee drawn against goods hypothecated to them. The advances for the present are limited to 20 lakhs of Rupees.

Singapore, Feb. 25, 1837.—The imports of Cotton Piece goods, plain, printed, and wove, since our last, have been rather heavy. The *John Dugdale* brings about 600 packages, a considerable portion of which are no doubt intended for transshipment to Manilla, by Spanish bottoms. Cambrics, stocks of low quality heavy, and scarcely in any demand for the Siam market for the last two seasons. Long cloths, the stocks are now very considerable. Woollens, long-ells, about 1,000 pieces in the market, offering at prices from Dols. 9; to 10½ per piece, according to quality. Cotton Twist, the stocks rather heavy. Metals, stocks small.—*Ibid.*

Canton, Feb. 28, 1837.—There has lately been some enquiry for Cotton Piece Goods (White), and prices have experienced a slight advance.—No transactions have taken place in Woollens since the holidays.—Cotton Yarn still very dull of sale.—Tin has experienced a considerable decline in price, and with further arrivals is likely to be much lower, particularly that from the Straits, which is interfered with by an ample supply of Tin from the Chinese mines.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 13, 1837.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
First 5 per cent. Loan.....	Prem. 13 8	12 8
Second 5 per cent.	0 4	3 8
Third 5 per cent.	3 0	2 8
4 per cent.	Disc. 2 5	2 10

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal, Prem.	Co. Rs. 17,066.10	a 17,200
Ditto, New Share, 4,000, Prem.		
Co. Rs.	1,800	a 1,900
Union Bank, P.m. (Co. Rs. 2,700) Co. Rs. 850	a	900
Suppl. thirds. (Co. Rs. 900)	350	a 350

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills.....	8	0 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5	0 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	5	8 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at six months' sight.—to buy, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 3½d.; to sell, 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4½d. per Sa. R. c.—to buy, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2d.; to sell, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d. per Company's Rupee.

Madras, March 1, 1837.

Government Securities.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—par to 4 disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—3½ prem.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—2 disc.	
Ditto ditto New four per cent.—2 disc.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 2½d. per Madras Rupee.

*Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 23. No. 92.**Bombay, April 28, 1837.*

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 103.12 to 104.4 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97.8 to 98 Bombay Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23, 104 to 104.4 Bom. Rs.
Ditto of 1825-26, 104 to 107.8 per ditto.
Ditto of 1829-30, 107 to 107.8 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 102 to 102.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, 96 to 96.8 Company's Rs.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Feb. 25, 1837.

Exchanges.

On London, at 3 and 6 months sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 9d. per Spanish dollar.
On Bengal, gov. bills, at 30 days, 205 Sa. Rs. per 100 Sp. dollars.

Canton, Feb. 28, 1837.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 months sight, 5s. per Sp. D.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs. per ditto.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 222 ditto.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, 4½ to 5 per cent. prem.
(2 U)

LIST of SHIPS Trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Appointed to sail.	Ship's Names.	Destination.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
1857.							
Aug. 1	Ports	Bengal (Cape).	700	Richard Green	Alexander Henning	E. I. Docks	Fred. Green & Co.
1	Windor	Bengal	756	Charles Farquharson	Chas. Farquharson	E. I. Docks	Sir T. Cockerell, Bart. & Co.; T. Haviside & Co.
1	Lord Hungerford	Bengal	700	Thomas & Wm. Smith	William Fulcher	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; John Pirie & Co.
6	Robert Small	Bengal	900	Palmer, McKillop, & Co.	William Bell	E. I. Docks	James Barber & Co.; Leadenhall-street.
7	Cornwall	Bengal (Cape)	900	McLeod & Co.	Norman McLeod	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co.; H. & C. Toulmin; McLeod & Co.
7	Richmond	Bengal	900	Alfred Chapman	Alfred Chapman	Lon. Docks	Capt. Chapman, 15, Birch-chin-lane; Capt. Grindlay.
6	Bruschembury	Bengal	1000	Robert Thornhill	Robert Thornhill	E. I. Docks	T. Haviside & Co.
6	Thomas Grenville.	Bengal	700	Thomas & Wm. Smith	John Campbell	E. I. Docks	W. H. H. & Co.; Lyall, Brothers, & Co.; J. Pirie & Co.
15	Sootia	Bengal	600	Malcolm Hunter	Ralph Renner	Lon. Docks	T. Haviside & Co.
15	Royal Son	Bengal	630	Richard Green	R. F. Martin	E. I. Docks	Frederick Green and Co.
26	Duke of Buccleugh	Bengal	630	John F. Owen	John F. Owen	E. I. Docks	Baring, Brothers, & Co.; Edmund Read.
Sept. 7	Roxburgh Castle	Bengal	630	Greens & Wigrams	Wm. Cumberland	E. I. Docks	Fred. Green & Co.
Oct. 1	David Scott	Bengal	756	Mungo Gilmore	Richard Saunders	E. I. Docks	M. Gilmore, Jerusalem Coffee-house.
16	Barretto, Jun.	Madras	600	Redd, Irving & Co.	Robert Ford	E. I. Docks	Thos. Haviside & Co., 68, Cornhill.
15	Lady Flora	Madras	706	Noney & H. L. Wigram	Chas. Beach	E. I. Docks	Stott, Bell & Co.; John Pirie & Co.; James Barber.
20	True Briton	Madras	900	Gustavus Evans	James Liddell	E. I. Docks	MacGhie, Page & Smith, Exchange Buildings.
15	Weddington	Madras	900	Gudstanes & Co.	Charles B. Tarbut	St. Kt. Docks	Gudstanes & Co.; Charles Moss, 9, Mark-lane.
20	Mary Ann	Madras	623	John Pirie & Co.	Henry Bristow	E. I. Docks	John Pirie & Co., 3, Freeman's-court.
30	Duke of Argyll	Madras	700	Richard Green	John Brodie	E. I. Docks	Frederick Green & Co.
7	Carnatic	Bombay (Cape)	600	Robert & Thomas Green	Thomas Green	E. I. Docks	R. & T. Green, 14, Birch-chin-lane; Tomlin & Man.
20	Triumph	Bombay	600	John Clarkson	John Clarkson	E. I. Docks	Crawford, Colvin, & Co.; Jopp & Scarr.
15	Berkshire	Bombay (Malabar Coast).	1333	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.	Thos. H. Johnston	E. I. Docks	Small, Colquhoun, & Co.; James Barber.
1	Castle Huntley	Bombay and China	302	Clement Tabor	John B. Lock	St. Kt. Docks	Phillips & Tipplady.
1	Singapore	Singapore	233	Gardner, Urquhart, & Co.	John Pasley	St. Kt. Docks	Gregson, Melville, & Co.; Gardner, Urquhart, & Co.
1	Mason	Singapore and China.	900	Smith, Hyde, & Lennox	Samuel Hyde	E. I. Docks	Smith, Hyde, & Lennox, 8, Billiter-square; James Barber.
5	Hashemy	Batavia and China.	550	William Tindall	James Stevens	E. I. Docks	L. W. Winkley, 24, Birch-chin-lane.
7	Tigra	Ceylon	200	John Bell	John Wesley	St. Kt. Docks	Arnold & Woollett, 3, Clement's-lane.
5	Henry Bell	Mauritius.	340	John Giles	John Giles	Lon. Docks	Hill & Wackerbarth; New India Chambers.
10	Anna Colen	Cape and Mauritius	900	Robert Brown	J. Gilbert	St. Kt. Docks	Godwin & Lee, Bishopsgate-street-within.
4	Bencoolen	New South Wales	400	Captain & Luscombe	William B. Boodle	St. Kt. Docks	H. & C. Toulmin.
20	Margia Hastings	New South Wales	500	Sapines & Luscombe	John Luscombe	St. Kt. Docks	Buckles & Co.; Devitt & Moore.
12	Conquerer	New South Wales	923	Lumsden & Co.	William Ray	St. Kt. Docks	John Marshall, 26, Birch-chin-lane.
98	Alfred	New South Wales	716	John T. E. Flint	John T. E. Flint	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
12	Tropic	New South Wales	332	King & Co.	John King	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
12	Royal Sovereign	New South Wales	336	Lewis W. Moncrieff	John Moncrieff	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
12	Atwick	Van Diemen's Land	373	Thomas Ward	Hugh Mackay	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
12	Royal Admiral	Van Diemen's Land	414	William Rotomley	D. Fotheringham	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
12	Strathfiddage	New South Wales	475	Thomas Ward	James Stevens	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
12	Louisa Campbell	South Australia	300	Robert Gordon & Sons	George Johnstone	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
15	Arabian	Lancaster	370	Robert Brooks	James Cain	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
15	Camilla	Hoar Town	300	Robert Gordon & Sons	Henry J. Marshall	St. Kt. Docks	Robert Douglas; Phillips & Tipplady.
5	Mary	Hoar Town	350	William Beachcroft	Wm. Beachcroft	Lon. Docks	Arnold & Woollett.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, July 25, 1837.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	2 0 0 @	2 10 0
— Samarang	1 17 0	2 8 0
— Cheribon	2 4 0	2 6 0
— Sumatra	1 9 0	1 12 6
— Ceylon	2 1 0	3 12 0
— Mocha	2 14 0	5 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 3½	0 0 5½
— Madras	0 0 3½	0 0 5½
— Bengal	0 0 3½	0 0 4½
— Bourbon	0 0 5½	0 0 6½
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	6 0 0	18 0 0
Aniseeds, Star.....	2 12 0	2 14 0
Borax, Refined.....	3 4 0	3 5 0
— Unrefined.....	2 16 0	
Camphire, in chests	8 10 0	8 15 0
Cardamoms, Malabar .lb	0 2 1	0 3 0
— Ceylon	0 0 10	0 1 4
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	2 16 0	3 5 0
— Ligna	2 6 0	2 9 0
Castor Oil	0 0 3½	0 0 9
China Root.....cwt.	17 0 0	18 0 0
Cubeba.....	2 19 0	3 1 0
Dragon's Blood.....	10 0 0	20 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop	5 10 0	11 0 0
— Arabic	2 0 0	4 0 0
— Asafoetida	2 0 0	4 0 0
— Benjamin, 3d Sort.....	3 10 0	10 0 0
— Animi	4 0 0	9 15 0
— Gambogium.....	5 0 0	17 0 0
— Myrrh	4 0 0	13 0 0
— Oilbanum	0 18 0	2 12 0
Kino.....	8 15 0	12 0 0
Lac Lake.....lb	0 2 0	0 9 0
— Dye	0 2 9	0 3 6
— Shell	5 0 0	8 8 0
— Stick	3 2 0	3 5 0
Musk, China.....oz	0 10 0	1 13 6
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 8 0	
Oil, Cassia.....oz	0 8 0	0 9 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 4 0	0 6 6
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1 11 0	
— Cajaputa.....oz	0 0 4	0 0 6
— Mace	0 0 2½	0 0 3
— Nutmegs	0 1 4	0 1 6
Opium.....	none	
Rhubarb.....	0 2 0	0 4 6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	3 0 0	3 7 0
Senna	0 0 3	0 1 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 14 0	1 2 0
— Bengal	0 13 0	0 15 0
— China	1 7 0	1 10 0
Galls, in Sorts	3 15 0	4 0 0
— Blue	3 18 0	3 19 0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0 0 3	0 0 4
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 3	0 0 6
Indigo, Blue and Violet.....		
— Blue and Purple.....		
— Purple and Violet.....		
— Fine Violet.....		
— Mid. to good Violet		
— Violet and Copper		
— Copper		
— Consuming, mid. to fine		
— Do. ord. and low		
— Do. very low		
— Madras, mid. to good		
— Oude, ord.		

See Sale.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl } Shells, China } cwt.	2 15 0 @	4 0 0
Nankeens .....piece	0 2 0	0 5 3
Rattans .....100	0 2 9	0 6 6
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 10 6	0 13 0
— Patna	0 14 0	0 16 0
— Java	0 9 0	0 12 6
Safflower.....	1 15 0	7 0 0
Sago.....	7 0 0	9 6 0
— Pearl	10 6 0	17 6 0
Saltpetre.....	22 6 0	25 0 0
Silk, Company's Bengal lb	0 9 6	0 16 0
— Organzine do.		
— China Tsatlee	0 11 0	0 16 0
— Bengal Privilege.....		
— Taysam	0 11 0	0 12 6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 3 0	0 7 8
— Cloves	0 0 9½	0 1 6
— Mace	0 2 9	0 6 9
— Nutmegs	0 3 0	0 5 4
— Ginger	1 0 0	1 6 0
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 3½	0 0 4
— White	0 0 7½	0 1 6
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	1 0 0	1 14 0
— Siam and China	1 0 0	1 14 0
— Mauritius	2 5 0	3 2 6
— Manilla and Java	0 16 0	1 15 0
Tea, Bohea, Fokéen .lb		
— Congou		
— Souchong		
— Capar		
— Campoi		
— Twankay		
— Pekoe, (Orange, &c.)..		
— Hyson Skin		
— Hyson		
— Young Hyson		
— Gunpowder, Imperial		
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 18 0	4 0 0
Tortoiseshell.....lb	1 7 0	1 14 0
Vermillon	0 3 0	0 3 2
Wax	5 15 0	6 17 0
— Wood, Saunders Red .ton	7 0 0	7 10 0
— Ebony		
— Sapan.....	8 10 0	16 0 0

See Sale.

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 6	0 0 7
Oil, Fish.....ton	23 15 0	26 0 0
Whalebone.....ton	120 0 0	130 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
— Best.....lb	0 1 0	0 1 11
— Inferior.....	0 0 4	0 1 8
— V. D. Land, viz.		
— Best.....	0 1 0	0 1 11
— Inferior.....	0 0 4	0 1 8

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	1 4 0	1 13 6
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb		
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0
Hides, Dry	0 0 4½	0 0 6½
— Salted	0 0 3½	0 0 5
Oil, Palm.....cwt.	1 10 0	1 11 0
Raisins		
Wax	7 10 0	9 0 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best .pipe	15 0 0	18 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality	12 0 0	14 0 0
Wood, Teak.....load	9 5 0	10 10 0
Wool.....lb.		

PRICES OF SHARES, July 26, 1837.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East-India.....(Stock)....	£. 110	£. —	£. 498,667	£. —	£. —	March. Sept.
London.....(Stock)....	53½	2½ p. cent.	3,234,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	89	4½ p. cent.	1,382,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	100	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	98	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
West-India.....(Stock)....	95	4½ p. cent.	1,380,000	—	—	June. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	34	—	10,000	100	27½	—
Bank (Australasian).....	58	—	5,000	40	40	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	11½	—	10,000	100	17	—

THE LONDON MARKETS, July 26, 1837.

Sugar.—In British plantation there has been little demand; arrivals have been heavy; the stock is less than last year by 6,860 casks: that of Mauritius is more by 12,700 bags. The demand for the latter has revived a little. The prices of Bengal admissible for consumption at the 21s. duty, have declined.

Coffee.—The demand for admissible East India, is good; Ceylon sells freely at former prices; Mocha, being scarce, is rather dearer.

Spices.—Pepper is in good request; Ginger, Cassia Lignea, Nutmegs, and Cloves are rather on the advance; Mace is dull. The Cinnamon sales are fixed for the 14th August.

Tea.—The private trade sales of 54,000 packages commenced on the 24th; most descriptions have gone off without spirit, but previous rates have been fully maintained by the importers taking in large quantities; 10,000 have passed auction, out of which not above a third part has been actually sold.

Cotton.—The private transactions in the East-India Cotton market have been limited, owing to the large public sales which took place on the 21st, but the importers have been firm in their demands, and the business transacted has been at fully previous rates. The market at Liverpool is flat.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pasteur's report of the result of the July public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 18th and closed on the 25th.

The quantity declared for sale was 6,567 chests, which presented the following assortment:—60

chests very fine shippers; 1,100 do. middling to good; 2,041 do. ordinary shippers and fine consumers; 1,590 do. ordinary to middling consumers; 501 do. low consumers; 356 do. Kurpah; 752 do. Madras; 48 do. Blimpitarn; 30 do. Manila; 89 do. Oude; during the progress of the sales 2,175 chests were withdrawn. The quality of the Indigo on sale, both Bengal and Madras, was generally very defective, and the assortment much inferior to what is usually brought forward at this time of the year. The sale commenced with the well known mark W, which was nearly all bought in, from last sale's prices to 3d. discount; as it proceeded, when importers appeared willing to realize, prices ruled very uneven, and the discount on April was 3d. to 6d. for the few lots of good shipping qualities and 6d. to 9d. on the middling and ordinary sorts; on the second and subsequent days, however, the great support given by the proprietors, in buying in and withdrawing several large parcels, gave more confidence, and the competition for good and decided marks, in many instances, drove prices to a par with the last sales: defective and ordinary qualities have been heavy throughout, and the proportion bought in is chiefly in those sorts. Madras and Kurpah went off very irregularly; the low and ordinary were chiefly bought in at 3d. to 6d. discount, whilst the small proportion of good and fine realized last sale's prices, and in some instances even higher. About 1,600 chests have been bought in, 2,170 chests withdrawn, and the remainder (about 2,850 chests) has been chiefly bought for export, the home trade having purchased very sparingly.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from June 24 to July 25, 1837.

June.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
24	—	90 ³ / ₄ 90 ³ / ₄	Shut.	97 ⁷ / ₈ 98	Shut.	14 ⁰ / ₁₆	Shut.	91 ³ / ₄ 91 ⁷ / ₈	33 36p 33 35p	
26	207 ¹ / ₂ 207 ³ / ₄	90 ³ / ₄ 90 ³ / ₄	—	97 ⁷ / ₈ 98	—	14 ⁰ / ₁₆	—	91 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	34 36p 34 37p	
27	207 ³ / ₄ 209	90 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₈	—	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ⁹ / ₈	—	—	—	92 ⁹ / ₈ 92 ³ / ₄	36 38p 36 38p	
28	—	90 ³ / ₄ 91	—	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	92 ⁹ / ₈ 92 ³ / ₄	37 38p 36 38p	
29	208 ¹ / ₂	90 ³ / ₄ 90 ⁷ / ₈	—	98 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	—	92 ⁹ / ₈ 92 ³ / ₄	37 38p 35 36p	
30	208 ¹ / ₂	90 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₈	—	98 ¹ / ₂ 98 ³ / ₈	—	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	—	92 ⁹ / ₈ 92 ³ / ₄	35 37p 35 37p	
July 1	—	90 ³ / ₄ 90 ⁷ / ₈	—	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ⁹ / ₁₆ 14 ⁵ / ₁₀	—	92 ¹ / ₂ 92 ¹ / ₄	32 34p 31 34p	
3	209	90 ³ / ₄ 91	—	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	92 ¹ / ₂ 92 ³ / ₄	32 35p 33 35p	
4	208 ¹ / ₂	91 91	—	98 ⁹ / ₈ 99 ¹ / ₈	—	14 ⁹ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ³ / ₄	33 35p 31 34p	
5	208 ¹ / ₂	90 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₈	—	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ⁹ / ₁₆ 14 ⁵ / ₁₀	—	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ³ / ₄	34 36p 32 34p	
6	208 ¹ / ₂ 209	90 ³ / ₄ 91	90 ³ / ₄ 90 ⁷ / ₈	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	—	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	257 ³ / ₈ 8 ¹ / ₂	—	36 37p 33 37p	
7	—	91 91 ¹ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 90 ⁷ / ₈	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	—	—	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	258	—	36 39p 35 38p	
8	209 209 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	258 ¹ / ₂	—	38 40p 38 41p	
10	209 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	258 8 ¹ / ₂	—	40 0 ¹ / ₂ p 40 44p	
11	209 ¹ / ₂ 210	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	—	43 15p 43 45p	
12	209 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	258 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	42 44p 42 45p	
13	208 ¹ / ₂ 209 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	255 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	41 44p 40 44p	
14	208	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	256 7	92 ³ / ₄	41 43p 41 43p	
15	208	91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	41 43p 41 43p	
17	209	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 91 91 ¹ / ₈	98 ⁹ / ₈ 99	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	40 42p 40 42p	
18	208 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 90 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₈	98 ⁹ / ₈ 99	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	256 6 ¹ / ₂	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	41 43p 41 43p	
19	208 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 91 91 ¹ / ₈	98 ⁹ / ₈ 99	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	42 44p 42 44p	
20	209	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 91 91 ¹ / ₈	98 ⁹ / ₈ 99	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ¹ / ₄	44 46p 44 46p	
21	—	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ³ / ₈ 91 91 ¹ / ₈	98 ⁹ / ₈ 99	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆ 14 ¹ / ₁₀	—	91 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₄	46 48p 46 48p	
22	209 ¹ / ₂ 210	91 ³ / ₈ 92	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ¹ / ₈	99 ⁹ / ₈ 99	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	257 ¹ / ₂	91 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₄	49p 47 49p	
24	210	91 ³ / ₈ 92	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ¹ / ₈	99 ⁹ / ₈ 99	98 ⁹ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	—	91 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₄	46 48p 46 48p	
25	210	92 ³ / ₄ 92 ³ / ₄	91 ³ / ₈ 91 ¹ / ₈	99 ⁹ / ₈ 99	99 99 ¹ / ₂	14 ⁵ / ₁₆	258	91 ³ / ₄ 91 ¹ / ₄	46 49p 47 49p	

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ERRATUM.

Part II. p. 82, col. 2, line 28, for "Alexander and Co.," read "Cruttenden and Co."

